

ECONOMICS

Advanced Editing

~~From It seems that most of the domestic and foreign researches studies on tourist satisfaction, it seems that most of them~~ have taken the advantage of statistical empirical methods, in which ~~letting the~~ tourism satisfaction ~~as is~~ the explanatory variable, and the independent variables are ~~influencing~~ factors ~~influencing of~~ tourist satisfaction ~~which that are~~ closely related to specific tourism destination attractions. ~~This paper's potential possible innovation of this paper is~~ to analyze the effect of urban tourist satisfaction on ~~the~~ urban macro-economy from the perspective of ~~the~~ spatial dimension, that is, using the spatial panel Durbin econometric regression model ~~and~~, taking urban tourist satisfaction as the key independent variable. ~~This, which is quite distinct from~~ ~~guishable from the~~ previous ~~scholar's research studies that have which~~ focused on constructing a tourist satisfaction index to investigate the ~~influence~~ factors ~~influencing of~~ tourism satisfaction from the micro-level internal composition of tourism. ~~And Moreover,~~ based on relatively high frequency quarterly ~~ly~~ data from China, we provide empirical evidence from an emerging market complementary to the existing literature on the topic ~~that is~~ predominantly ~~resting concerned with on~~ the U.S. and ~~the~~ European tourism industry markets. ~~Besides,~~ ~~†~~ ~~This research study also probes into both~~ the intra-regional spillover effect and ~~the~~ spatial spillover effect of urban tourist satisfaction on both ~~the~~ urban GDP income and urban living standards, and it might sheds new lights on tourist satisfaction dynamics and ~~helps us better understand and grasp facilitate greater understanding of~~ the Tourism industry market rules, ~~and s~~ Such research is rare.

Krugman (1991)[33] argued that spillover effects never remain at the initial spillover site under ~~the~~ geographical or administrative boundaries. In general, urban tourists' satisfaction may produce a spatial spillover effect through the following two channels: ~~at f(1) Airst,~~ pure knowledge technology spillover effect ~~—, in order to~~ meet the tourists' experience for the urban tourism attractions, urban tourism authorities will ~~take the initiative to~~ travel to cities with similar attractions ~~yet high that have produced a high degree of~~ tourists' satisfaction to gain precious experience and try to imitate those innovative models; ~~Second, (2) †~~ The traffic overflow effect ~~—,~~ the convenience of transportation is ~~an~~ crucial factor for tourists' travel frequency, ~~with the remarkable Marked improvement of in the convenient convenience of~~ traffic conditions between adjacent cities ~~will enable the indirect spread of tourist satisfaction from, the e~~ cities with higher tourist satisfaction ~~will indirectly spread the satisfaction to the to~~ neighboring ones ~~cities~~.

Commented [ED1]: The meaning of this sentence is slightly unclear. I think that you may mean the following: <Krugman (1991)[33] argued that spillover effects are never contained within the initial spillover site by either geographical or administrative boundaries.>

Commented [ED2]: The meaning of this sentence is unclear in the present context. I think that you may mean EITHER <to meet tourists' expectations for urban tourism attractions> OR <to gain knowledge of tourists' experiences of urban tourism attractions>

If you mean the latter, then you should delete the subsequent words <to gain precious experience and try>.