

Short thesis for the degree of doctor of
philosophy (PhD)

**Assessment of Economic Vulnerability in
Tourism Areas:
A Comparative Case Study of
Erhai Lake Area (China) and Balaton Lake
Area (Hungary)**

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1. Introduction

This research selects two typical lake tourism cities in different countries, the Erhai region in China and the Lake Balaton region in Hungary, as research areas. The vulnerability of the tourism economic systems in these two lake regions was evaluated and the causes were investigated. A comparative analysis of the two lake regions was performed in an attempt to understand the causes of vulnerability at tourism destinations and their impact on sustainable development. The aim is to learn from the experiences of these two areas and explore strategies for sustainable tourism development. Econometric models were used to assess the vulnerability of the tourism economy and carry out obstacle analysis (Polsky et al., 2007; Su et al., 2013; Kumiawan et al., 2016; Xie, 2019), investigating both linear and non-linear relationships between vulnerability and sustainability. The research design is as follows:

- 1) Industry Status Analysis (Tourism Specialization Direction): This study aims to achieve sustainable economic development in the Erhai region and the Lake Balaton region through a comparative analysis of typical tourism specialized regions. It focuses on studying the balanced status quo of the tourism industry in these regions.
- 2) Impact Assessment (Vulnerability of Tourism Economic Development): Through comprehensive

literature collection and quantitative data analysis, a conceptual system and theoretical framework of tourism economic vulnerability were studied. The impact of industrial development on economic growth in the Erhai and Lake Balaton regions was evaluated, with specific analysis on the vulnerabilities that might hinder tourism economic development.

- 3) **Obstacle Degree Analysis (Constraints on the Region and its Development):** This study assessed the degree of obstacles and constraints that might hinder the overall development of the regions under study. It identified and analyzed the specific factors that restrict the growth and progress of the Erhai and Lake Balaton regions, taking into account their unique features and challenges.
- 4) **Sustainable Development Strategy (Evaluation and Utilization of Tourism Resources):** Based on theoretical and empirical research, this study proposed corresponding regulatory measures to address the challenges faced by tourism destinations. It aims to provide practical strategies and suggestions for the sustainable economic development of the tourism industry.

2. Research Objectives

This research aims to provide valuable insights into the vulnerability of their tourism sectors. Specifically, the study aims to accomplish the following goals:

- 1) Conduct an analysis of the regional industrial structure, assessing the tourism industry's share. Determine the level of tourism specialization in the study area and examine its impact on economic vulnerability.
- 2) How is the economic vulnerability of tourism regions evaluated? What factors influence this vulnerability?
- 3) Investigate potential strategies for sustainable tourism development. How can we effectively regulate the economic vulnerability of tourism cities to mitigate risks?

3. Methodology

This research employs various research methods to study the vulnerability of the tourism economic system in the Erhai region and the Balaton Lake area. The whole research process is divided into three steps, and the research methods used are different. I will explain them separately

3.1. Evaluation of industrial structure balance

The goal of examining the industrial structure is to determine the tourism industry's role in a region and see if a city is predominantly tourism-centric. A heavy reliance on tourism can lead to greater economic vulnerability. Using quantitative analysis and econometrics' index difference analysis (Wu & Yang, 2012; Perez et al., 2014)), I measure the equilibrium of regional industrial growth. Chosen indicators include the "output value of primary and secondary industries" to indicate the region's primary

and secondary industrial development, while the "gross output value of tourism industry" gauges tourism's role. For Erhai Lake, data is sourced from the region's National Economic and Social Development Statistical Bulletin (2011-2021) and supplemented by the Dali Prefecture Statistical Yearbook. For Balaton Lake, data comes from Hungary's Regional Statistical Yearbook (2011-2021) and the KSH statistic portal.

Data processing involves absolute difference metrics like range and standard deviation, and relative metrics like extreme value ratio, coefficient of variation, priority status, and the Gini coefficient.

3.2. Evaluation of Tourism Economic Vulnerability

The construction of indicator system is the first step of tourism economic system vulnerability evaluation, the selection of indicators largely affects the evaluation results, and an objective and reasonable indicator system is the basis of evaluation accuracy.

Selection of indicators: I finally selected indicators from two aspects: sensitivity and coping ability (show in Table below). In terms of sensitivity indicators, I mainly select five indicators directly related to the tourism economic system; in terms of coping ability indicators, I mainly focus on external economic and social factors. Tourism economic system vulnerability is a combination of sensitivity and coping capability, sensitivity positively reflects vulnerability, that is, the stronger the sensitivity,

the more vulnerable the tourism economic system is to shocks, weak resistance, and high vulnerability; while coping capability inversely reflects vulnerability, that is, the stronger the coping capability, the stronger the tourism economic system's ability to protect and recover itself, and low vulnerability.

Indicator Level	code	
Tourism revenue as a share of GDP (%)	S ₁	+
Industrial Structure Gini Coefficient	S ₂	+
The first degree of tourism industry	S ₃	+
Proportion of tourism foreign exchange earnings in exports	S ₄	+
Elasticity coefficient of tourism to GDP growth	S ₅	+
Elasticity coefficient of tourism to industrial growth	S ₆	+
Elasticity coefficient of tourism to agricultural growth	S ₇	+
The ratio of tourist arrivals to local population	S ₈	-
National economy (GDP) output value -	R ₁	-
National economy (GDP) growth rate (%)	R ₂	-
Fixed asset investment growth rate	R ₃	-
Urban and Rural Consumption Growth Rate	R ₄	-
export growth rate (%) -	R ₅	-
Industrial Structure Diversification Index	R ₆	-
Growth rate of total tourism revenue (%)	R ₇	-
Tourist growth rate	R ₈	-
“+” indicates a positive correlation, “-” indicates a negative correlation.		

The evaluation index weights are determined to reflect the degree of their influence on the vulnerability of the tourism economic system, so as to conduct a more effective evaluation. In order to ensure the objectivity of the weight determination, this dissertation selects the entropy method to calculate. Then use the set pair analysis modelling is to analyse the vulnerability index.

Then analyse the obstacle factors of vulnerability. The larger the value of the obstacle degree, the greater the Obstacle of the indicator to reduce the vulnerability of the tourism economic system; the smaller the value of the obstacle degree, the smaller the Obstacle of the indicator to reduce the vulnerability of the tourism economic system. Data sources: Erhai Lake - the National Economic and Social Development Statistical Bulletin of the region in 2004-2021; Lake Balaton - Regional Statistical (Somogy, Veszprém, Zala) Yearbook of Hungary of 2011-2021.

3.3. Explore strategies for tackling sustainable development

Through a comparative analysis of tourism resource policies in two Lakeland cities, this research seeks sustainable tourism development pathways. The study focuses on: 1) categorizing tourism resources via statistics; 2) preserving cultural resources, including intangible heritage; and 3) leveraging natural resources for economic tourism growth. Data is gathered through in-depth interviews with experts from relevant bureaus in China and Hungary. Chinese regions employ face-to-face interviews, while Hungarian areas use email. Additionally, development planning documents from governmental bodies are analyzed. The data is then qualitatively compared to discern tourism resources and policies in both research areas.

4. Scientific Results

Thesis statement 1

Current Situation of Industry Structure

In this section, results shown that both regions underline tourism's economic significance. Erhai Lake Region's GDP rose with tourism exceeding 50% in some years; the pandemic emphasized diversification needs. Lake Balaton's GDP consistently grew, with a rising tourism focus and secondary industry decline.

➤ Erhai Lake Region

From 2004-2021, Erhai Lake's GDP surged from CNY 20,122.2 million to CNY 163.3 billion, indicating steady economic progress. The growth rate from 2004-2013 consistently exceeded 12%, peaking at 15.6% in 2012. (As shown in Figure 1).

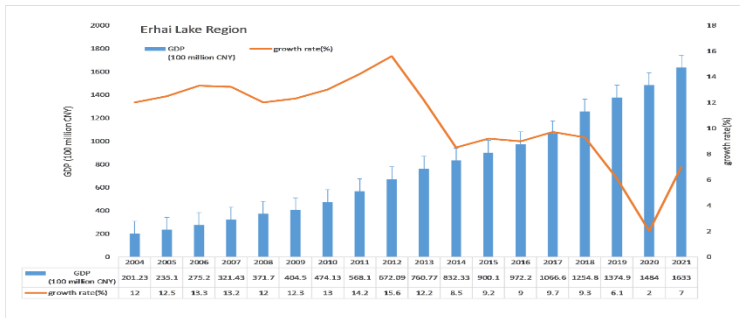


Figure 1 The GDP and GDP growth rate of the Erhai lake region from 2004-2021

During these years, significant shifts occurred in the GDP contributions of the primary, secondary, and tourism sectors. The primary and secondary sectors' contributions reduced from 37.98% to 27.09% and 41.10% to 33.60%, respectively. Meanwhile, tourism's share rose dramatically from 20.93% to 39.30%. However, 2020 witnessed a deviation, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as tourism dipped while other sectors grew. Remarkably, in 2017-2019, tourism revenues comprised over 50% of GDP, highlighting Erhai as a specialized tourism city. Although a dominant tourism sector offers benefits like job opportunities and foreign income, it exposes the economy to global tourism fluctuations, as demonstrated by the pandemic's impact in 2020-2021. Thus, diversifying the economy remains crucial.

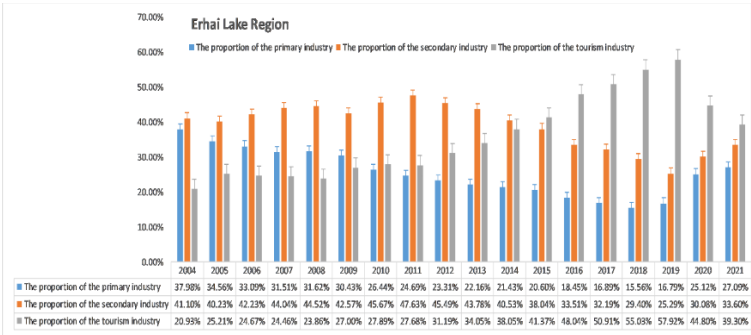


Figure 2 Changes in the share of primary and secondary industries and tourism in GDP of Erhai Lake Region, in 2004-2021

➤ Lake Balaton Region

As Lake Balaton's GDP, as depicted in Figure 3, consistently expanded from 2012 to 2019. Starting with a growth rate of 1.47% in 2012, it accelerated to 5.26% in 2013 and reached almost 6.78% and 6.57% in 2014 and 2015, respectively. After a slight dip to 3.05% in 2016, the region saw an impressive peak at 11.95% by 2019. This consistent growth suggests regional resilience, possibly due to strategic initiatives, sectoral progress, and favorable external conditions.

Lake Balaton, Central Europe's largest lake, is a tourism hotspot, greatly influencing the region's GDP. The growth possibly mirrors successful tourism strategies, infrastructure improvements, and global tourism patterns, boosted by Hungary's economic prosperity. The nearby region's agricultural productivity, vineyards, and in-demand real estate also contribute.

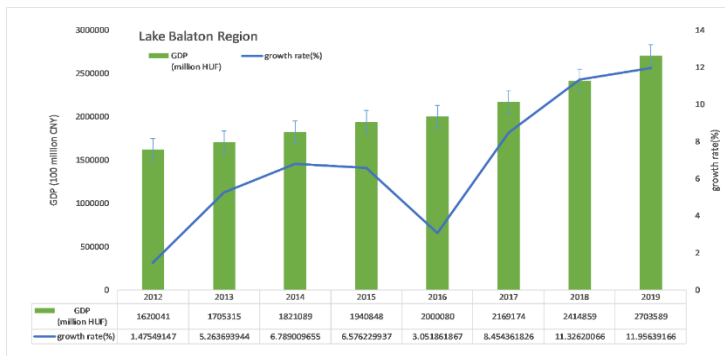


Figure 3 The GDP and GDP growth rate of the Lake Balaton region from 2012-2019

However, Figure 4 shows the secondary industry's diminishing GDP share, dropping from 66.80% in 2012 to 61.78% in 2019. This suggests a potential decline in manufacturing or faster growth in other sectors. Meanwhile, tourism's share in GDP has climbed from 16.55% in 2012 to 24.29% in 2019, highlighting the increasing economic reliance on this sector.

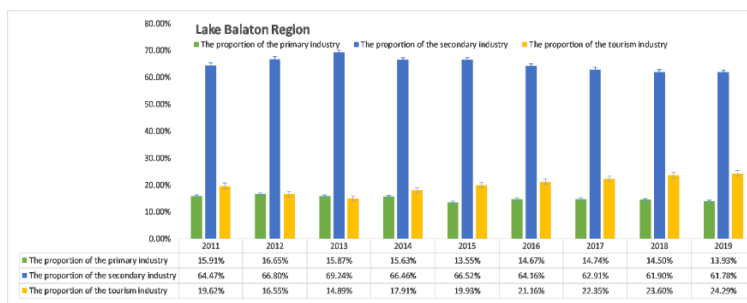


Figure 4 Changes in the share of primary and secondary industries and tourism in GDP of Lake Balaton region

Thesis statement 2

Industry Structure Differentiation

The results from Erhai Lake Region and Lake Balaton indicate evolving industrial growth with notable fluctuations. Erhai experienced increased disparity and shifting focus in industries, while Lake Balaton showed balanced growth, reduced disparities, and greater stability in sectoral outputs.

Using the output value of the primary industry, the output value of the secondary industry, and the total tourism revenue of the Erhai lake region as indicators, I analyzed

the overall differences and changes of the primary industry, secondary industry, and tourism in the Erhai lake region during the 17 years from 2004 to 2021 and the Lake Balaton region from year 2011 to 2019. The results are shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1 Indicators of Industrial Development Differences in the Erhai lake Region in 2004- 2021

Year	Range	Extreme value ratio	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation	Priority status	Gini coefficient
2004	31.96	1.964103	17.20215	0.325757	1.082281	0.134495
2005	29.24	1.596005	14.76538	0.227603	1.164139	0.100161
2006	40.72	1.711888	20.36564	0.263519	1.276163	0.117087
2007	53	1.800604	26.84311	0.297497	1.397585	0.130531
2008	63.36	1.86581	32.00337	0.313022	1.407629	0.137715
2009	53.24	1.577065	27.97194	0.24554	1.399038	0.103855
2010	79.3	1.727523	44.15386	0.321275	1.637391	0.128224
2011	114.7	1.928745	62.36511	0.374108	1.720974	0.1529
2012	138.9	1.95137	70.41192	0.337297	1.458333	0.147862
2013	158	1.975309	79.13156	0.324798	1.285657	0.144115
2014	162.1	1.891296	88.14478	0.31155	1.065153	0.127321
2015	195.01	2.008377	104.7379	0.334651	1.087529	0.138463
2016	329.28	2.603897	164.6491	0.44387	1.433421	0.197265
2017	432.8	3.013492	216.764	0.511115	1.581421	0.226781
2018	570.19	3.53632	289.3011	0.6008	1.871601	0.26314
2019	668.8	3.44892	353.0835	0.651365	2.290613	0.274177
2020	265.6	1.783481	138.1428	0.307098	1.489529	0.131209
2021	167.6	1.450659	83.86014	0.183288	1.169775	0.081403

The analysis of the dataset reveals evolving industrial development in the Erhai Lake Region region from 2004 to 2021. The Range and Extreme Value Ratio peaked in 2019, indicating increased fluctuations and relative disparity in industrial growth. Standard deviation showed the highest variance in 2019. The Coefficient of Variation

peaked in 2016, indicating the highest relative variability. The Priority Status and Gini Coefficient both peaked in 2019, indicating a shift in focus and higher inequality before declining in 2020 and 2021.

Table 2 Indicators of Industrial Development Differences in the lake Balaton Region in 2011- 2019

Year	Range	Extreme value ratio	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation	Priority status	Gini coefficient
2011	396649	4.052719	220784.3	0.810985	3.286785	0.323771
2012	395737.4	4.036947	228245.5	0.869539	4.011997	0.335028
2013	435451.4	4.648538	249186.5	0.932931	4.363324	0.362287
2014	460633	4.253081	260173.3	0.861364	3.710322	0.338896
2015	530852	4.908554	289809.4	0.867521	3.338175	0.353125
2016	501478	4.372528	272543.5	0.806908	3.032226	0.329934
2017	545483	4.267285	293233.3	0.77674	2.814124	0.321093
2018	571302	4.269889	303171.9	0.754675	2.622755	0.316027
2019	659597	4.43372	347023.6	0.755132	2.543301	0.318955

The analysis of data from 2011 to 2019 in the Lake Balaton region reveals increasing variability in industrial outputs, with the highest range observed in 2019. Fluctuations in the extreme value ratio indicate phases of growth and contraction across sectors. The standard deviation rises, indicating greater variation in the data, while the coefficient of variation decreases, suggesting relative stability in industrial output dispersion. The declining priority status implies a more balanced development across sectors. The Gini coefficient shows reduced disparities and increased economic equality among sectors. Overall, the findings highlight dynamic changes and the effectiveness of balanced growth

strategies in achieving stability and reduced disparities in the Lake Balaton region.

Thesis statement 3

Vulnerability Evaluation

Erhai Lake Region revealed heightened tourism reliance, vulnerability, and diminished coping abilities, emphasizing risks like overuse and changing tourism trends. In contrast, Lake Balaton demonstrated decreased sensitivity and enhanced resilience, facing minor 2016 challenges. Both areas necessitate strategic management and diversification for sustainability.

➤ Erhai Lake Region

Base on Table 3 and Figure 5 show that the vulnerability of Dali's (Erhai lake) tourism economic system has shown a fluctuating upward trend in the past fifteen years (2004-2019).

Sensitivity: The region's sensitivity to tourism shows an overall increasing trend from 2004 to 2019. This suggests that the region's economy is becoming increasingly dependent on tourism. Such a trend may result from the region's natural beauty, cultural heritage, and growing international awareness of these attractions.

Coping ability: This variable shows a bit of fluctuation over the years, but seems to have two major phases. From 2004 to 2010, the coping ability of the region increases, suggesting growing resilience and possibly diversification in the economy, improved infrastructure, or increased

government support. However, from 2010 onwards, it declines, indicating that the region might be facing challenges in managing the impacts of the increasing tourism.

Vulnerability: Vulnerability has an overall increasing trend from 2004 to 2019, but it starts to increase more rapidly from 2014 onward. This coincides with the increase in sensitivity and decrease in coping ability around the same time.

Degree of vulnerability: The degree of vulnerability shows that the region has moved from a low/moderate level of vulnerability in the early years to a higher/highly vulnerable state by 2019. This suggests that despite the growth in tourism, the region has become more susceptible to negative impacts from changes in the tourism sector.

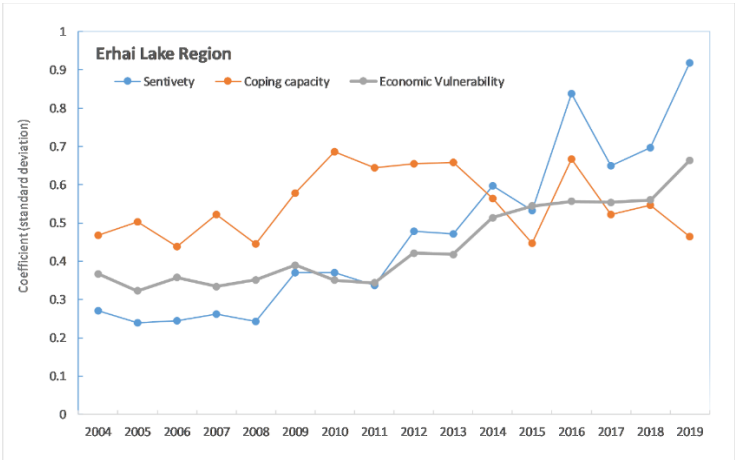


Figure 5 Line chart of tourism economic sensitivity, coping capacity, and vulnerability changes in Erhai lake region

The increasing sensitivity and vulnerability could be due to several factors such as increased reliance on tourism for local economy, degradation of natural resources due to overuse, changes in tourist patterns, or increased competition.

The decreasing coping ability might be due to lack of alternative employment opportunities, insufficient infrastructure to handle the increasing tourist influx, or lack of effective measures to mitigate the negative impacts of tourism.

Table 3 The evaluation results of the vulnerability of tourism economy in Erhai Lake Region

Particular year	Sensitivity	Coping ability	Vulnerability	Degree of vulnerability
2004	0.271748	0.46866	0.3670	moderately
2005	0.240159	0.503247	0.3231	low
2006	0.244324	0.437946	0.3581	moderately
2007	0.261539	0.521633	0.3339	moderately
2008	0.24231	0.445938	0.3521	moderately
2009	0.370759	0.578751	0.3905	moderately
2010	0.37002	0.685562	0.3505	moderately
2011	0.337589	0.645243	0.3435	moderately
2012	0.478494	0.655694	0.4219	moderately
2013	0.472507	0.657774	0.4180	moderately
2014	0.596404	0.563393	0.5142	higher
2015	0.53316	0.446586	0.5442	higher
2016	0.838263	0.666352	0.5571	highly
2017	0.649494	0.52269	0.5541	highly
2018	0.696765	0.546926	0.5602	highly
2019	0.917439	0.464007	0.6641	highly

This analysis suggests that while tourism has grown, it's crucial for local authorities to manage the impacts effectively to maintain sustainable development. Measures such as improving infrastructure, diversifying the local economy, managing resources responsibly, and providing education and training for local residents can enhance coping capacity and reduce vulnerability. Some local intrinsic social factors might be causing this vulnerability of tourism system in Erhai lake region are:

In the 2008, the global financial crisis that broke and strong domestic inflation expectations, and the outbreak of the H1N1 virus, greatly affected the travel demand and travel ability of residents. The two reasons together led to the growth of Dali's tourism economic sensitivity and fluctuations; however, the government also quickly responded to the financial crisis with corresponding policies, and the coping ability was also significantly improved from 2009 to 2010. Therefore, after the 2008 financial crisis, Dali's tourism vulnerability did not have a significant effect.

From the year of 2015, the tourism industry in Dali Prefecture recovered rapidly. Sensitivity indicators such as the proportion of tourism revenue in GDP and the elasticity coefficient of tourism growth all maintained high values. Sensitivity has also increased, but the ability to respond has a downward trend relative to the sensitivity value from 2014, which led to a relatively fragile period for Dali's tourism economic system from 2015 to 2019.

The change of the vulnerability of Dali's tourism economic system is relatively stable, but in general the vulnerability of Dali's tourism economic system is at a high level in most years. In order to further explore the main factors hindering the decline of the vulnerability of Dali's tourism economic system, this dissertation adopts the Obstacle analysis degree model to carry out calculation and analysis, and obtain the research results.

➤ Lake Balaton Region

Base on Table 4 and Figure 6 show that the vulnerability of Lake Balaton tourism economic system has shown a fluctuating upward trend in the past decade (2012-2019).

Sensitivity: Sensitivity in the Lake Balaton region dramatically drops from a very high value in 2012 to a much lower value in 2013, and then stabilizes in the range of 0.14 to 0.20 for the subsequent years. This suggests that the region's economy became less dependent on tourism after 2012. It's possible that some significant economic diversification took place in the region around this time.

Coping ability: Coping ability shows a drastic increase from 2012 to 2013, then dips in 2014 and 2016, but stays relatively high and stable for the rest of the period. The increase from 2012 to 2013 suggests that the region's resilience or ability to manage impacts from the tourism sector improved dramatically.

Vulnerability: Vulnerability also shows a significant decrease from 2012 to 2013, stabilizing afterwards with a slight upward trend in 2016 and then decreasing again.

This trend mirrors the changes in sensitivity and coping ability, which influence vulnerability.

Degree of vulnerability: This data shows that the region moved from a highly vulnerable state in 2012 to a moderate level of vulnerability from 2013 onwards. The degree of vulnerability briefly increased to "higher" in 2016, which might be related to the dip in coping ability in that year.

Table 4 The evaluation results of the vulnerability of tourism economy in Lake Balaton Region

Particular year	Sensitivity	Coping ability	Vulnerability	Degree of vulnerability
2012	0.846387	0.153086	0.846833258	highly
2013	0.146164	0.410203	0.262710771	moderately
2014	0.200961	0.762046	0.208680405	moderately
2015	0.164966	0.666919	0.198304208	moderately
2016	0.154395	0.33403	0.316108175	higher
2017	0.178136	0.776119	0.18667561	moderately
2018	0.180625	0.769518	0.190103349	moderately
2019	0.18696	0.553601	0.252457233	moderately

This data suggests that the Lake Balaton region underwent significant changes around 2012-2013, which may have made it less economically dependent on tourism and more able to cope with changes in the tourism sector. The cause of these changes might be economic diversification,

improved tourism management, better infrastructure, or government policies.

However, the slight upward trend in vulnerability and the drop in coping ability in 2016 indicate that there may be some emerging challenges that need to be addressed to maintain this resilience.

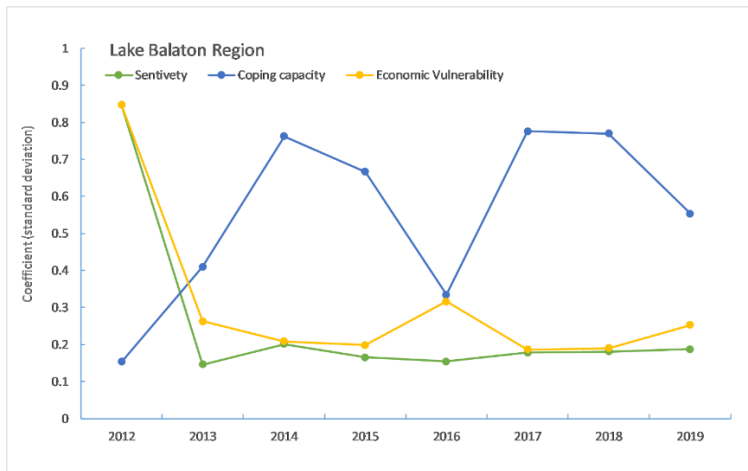


Figure 6 Line chart of tourism economic sensitivity, coping capacity, and vulnerability changes in lake Balaton

Thesis statement 4

Analysis of Obstacle Factors

According to the obstacle factors results, for Erhai Lake, factors like tourism reliance and limited economic development capacity contribute to high tourism vulnerability, emphasizing the need for economic diversification. For Lake Balaton, vulnerability is affected by export growth and industry dependence, underlining economic diversification and stability as crucial for sustainable tourism.

A comparison outlines the key factors that significantly influenced tourism vulnerability in the past ten years in these two regions, as:

➤ Erhai Lake region

in the obstacle degree analysis of Figure 7 for these 15 years, the factors that have the highest frequency of influence on the economic vulnerability of tourism in the were:

S6 Elasticity coefficient of tourism to industrial growth > **R1** National economy (GDP) output value > **S1** Tourism revenue as a share of GDP (%)> **R5** export growth rate (%)> **S8** The ratio of tourist arrivals to local population.

The obstacle degree analysis reveals that the over-dependence on tourism and the lack of own economic development capacity are the main influencing factors leading to the high vulnerability of the economic development of the Erhai Lakes region. Specifically, the

lack of economic development driven by fixed investment and industrial structure diversification, the excessive reliance on tourism for economic development (high S1 and S8), the mismatch between tourism development level and economic development level, and the de-industrialization and caused by the tourism boom are the most important reasons for the high vulnerability of regional economic development.

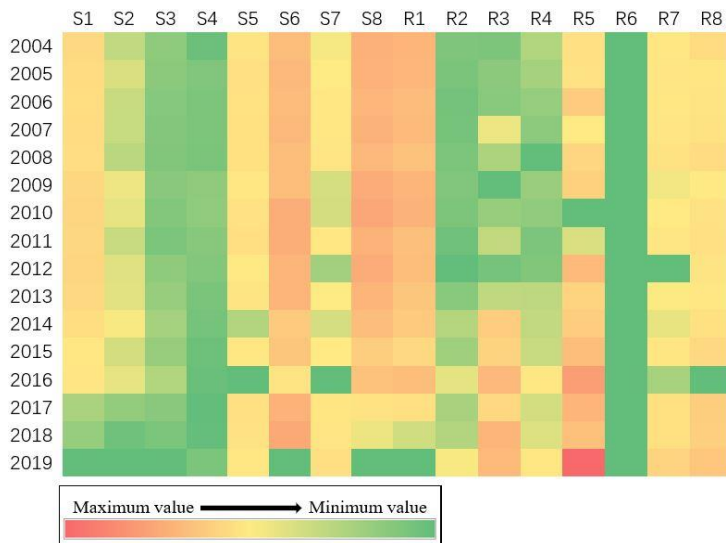


Figure 7 Visualization analysis applied in obstacle factor of Erhai Lake Region tourism economic (2004-2019)

➤ For Lake Balaton during the 2012-2019 period of time Figure 8, the most frequency of the effect the vulnerability were:

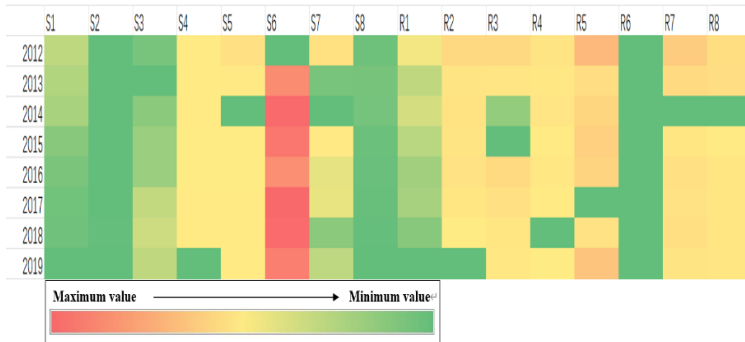


Figure 8 Visualization analysis applied in obstacle factor of Lake Balaton Region tourism economic (2012-2019)

R5 export growth rate (%) > **R7** Industrial Structure Diversification Index > **S6** Elasticity coefficient of tourism to industrial growth > **R2** National economy (GDP) growth rate (%) > **R4** Urban and Rural Consumption Growth Rate

In summary, the Lake Balaton region's tourism vulnerability is influenced by factors such as export growth rate, product mix diversification, the impact of tourism on industrial growth, national economic growth rate, and urban consumption growth rate. These indicators highlight the region's vulnerability in terms of its economy, industries, and markets. It emphasizes the importance of reducing dependence on specific industries, promoting economic diversification, and improving economic and consumption stability to enhance the resilience and sustainable development of the region's tourism industry.

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5. Publication list



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Subject: Publication List

Candidate: Li, Tianyi
MTMT ID: 10088983

Articles

Publications in Foreign Language Journals (4)

First Author Publications (2)

1. Li, T., Bujdosó, Z.: Economic vulnerability of specialized tourism city: a cast study in Southwest of China.
Geoj. Tourism Geosites. Epub, 1-8, 2023.
2. Li, T., Bujdosó, Z.: Sustainable tourism in Dali (progress, challenges and opportunities).
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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.33032/acr.2020.10.1.141>

Co-authored Publications (2)

3. Czuczor, K., Kozma, G., Dorogi, Z., Li, T., Radics, Z.: The Comprehensive Analysis of the Network of Superstructure Based on Territorial Characteristics of Accommodation and Food and Beverage Service Providers Considering the Financial Crisis and COVID-19: The Case of Bihar County, Romania.
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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/su15086759>
IF: 3.889 (2021)
4. Li, Z., Rosenzweig, R., Chen, F., Qin, J., Li, T., Han, J., Istvan, P., Diaz-Reck, D., Gelman, F., Arye, G., Ronen, Z.: Bioremediation of Petroleum-Contaminated Soils with Biosurfactant-Producing Degraders Isolated from the Native Desert Soils.
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Book Chapters

Book Chapters in Foreign Language (2)

5. **Li, T., Bujdosó, Z.:** Historical and Cultural Relics Tourism Development of Dali - A Case Study of Three Pagodas and Chong sheng Temple.
In: Istoricheskaya pamyat' i sovremennyye politicheskiye protsessy. Eds.: Sokolova, Marina Yurievna, Spektr Plyus, Szentpétervár, 94-103, 2021.
6. **Li, T., Bujdosó, Z.:** The strategies for the transformation of tourism mode under the tourism deglobalization.
In: Innovative aspects of the development service and tourism : Book of proceedings of IX. International scientific-practical conference Part II. research materials and reports, SEQUOIA, Stavropol, 131-134, 2021.

Other Scientific Publications

Conference Proceedings

Conference Proceedings in Foreign Language (4)

7. **Li, T., Bujdosó, Z.:** The role of ecological corridor construction project in promoting sustainable development of Dali.
In: XVIII. Nemzetközi Tudományos Napok = 18th International Scientific Days : A "zöld megállapodás" - Kihívások és lehetőségek = The 'Green Deal' - Challenges and Opportunities : Előadások és poszterek összefoglalói [Summaries of Presentations and Posters]. Szerk.: Bujdosó Zoltán, Magyar Agrár- és Élettudományi Egyetem Károly Róbert Campus, Gyöngyös, 137, 2022.
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16, 2020.





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Scientific Publications:

Number of Books: 0
Number of Book Chapters: 2
Number of Articles and Total Impact Factor: 4 (IF: 8,815)
First Author Publications: 2 (IF: 0)
Last Author Publications: 0 (IF: 0)
Number of Articles in Foreign Language: 4 (IF: 8,815)
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