

**THE CHINESE ARE COMING – AN ANALYSIS OF THE PREFERENCES OF
CHINESE HOLIDAY MAKERS AT HOME AND ABROAD -- APPENDICES**

February 14, 2008

APPENDIX 1: DATA AND SOURCES

A1. The database

We aimed at providing a comprehensive database of important tourist spots throughout China. The data break down to the county level. The data have been used for statistical regression analysis on province level.¹ The county level data of tourist spots are the basis for descriptive analysis of the spatial distribution and the number of administrative units that feature important tourist spots. The data are also useful for GIS application.

A1.1. Data sources

For compilation of tourist spots we collected tourist spots from 6 sources on a national basis (Chinese and foreign origin as well as in Chinese and English language) and an additional 46 local Chinese sources (all in Chinese language). We used the information provided by the China National Tourism administration (CNTA) and compared it to the information given by a Chinese non-commercial self-help travel network with expert support (*Yiqilai zizhu lüyou wang*, Yiqilai hereafter). The latter reflects the preferences Chinese tourists have in contrast to what the official tourism administration defines as must-sees. Further, we added a third source, of a mainly commercial character, the Travel-China-Guide.² All sources are freely accessible websites, except the two foreign sources for which we used the paperback print versions. Table A1 shows the different source groups and their numbers. Table A2 specifies the local sources used.

All sources were combined into five groups representing variations of language (Chinese or English), the status of the source (official and/or commercial), the scale of the application (national or local), and the target groups (domestic and/or foreign tourists). In case that the information on tourist spots was presented in a ranking order (such as the 4A-A ranking system of official Chinese tourism marketing), the absolute occurrence within the ranking system decided. Two groups were categorized like this and therefore only one source represents each of these groups. All other groups were formed from more than one source. Only the group of local sources was presented by at least one source and for nearly half of the provinces (15) a second source was consulted.

A1.2. Data details: Years

We use sources from different years. The information from the internet was gathered throughout 2004 - mid 2005. However, most English-language information on the Chinese websites is older. In the case of 4A-A ranking by the CNTA this becomes most clear. The English-language lists on the web resemble the Chinese-language lists from 2001. For province-based statistical regression analysis, i.e. for the database of spot numbers, end of 2001 data are used, as this is the information people had for their decision on a holiday destination in 2002. For the trend assessment of these ranked 4A-A spots all accessible data from 2001-2004 in Chinese language are taken. The foreign travel guides used are from 1991 and 2000. They therefore not only cover two different publications with possible bias for certain regions, but also a time scale comparable to other information used. The 1991 publication is not necessarily limiting the spots in the

¹ As there are no county data on tourist arrivals for China.

² In Table A1, this source ranges under half-commercial, half-official, as the Xi'an International Studies University is involved.

database³ as spots newly opened to the public may have been taken up by the 2000 publication.

A2. Data abstraction methodology

The compiled data were numerous and their number had to be limited to a workable size. Furthermore the data needed classification into groups of tourist attractions which had to serve the research questions. In the following this process of sorting and classifying data is explained.

A2.1. Classification of spots

Altogether we collected 2499 tourist spots. For groups 1 to 3 and 5 all spots mentioned by the sources were considered. We assume that a local source always presents the most elaborate choice of spots in order to raise revenue through tourism expenditure in the region. Therefore, from the local Chinese sources only those spots that were mentioned before by the other source groups were included in the database. This explains the relatively low number of total collected spots. Generally, a considered spot was only included in the final database, when it was mentioned by at least two sources of separate groups.

We finally extracted a database of 1325 important tourist spots for the whole of China. We further added information for classification of these spots. In order to do so we oriented ourselves along the classification the UNESCO (2006) uses for its heritage sites,⁴ which is cultural or natural or both. Only, we termed the latter CN as a combination out of cultural (C) and natural (N).⁵ Table A3 gives an overview. We furthermore added another classification of other (O), including all spots that cannot be exclusively associated with culture or nature.⁶ This group includes, for instance, golf courses, which are neither a natural sight - as they are artificially built, nor a cultural sight - as they do not represent a cultural item, unless sports were to be perceived as cultural. Any spot that was represented in two classifications at a time –always in combination with O – falls under the classification of OM. These are for example the Dujiangyan Irrigation System in Sichuan, which is on the one hand a cultural feature, as it was started by Li Bing 250 BC, but it is still in use as a flood regulation structure and therefore constantly modernised and rebuild to latest standards. A classification either into C or O would not pay this tourist spot justice, therefore it is included into OM. OM-combinations of O and N are mostly resembling natural sights that are scenic and well known for specific sports activities, such as the Mengdong River in Hunan, which is a popular rafting area. Altogether there are 42 OM spots in the database, a mere 3.2%,

³ Most features mentioned in the foreign sources are clearly classified as C (cultural) or N (natural) and only seldom as O (other) features. Please refer to the next paragraph on classification of spots for details of methodology.

⁴ Although we do not adopt it for the individual spots, but re-define the categories. Further our CN classification does not resemble UNESCO's 'cultural landscapes'.

⁵ The CN classification pays justice to the fact that often nature cannot be viewed in isolation from culture (Richards 2000). Sofield and Li (1998) formulate that 'the distinctions which might be drawn in other countries between cultural forms and physical features are often not possible in China' (p.379) and 'many of the most scenic localities are not only a gift of nature but also the product of thousands of years of wisdom and hard work by Chinese people' (p.378, after Zhang 1995, p.43).

⁶ The O and OM classifications are stimulated by Shaw and Williams' (2004) view on natural theme park attractions.

which shows that most spots could clearly be classified within the four units of C, CN, N and O.

An additional classification aims at reflecting the time epoch most important for C, CN and to some extent O spots. We distinguished into

- the present modern times (pres) beginning with the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949;
- the revolutionary period (rev) from 1911 to 1949;
- the imperial time (imp) starting with the first imperial dynasty that unified the country Qin (221 BC) until the fall of the last dynasty Qing in 1911;
- the antiquity period (ant) with the mystic dynasties of Xia, Shang and Zhou (2200 BC – 221 BC); and
- the prehistorical period (preh) of paleolithic, neolithic and bronze ages (until 2200 BC).

Table A3 shows that most attributions were straightforward - e.g. architecture is C, and nature, as for example lakes, are N – but there are some features that can be found in two distinct classes.

Gardens are considered N as botanical gardens, but gardens that predominantly combine architecture and nature – as typical for Chinese horticulture (Schwickert 1989), e.g. the Classical Gardens of Suzhou in Jiangsu province – are classified CN. Likewise is any garden with major integrated temple complexes.

Equally, Hot springs and Pools are generally considered N, if not combined with ancient temples or utility architecture, which turns them into CN.

All Parks are N including the public parks (*gongyuan*) that are featured in every Chinese town or city.⁷ That way only parks with temple complexes (that must be at least from pre-1949) are considered CN. Exhibition and event parks, such as Science and Technology Parks, Film Parks and Amusement Parks are O.

Mountains are classified as N, unless there are major temples situated on them, in this case they are CN. All sacred or holy mountains of China - these are the five holy mountains (*wu yue*) and four major Buddhist and Daoist mountains each - are also CN. Only one mountain, that is exclusively brought into context with a temple sight counts as C. Table A4 shows an overview of all major Chinese mountains.

Museums are distinguished into Natural Museums that are classified CN, as they are not a natural feature themselves, museums with cultural focus are C, and other kind of museums – e.g. industrial ones – are O.

Towns as tourism centres, e.g. seaside resorts, are CN. Cities well known for their ancient, historical parts and former dynastic capitals are C. Towns as centres of special crafts and industries are O. Ethnic Villages range under C. Whereas Ethnic Festivals are CN, as these are mostly linked to natural features as well, Religious Festivals are C and all other Festivals are O.

⁷ This may seem inadequate to the Western perception of a park, as the Chinese *gongyuan* are sometimes very small and mostly very artificial. They are widely paved and used as assembling points by the urban population to pursue *qigong* gymnastics, play Mahjong or dance waltz. But these parks serve the same purpose as larger and more natural ones in the West, i.e. to be a place to escape to from small apartments in urban areas (compare Schwickert 1989); this way it largely substitutes the lack of an own garden or balcony. Cultural preferences may be different, but the intention of providing these parks is comparable, therefore we include the *gongyuan* in N.

A2.2. *Filtering important spots*

As a control factor we included a group ‘0’ in the qualitative analysis stage, that indicates which tourism spots are either included in the World Heritage Sites of the UNESCO or the CNTA list of Major National Scenic Resorts. The latter list was verified by the list of Most Famous Sites (*guojia zhongdian liuyou fengjingqu*) by Yiqilai.⁸ Surprisingly, the Chinese UNESCO list, published by CNTA deviates from the official UNESCO list. Altogether three sites were missing: two of which were classified UNESCO site only after 2001 (These are the Three parallel rivers of Yunnan and the Capital cities and tombs of the Koguryo Kingdom in Jilin). Therefore, this proves that the CNTA information on the web is outdated. One site was classified in the year 2001 and was also not included (Yungang Shikou (Grottoes) in Shanxi). A comparison with the Yiqilai list (in Chinese) showed even more and different deviations.⁹

The only list on the web for the UNESCO sites of Chinese origin, that was complete, was provided by the Travel-China-Guide. We therefore adopted the index-system of China’s major attractions by this provider and included all entries in our database, irrespective if they would have been included by our sampling system (i.e. mentioned by at least two sources out of two separate groups).¹⁰ Even the use of the Travel-China-Guide-index as an active control group still excluded the Koguryo Kingdom remains from our database, which again is probably due to the fact, that it was assigned UNESCO status only in 2004 and was quite unknown before. The same applies to the three parallel rivers of Yunnan. A third UNESCO site was included in the database only by its representation through the index-system: Dali ancient town in Yunnan. Altogether 27 spots of the ‘0’ control group are not included in the database. Most of them are N spots, mainly mountains.

⁸ With only one exception: Dujiangyan in Sichuan was not included in here.

⁹ In contrast to CNTA, this list included the three parallel rivers of Yunnan, but Yungang Shikou and the Koguryo Kingdom remains were equally missing. Instead of that the Ming tombs in Beijing were represented three times under different names. This also shows that a qualitative approach to the data is inevitable, as matching numbers could mislead.

¹⁰ There are in fact six entries by the index that we could not verify with other sources. These were excluded from our database. They make 2.3% from the whole index-list.

Source	Year	Mode of information selection	Mode of source	Source language	Level	Targeted at
www.cnta.com ; www.17lai.com	2001-4	Absolute occurrence in ranking system 4A – A	Chinese official	English and Chinese	National	Foreign and domestic tourists
www.cnta.com ; www.china.org	2004	Absolute occurrence	Chinese official	English and Chinese	National	Foreign and domestic tourists
www.travelchinaguide.com	2004-5	Absolute occurrence in ranking system	Chinese official and commercial	English	National	Mostly foreign tourists
See Table A2	2004-5	Absolute occurrence	Chinese official	Mostly Chinese	Provincial / local	Mostly domestic tourists
Let's go publications (ed.) (2000): <i>Let's go: China</i> . Macmillan. Basingstoke and Oxford; Cummins <i>et al.</i> (1991): <i>China Lonely Planet</i> . Hawthorn. Berkeley.	1991, 2000	Absolute occurrence	Commercial English guides	English	National	Foreign travellers, mostly individual

Table A1: Source groups of provincial level analysis

Table A2: Local sources

Province	Local sources
Anhui	www.ahta.com.cn
Beijing	www.bjta.gov.cn ; www.visitbeijing.com
Chongqing	www.cqta.gov.cn
Fujian	www.fjta.com
Gansu	www.joinansu.com ; www.chinasilkroad.com
Guangdong	www.gdtravel.com
Guangxi	www.gxta.gov.cn
Guizhou	www.gz-travel.net
Hainan	hn.auyou.com ; www.sun-sand-sea.com
Hebei	hb.auyou.com ; www.hebeitour.com.cn)
Heilongjiang	www.longtour.net
Henan	www.hnta.cn
Hubei	www.hubeitour.gov.cn ; hubei.auyou.com
Hunan	hunan.auyou.com ; www.hnt.gov.cn)
Jiangsu	www.jstour.com
Jiangxi	jx.auyou.com ; www.travel-jx.com
Jilin	jl.auyou.com ; www.gotojilin.com
Liaoning	www.lntour.gov.cn
Nei Menggu	www.nmtravel.net ; www.nmtour.gov.cn
Ningxia	nx.auyou.com ; www.nx.com.cn
Qinghai	www.qhly.gov.cn ; qh.auyou.com
Shaanxi	www.sxtour.com
Shandong	www.sdta.cn ; sd.auyou.com
Shanghai	www.shanghaitour.net ; sh.auyou.com
Shanxi	www.sxta.com.cn
Sichuan	www.scta.gov.cn
Tianjin	www.tj66.com.cn ; www.tjtour.cn
Xinjiang	www.xinjiangtoure.gov.cn
Xizang	www.tibettour.com.cn ; xz.auyou.com
Yunnan	www.traveloyunnan.com.cn
Zhejiang	www.tourzj.com

Table A3: Classification key

Natural	N	<p>Botanical Gardens Gorges Caves Rivers Mountains/Hills Scenic Areas Forest Parks Grasslands Hot Springs Pools Lakes Deserts Parks (including all gongyuan)</p>
Mixed	CN	<p>Parks with Temple Complexes (pre-1949) Mountains with Temple Complexes (including all holy mountains) Gardens with Temple Complexes Pools and Hot Springs (within temple complexes) Natural Museums Towns as tourism centres (e.g. seaside resorts) Ethnic Festivals</p>
Cultural	C	<p>Towers Tombs /Mausoleums Pagodas Imperial Palaces Temples / Churches / Mosques / Monasteries Ruins Former Residences / Birthplaces of Famous People Memoial Halls Squares Bridges Museums (except Natural Museums) Cultural Parks Ethnic Villages Ancient Towns, Towns as dynastic capitals Religious Festivals Ethnic Markets</p>
Other	O	<p>Aquarium Zoos Science and Technology Parks Golf Clubs Film Parks Amusement Parks TV Towers / Skyscrapers Art Galleries Exhibitions / Fairs / Performances Towns as centres of special crafts or industries Festivals (except ethnic or religious) Markets (tourism and industrial)</p>

		Other Museums (e.g. industrial)
Mixed (O)	OM	Nature or culture, with M
Time periods	pres rev imp ant preh	present modern times (since 1949) revolutionary (1911-1945) imperial (221 BC - 1911) antiquity (2200 BC - 221 BC) prehistorical (until 2200 BC)

Table A4: Mountains in China

Province	Mountains (<i>wu yue</i>)
Anhui	Huangshan, Jiuhuashan, Qiyunshan, Tianzhushan, Langyashan
Beijing	
Chongqing	Jinyunshan, Jinfoshan
Fujian	Wuyishan, Qingyuanshan, Wanshishan, Tailaoshan
Gansu	Maijishan
Guangdong	Xiqiaoshan, Danxiashan
Guangxi	Huashan, Qingxiushan
Guizhou	Fanjingshan
Hainan	
Hebei	Cangyanshan
Heilongjiang	
Henan	Songshan, Jigongshan
Hubei	Wudangshan, Dahongshan
Hunan	Hengshan, Shaoshan
Jiangsu	Zhongshan, Tiantaishan
Jiangxi	Lushan, Longhushan, Jingganshan, Sanqingshan
Jilin	
Liaoning	Qianshan
NeiMenggu	
Ningxia	
Qinghai	
Shaanxi	Huashan, Lishan
Shandong	Taishan, Laoshan
Shanghai	
Shanxi	Hengshan, Wutaishan
Sichuan	Emeishan, Qingchengshan, Gonggashan
Tianjin	
Xinjiang	Tianshan
Xizang	
Yunnan	Yulongxueshan
Zhejiang	Putuoshan, Yandangshan, Tiantaishan

Table A5: Countries with Approved Destination Status
(www.cnta.gov.cn/chujing/chujing.htm)

Number	Country/Region	Since	Applied to
1	Hong Kong	1983	China
2	Macao	1983	China
3	Thailand	1988	China
4	Singapore	1990	China
5	Malaysia	1990	China
6	Philippines	1992	China
7	Australia	1999	Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou
		2004/7	Tianjin, Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Chongqing
8	New Zealand	1999	Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou
		2004/7	Tianjin, Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Chongqing
9	South Korea	1998	China
10	Japan	2000	Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou
		2004/9/15	Liaoning, Tianjin, Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang
		2005/7/25	China
11	Vietnam	2000	China
12	Cambodia	2000	China
13	Myanmar	2000	China
14	Brunei	2000	China
15	Nepal	2002	China
16	Indonesia	2002	China
17	Malta	2002	China
18	Turkey	2002	China
19	Egypt	2002	China
20	Germany	2003	China
21	India	2003	China
22	Maldives	2003	China
23	Sri Lanka	2003	China
24	South Africa	2003	China
25	Croatia	2003	China
26	Hungary	2003	China
27	Pakistan	2003	China
28	Cuba	2003	China
29	Greece	2004/9	China
30	France	2004/9	China
31	Netherlands	2004/9	China
32	Belgium	2004/9	China
33	Luxemburg	2004/9	China
34	Portugal	2004/9	China
35	Spain	2004/9	China
36	Italy	2004/9	China
37	Austria	2004/9	China
38	Finland	2004/9	China
39	Sweden	2004/9	China
40	Czech Republic	2004/9	China
41	Estonia	2004/9	China

42	Latvia	2004/9	China
43	Lithuania	2004/9	China
44	Poland	2004/9	China
45	Slovenia	2004/9	China
46	Slovakia	2004/9	China
47	Cyprus	2004/9	China
48	Denmark	2004/9	China
49	Iceland	2004/9	China
50	Ireland	2004/9	China
51	Norway	2004/9	China
52	Romania	2004/9	China
53	Switzerland	2004/9	China
54	Liechtenstein	2004/9	China
55	Ethiopia	2004/12	China
56	Zimbabwe	2004/12	China
57	Tanzania	2004/12	China
58	Mauritius	2004/12	China
59	Tunisia	2004/12	China
60	Seychelles	2004/12	China
61	Kenya	2004/12	China
62	Zambia	2004/12	China
63	Jordan	2004/12	China
64	Northern Mariana Islands	2005/4	China
65	Fiji	2005/5	China
66	Vanuatu	2005/5	China
67	U.K.	2005/7	China
68	Chile	2005/7	China
69	Jamaica	2005/7	China
70	Russia	2005/8	China
71	Brazil	2005/9	China
72	Mexico	2005/9	China
73	Peru	2005/9	China
74	Antigua and Barbuda	2005/9	China
75	Barbados	2005/9	China
76	Laos	2005/9	China
77	Mongolia	2006/3	China
78	Tonga	2006/3	China
79	Grenada	2006/3	China
80	Bahamas	2006/3	China
81	Saint Lucia	2006/3	China

APPENDIX 2: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS AND ADDITIONAL RESULTS

Table A6: Top 20 visitors to China, and Top 20 destinations of Chinese tourists; for comparison, visitor numbers from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are also shown.

To \ From	China	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Singapore	From \ To China	
Macau	824585	231455	1070845	6687	Japan	1919245
Thailand	439795	448280	472325	492089	South Korea	1085892
Japan	313183	862950	276171	66200	Russia	923012
Malaysia	277575	193443	96247	4753715	USA	775095
USA	209609	442780	222129	127109	Malaysia	388784
Germany	186918	68219			Singapore	360032
Italy	95086	24365	19058		Philippines	320656
Canada	66538	139444	153396	26226	UK	263215
Mongolia	59730	494	156	502	Germany	217330
Belgium	55039	6810	3551	3390	Canada	214835
Switzerland	44244	44690	39191	20615	Thailand	211751
Hawaii	29930	58130	27730	12080	Australia	207203
Indonesia	27918	356853	74457	1412186	Indonesia	175913
Cambodia	24942	22337	2385	11002	France	161891
Philippines	19645	147400	152748	48803	India	98121
Brazil	16345				Italy	73083
Myanmar	14424	30365	1583	10886	Netherlands	70040
Finland	14411	7502	1208	2034	Sweden	46446
Turkey	12156			7318	Pakistan	36819
Ukraine	10820	100		357	New Zealand	34336
China				360032		
Taiwan			307350	87767		

Table A7: Tourism data per province: Domestic and international tourist numbers (in 10,000 people) and revenue (100 mln RMB).

	Domestic			International						
	2002 (10 ⁴)	2005 (10 ⁴)	(%/yr)	2002 (10 ⁸ RMB)	1986 (10 ⁴)	2002 (10 ⁴)	(%/yr) ^a	2005 (10 ⁴)	(%/yr)	2002 (10 ⁸ RMB)
Anhui	3886	4684	6.4	203	1	46	29.0	63	11.3	2
Beijing	11496	12500	2.8	928	26	311	16.9	363	5.3	31
Chongqing	4620	5965	8.9	202		46		52	4.4	2
Fujian	3931	5684	13.1	333	10	185	19.8	197	2.2	11
Gansu	1035	1208	5.3	27	1	24	22.7	29	6.8	1
Guangdong	7700	10385	10.5	1010	72	1526	21.0	1897	7.5	51
Guangxi	4887	6493	9.9	204	11	130	16.6	146	3.9	22
Guizhou	2200	3099	12.1	56	0	23	29.0	28	6.6	50
Hainan	1216	1473	6.6	88	0	39		43	3.6	1
Hebei	5985	8068	10.5	265	1	47	25.8	63	9.7	2
Heilongjiang	3349	4466	10.1	179	1	72	28.9	82	4.6	3
Henan	6269	10045	17.0	409	2	41	23.0	60	13.6	1
Hubei	6672	7631	4.6	384	2	102	27.7	83	-6.9	3
Hunan	5700	7100	7.6	220	1	57	32.9	72	8.3	3
Jiangsu	9666	17234	21.3	830	9	223	6.5	378	19.3	10
Jiangxi	3270	5058	15.7	185	1	24	27.5	37	15.7	7162
Jilin	2454	2851	5.1	108	1	29	33.6	37	8.3	1
Liaoning	6303	9860	16.1	397	2	93	20.5	130	11.9	5
Nei Menggu	1153	2062	21.4	82	0	44	52.2	100	31.6	1
Ningxia	305			12	0	1	15.5			161
Qinghai	418	633	14.8	14	0	4	22.0	4	-6.8	999
Shaanxi	3733	5988	17.1	158	8	85	16.2	93	3.0	4
Shandong	9573	14000	13.5	572	1	98	31.9	155	16.7	5
Shanghai	8761	9012	0.9	994	15	273	20.0	571	28.0	23
Shanxi	4360	6545	14.5	120	1	25	24.8	42	19.3	7
Sichuan	7218	13164	22.2	364	4	67	18.9	106	16.8	2
Tianjin	3710	15 ^a		390	2	50	23.8	74	13.7	3
Xinjiang	968	1465	14.8	84	0	28	43.0	33	6.3	9942
Xizang	73	168	32.3	6	0	14	33.5	12	-5.2	5166
Yunnan	5110	6861	10.3	255	3	130	26.2	348	38.7	4
Zhejiang	8020	12758	16.7	634	4	204	28.7	348	19.5	9
China	144038	196974	11.0	9764		4039	21.5	5648	11.8	23744

^a This data is probably wrong.

Table A8: Descriptive statistics for tourist spots; see Table A3 for abbreviations.

Sub-category	Unit Detailed	Total	Max	Min	Median	Standard deviation
		1325	110	11	42.7	23.8
<i>Classification</i>	C	558	39	4	18.0	10.3
	CN	184	26	0	5.94	5.62
	N	413	46	2	13.3	10.2
	O	128	17	0	4.13	3.98
	OM	42	5	0	1.35	1.36
<i>time code</i>	None	527	67	2	17.0	14.0
	Pres	170	15	0	5.48	4.32
	pres/rev	7	2	0	0.226	0.497
	Rev	53	9	0	1.71	2.04
	rev/imp	16	6	0	0.516	1.23
	imp	488	43	3	15.8	10.6
	imp/pres	4	1	0	0.129	0.341
	imp/ant	22	6	0	0.710	1.64
	ant	17	6	0	0.548	1.23
	preh	10	2	0	0.323	0.599

Table A9: Descriptive regional statistics, 2002; see Table A3 for abbreviations.

Category	Sub-category	Unit	Total	Max	Min	Median	Standard deviation
Mountains	<i>source Yiqilai</i>		43	5	0	1	1.38
	<i>source Travel-China-Guide</i>		24	3	0	1	0.92
	<i>Status</i>		13	2	0	0	0.67
Sights classifications ('must sees')	<i>source Travel-China-Guide</i>	C	182	22	0	6	5.46
		N	71	8	0	2	2.02
		CN	253	24	1	8	6.37
	<i>source Yiqilai</i>	C	30	4	0	1	1.38
		N	46	5	0	1	1.34
		CN	76	6	0	2	1.82
Tourist Cities	<i>source Yiqilai</i>	ETC	138	14	0	4	3.73
		HFC	96	7	0	3	2.31
		Total TC	189	17	1	6	4.22
	<i>source CNTA</i>	TTC	24	3	0	1	0.84
		SRTC	68	8	0	2	1.94
		Total TC	92	10	0	3	2.44
Regions	<i>Groups</i>	N	5				
		NE	3				
		E	7				
		S	6				
		SW	5				
		NW	5				
		C	11				
	<i>coast/non-coast</i>	NC	20				
Transportation	<i>civil airports</i>		148	11	1	5	2.69
	<i>Railways</i>		72744	6193	214	2347	1438
	<i>Highways</i>		1765222	164852	6286	56943	33502
Climate	<i>Temperature</i>			25	5	15	5.10
	<i>relative humidity</i>			82	40	64	12.4
	<i>Precipitation</i>			1866	280	903	535
Physical conditions	<i>Area</i>		9344350	1604712	5994	301431	370965
	<i>coast length</i>		14255673				
Population	<i>population total</i>		128453	9613	267	4113	2657
	<i>population density</i>			2711	2	378	494
	<i>minority population</i>		47	97	10	50	19.8
Economy	<i>GDP total</i>		118021	11770	161	3807	3075
	<i>GDP per capita</i>		319916	40646	3153	10320	7878
Tourism	<i>domestic total</i>		144038	11496	73	4646	3048
	<i>domestic revenue</i>			1010	6	322	293
	<i>international total</i>		4039	1526	1	130	271
	<i>international revenue</i>			9942	1	788	2343
Natural conditions	<i>nature reserves number</i>		1757	191	3	57	48
	<i>nature reserves area</i>		13295				
	<i>nature reserves percentage</i>		13				
	<i>pollution accidents</i>		1921	358	1	71	92.1

Table A10: Summary of regression results: The number of times an explanatory variable is significant at the 5% level (sig).

	Domestic		Foreign	
	# sig	out of	# sig	out of
Airports	0	9	0	9
Railways	1	9	4	9
Highways	8	9	2	9
Area	2	9	4	9
Coast	5	9	0	9
Mountains	0	9	0	9
Cities	9	9	0	9
Spots	0	9	7	9
Sights	9	9	0	9
GDP/capita	9	9	9	9
Population density	9	9	6	9
Humidity	3	3	1	3
Temperature	1	3	3	3
Precipitation	0	3	1	3
Size of natural area	2	3	2	3
Number of nature reserves	1	3	2	3
Share of natural area	0	3	1	3
Latitude	0	3	3	3
Longitude	1	3	0	3
East	0	3	0	3
North	0	3	0	3
Northeast	3	3	0	3
Northwest	0	3	0	3
South	0	3	0	3