# Research on the Influencing Factors of Spatial and Temporal Differentiation of Tourism Economy in the Yangtze River Economic Belt

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*Abstract:* The Yangtze River Economic Belt spans a wide range, and the provinces have huge differences in resource endowments, development strategies, development environments, etc., resulting in a unique tourism economic spatial pattern and spatial and spatial differentiation law along the Yangtze River Economic Belt. Through the collation of existing materials, finding out the feasible way of coordinated development and pattern optimization of the tourism industry in the Yangtze River Economic Belt is the key to realizing the layout of China's regional development strategy. This paper analyzes in depth the factors affecting the spatial differentiation of tourism economy in the Yangtze River Economic Belt, the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River Economic Belt through literature collation, Including geography, history, industry, talents and resources factors, and makes suggestions for the adjustment of future tourism industry development strategies in different river basins: (1) Strengthen regional cooperation; (2) Improve infrastructure construction and build a tourism and transportation network; (3) Basic industry + tourism industry, driving the whole industrial chain; (4) Increase the introduction of talents; (5) Deeply excavate the cultural connotation of existing tourism resources and develop new tourism resources. In order to provide a basis for the adjustment of the future tourism industry development strategy of the Yangtze River Economic Belt.

## 1. Research Significance

### 1.1. Theoretical Significance

First of all, expand the research horizon of traditional tourism economy, combine the relevant knowledge of tourism, economics and geography, and vigorously explore the spatial and temporal differentiation law of regional tourism economy and enrich its research connotation; Second, expand the research scope of the unbalanced development of the regional tourism economy, focus on the imbalance in the development of the regional tourism economy, and provide basic information for the joint development of interprovincial tourism in the Yangtze River Economic Belt; Finally, the research methods of spatial and temporal differentiation of tourism economy are

systematically sorted out, and the development trend of regional tourism economy is comprehensively grasped through a variety of analysis methods, so as to provide a reference for the sustainable development of regional tourism.

## 1.2. Practical Significance

An in-depth discussion of the spatio-temporal evolution of the tourism economy in the Yangtze River Economic Belt can clarify the differences in regional tourism economy, reconcile regional development contradictions, and consolidate the foundation of tourism economy. At the same time, accurately identifying the driving factors of spatial and temporal differentiation of tourism economy in the Yangtze River Economic Belt can optimize the allocation of production factors according to local conditions and provide a reference for sustainable cooperation in inter-provincial tourism.

## 2. Research Progress at Home and Abroad

## 2.1. Foreign Research

The discussion on the differences in regional tourism economic development began in the 1970s, focusing on the differences in tourism development between different regions, influencing factors and the correlation effects of tourism economies. Kadt E (1979), Tosun C et al. (2003) found that the imbalance in economic levels and tourism supply between inland and coastal areas accelerated regional disparities in international tourism [1,2]. Tribe J (2005) argues that environmental resource endowments are interlinked with regional tourism economies [3]. Paci R et al. (2014) shows that tourism has a certain impact on regional economic growth by comparing the relationship between economic growth and tourism flows in European countries [4]. In terms of research methods, it is mainly traditional statistical and econometric methods. Simpson P et al. (1999) used the Thiel Index to determine the level of regional tourism economic development [5]. Barros C P et al. (2011) used the data envelopment analysis method to measure the efficiency and development scale of regional tourism resources [6]. Sarrión-Gavilán M D et al. (2015) combined with GIS technology to determine the distribution characteristics of tourism in Andalusia, confirming the imbalance in tourism development between coastal and inland areas [7].

## 2.2. Domestic Research

Domestic research focuses on the evolution process, convergence, regional differentiation and influencing factors of tourism economic differences, etc. Zhao Liming (2018), Liu Ligang (2020), He Tiaoxia (2016) respectively studied tourism economic differences from the national, provincial and urban agglomeration scales [8-10]. Zheng Qunming (2020) compared the convergence of regional tourism economies on the basis of measuring regional tourism economic differences [11]. Zhu Haiyan (2019) and Zhan Jun (2019) believe that location transportation, reception level and resource endowments affect the development of regional tourism economy [12,13]. In terms of research methods, statistical and economic theories are the mainstay, and the impact factors are identified through quantitative and qualitative methods. Liu Haijun (2018) and Du Jieli (2021) used mathematical statistical methods such as coefficient of variation and Thiel coefficient to judge the spatio-temporal evolution trend of regional tourism economy, and comprehensively evaluated the driving factors by constructing a multivariate linear regression model [14,15]. Zhao Xin (2020) combined factor analysis method and cluster analysis method to calculate the scale of tourism economy in Hebei Province, and used gravitational model to analyze the correlation intensity of tourism economy in Hebei Province and its radiation capacity [16].

## 3. Factors Influencing the Spatial and Temporal Differentiation of Tourism Economy in the Yangtze River Economic Belt

### 3.1. Geographical Factor

The Yangtze River Economic Belt spans china's mainland from west to east, and the terrain is high in the west and low in the east. Upstream multi-plateau basins, such as the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau and the Sichuan Basin, have steep terrain and relatively backward transportation conditions that limit the development of tourism economy; The middle and lower reaches of the plains are gentle, so it is easier to form a developed transportation network.

### 3.2. Historical Factor

The upstream Yunnan-Guizhou region has long been ruled by toast, far from the central government, and is relatively backward in both economic and political aspects and social and cultural aspects, but this has also bred the unique ethnic minority culture in the region, and is also an important resource for the development of the tourism economy in the upstream area; The downstream, including the historical capital of Nanjing, and the Suzhou and Hangzhou regions have always been the center of China's economic and social development, creating a strong economic foundation for the downstream areas.

### 3.3. Industrial Factor

The upstream areas are mainly dominated by agriculture and handicrafts, and are in a weak position in the development and production of tourism products; In the middle and lower reaches of the region, the industry, service industry and other economic benefit industries are the mainstay, and in recent years, the intelligent manufacturing industry has also become a popular industry in the downstream area, resulting in a series of unique new tourism models such as digital tourism and smart tourism.

### 3.4. Talent Factor

As we all know, talent is the primary productive force. The relatively backward economic and industrial conditions in the upstream areas are already difficult to attract and retain talents, and some and middle-level regions have paid more attention to the introduction of talents in recent years, and a series of attractive policies have been introduced, which has further opened up the gap in talents.

### 3.5. Resource Factor

The unique geographical conditions of the upstream area constitute a unique natural landscape tourism resource, and the tourism industry development in the region is mainly based on sightseeing tourism, lack of cultural integration, and lack of productivity of tourism resources. The downstream areas have a large number of tourism resources with deep historical precipitation, and there are also strong talents and scientific and technological support in the design of tourism products and tourism routes.

### 4. Conclusion

Through the synthesis of the research foundation of the predecessors, the following measures

and countermeasures are proposed for the differences in the development of the tourism economy in the Yangtze River Economic Belt:

(1) Strengthen regional cooperation: Formulate a coordinated and unified regional tourism development plan for the Yangtze River Economic Belt to ensure that tourism resources are complementary, tourism sources are shared, and tourism industry linkage is achieved within the region.

(2) Improve infrastructure construction and build a tourism and transportation network: Especially in the upstream areas, relevant departments are required to fully consider the needs of tourism operations in road planning and bus operation.

(3) Basic industry + tourism industry, driving the whole industrial chain: Each river basin should base itself on the existing basic industries in the region, use the driving effect of the tourism industry to organically combine with the tourism industry, promote the integration of the first, second, and third industries, promote the overall economic development of the region, and avoid blind transformation.

(4) Increase the introduction of talents: The introduction of relevant policies by government departments is an important means for regions to attract and retain talents. In addition, strengthening the construction of universities in the region can also play a role in attracting talents to a certain extent, and at the same time, it can also cultivate high-skilled talents needed by the industry according to local conditions through on-the-job training of tourism practitioners.

(5) Deeply excavate the cultural connotation of existing tourism resources and develop new tourism resources: The tourism resources in the region, especially the humanistic tourism resources, are excavated more deeply and the cultural connotation of tourism products is improved. At the same time, we will work the development of tourism routes and tourism products, and use the advantages of intelligence and digitalization to create unique new forms of tourism such as digital tourism and smart tourism.

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