

Taking Into Account the Impact of Resident Tourism Consumption and Sustainable Tourism Management

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Abstract: This research explores the relationship between Resident Tourism Consumption (RTC) and Sustainable Tourism Management (STM), focusing on how resident tourism expenditure influences environmental, social, and economic sustainability in tourism destinations. Using a dataset of 200 survey responses, the study investigates demographic characteristics, RTC, and their links to Environmental Sustainability Practices (ESP), Economic Sustainability Practices (ECSP), Social Sustainability Practices (SSP), and Local Economic Impact (LEI). A comprehensive questionnaire was utilized to gather data, and statistical techniques, including regression analysis, reliability testing, factor analysis, and Principal Component Analysis (PCA), were employed to examine the relationships between RTC and STM. The findings reveal a positive association between RTC and STM, with ANOVA tests identifying significant connections between predictor factors and LEI. These results emphasize the critical role of RTC in enhancing sustainability and boosting local economic development. The study provides valuable insights for tourism destination managers, advocating the promotion of resident tourism expenditure to foster long-term environmental and economic sustainability. This work contributes original evidence to the literature, underscoring the importance of RTC for sustainable tourism development.

Keywords: Resident tourism consumption (RTC); sustainable tourism management (STM); local economic impact (LEI); environmental sustainability.

1. Introduction

The tourism sector has improved an unparalleled rate, performing a crucial role in the economies of several countries and regions. Many advantages of tourism are the creation of new jobs, income and opportunities for cultural interaction. Even again given the economic, social and environmental difficulties it faces, the fast expansion has prompted questions about its sustainability. An increasing population in the industry is realizing the important is to ensure its long-term existence. There has been a shift in emphasis toward sustainable tourism management, with a focus on recognizing and mitigating the effects of local tourism consumption (Tiago et al., 2021; BaloueiJamkhaneh et al., 2023).

Destinations and the people that live there transform as a result of tourism. In this situation, "resident tourism consumption" refers to the amount of money the residents spend and their level of participation in local tourism activities. These activities include employing tourism services and interacting socially and culturally with locals and visitors. Recognizing the effects of local tourism consumption is essential since it is fundamental to sustainable tourism management (Ekka et al., 2023; Bui et al., 2020).

One of the main issues with resident tourism consumption is that it might contributed to the excess tourism problem. Excessive tourism occurs when a place can no longer accommodate the number of visitors leading to environmental damage, cultural commodities and a decline in the standard living conditions for locals. In several popular tourist spots in worldwide, from Barcelona to Venice, the tendency has caused contentious conflicts. In

many places, the harmful impacts of excessive tourism are evident in the overcrowding of famous monuments, the inflation of housing prices and the depletion of natural resources (Agyeiwaah, 2020; Gonzalez-Perez et al., 2023).

Sustainable tourism management intends to mitigate these negative consequences and encourage harmonious coexistence between tourists and locals. It acknowledges that locals have an active role in the tourism environment more than observers. Their spending habits, actions and attitudes can influence tourist sites are managed sustainably. Therefore, sensible management plans consider the demands and viewpoints of visitors and locals (Pai et al., 2023; Chakim et al., 2023).

Tourism expenditure affects a community's economy and society. Locals interacting with the tourism sector can lead to revenue and job opportunities which promotes economic growth. Encouraging cross-cultural exchanges and confidence in local culture and traditions can enhance social ties. In contrast, uncontrolled tourism can result in the deterioration of long-standing traditions, exclusion of residents and increasing income disparity, endangering the viability of communities (Olsen et al., 2022).

The long-term environmental effects of local tourism consumption must be considered to these immediate issues to manage tourism. Assessing the effects on waste production, pollution and using natural resources, including energy, water and land is part of the process. Promoting eco-friendly behaviors, enforcing responsible tourism among locals as well as visitors alike and creating sustainable infrastructure and transportation systems are some possible mitigation strategies for these effects (Della Lucia et al., 2023).

The various problems that the global tourism industry is dealing and it should be addressed immediately. Sustainability in the tourism industry is important as it expands. The dynamics of tourist sites are shaped by local tourism demand, which affects everything from excess tourism and economic growth to environmental preservation and social cohesion. We can create a responsible and long-lasting tourism business that benefits visitors, preserves the authenticity of the destinations and improves the standard of life for those who call them home by understanding and managing this influence.

2. Literature Review and Hypothesis

2.1 Resident Tourism Consumption (Rtc)

The connection between community relationships, tourist effects, standard of life and locals' encourage for sustainable tourism growth was investigated by Eslami et al., (2019). The study investigated individuals' attachments to their neighbourhood affect, they perceived the effects of tourism and eager they are to encourage initiatives for sustainable tourism. They contributed to travel/tourism marketing by providing insights into the intricate relationships among local emotions, tourism impacts and sustainable tourism development.

The elements that impact locals' assistance for the development of sustainable tourism in rural regions were examined by Demirovi, Bajrami, et al., (2020). The study focused on several factors and they impact sustainable tourism development. Through empirical research, they aim to clarify the significant forces that shape locals' attitudes and behaviors toward sustainable tourism, providing essential information for remote community growth and sustainable tourist planning.

The support of residents for tourism in Oregon, United States, was examined by Munanura and Kline.,(2023). They focussed on the elements that affect their attitudes, such as the effects of tourism, the orientations toward the forest and the general quality of life. In order to provide valuable insights for regional tourism planning and development, they examined these variables impact citizens' opinions on tourism.

Chen and Yang's, (2019) investigated the local perspectives on island support for sustainable tourism. The study examined locals feel about and participate in ecotourism activities. They highlighted crucial it is to comprehend locals' viewpoints to enhance sustainable tourism's growth.

The perceptions of sustainability among residents in Malang City, Indonesia, were examined by Kurniawan and Fanani., (2022). They investigated residents' perspectives regarding the effects of tourism on their community and the efforts made to promote sustainable tourism. They analyzed important elements affecting locals' perceptions and offered insights into the prospects and challenges of attaining sustainable regional tourism.

2.2 Sustainable Tourism Management (STM)

The relationship between community involvement, residents' perspectives on sustainable tourist development and their environmental responsibility was examined by Cheng et al., (2019). They investigated neighborhood involvement affects locals' stance on behavior and support for sustainable travel. They emphasized the mediation function of community involvement in promoting favorable attitudes and behaviors related to sustainable tourist development among locals.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) in the hospitality sector and its role in promoting sustainable tourism growth were discussed by Achmad and Yulianah., (2022). They examined the CSR programs might help the tourism industry to remain sustainable. In order to ensure long-term environmental and socioeconomic sustainability, they focused on the ethical and responsible business practices are in the hospitality sector.

Grilli et al., (2021) investigated the preferences of prospective tourists with regard to the improvement of sustainable tourism in Small Island Developing States (SIDS). They explored the most critical aspects that tourists consider when deciding about sustainable travel to various areas. The study makes a contribution, providing valuable insights by promoting sustainable tourism practices in SIDS to satisfy the increasing demands of tourists.

Dwyer, (2023) employed the capital approach, the emphasis was placed on the health and happiness of the Local residents with the framework of sustainable tourism growth. The method that different types of capital, like cultural, social, and natural capital, affect the health and happiness of people who live in tourist spots was investigated into. The study's findings could throw the methods that could be used to strike a healthy balance across the expansion of tourism and the maintenance of a high standard of living in the communities that directly affected by tourism.

A composite measure was presented by Cesarini and Terraglia., (2023) for assessing ecotourism in European travel locations. The index evaluated several sustainability-related factors to provide a complete evaluation of the destination's performance in the location. They offered to measure and comprehend sustainable tourism practices for preserving and improving the sustainability of travel destinations in Europe.

2.2 Environmental Sustainability Practices (ESP)

Taliento, Favino and Netti., (2019) examined the influence of environmental, social and governance (ESG) data on the economic outcomes of European firms and found evidence of a sustainability advantage. Their investigation of the beneficial effects of ESG elements on financial performance highlighted the growing significance of sustainability policies in the business community.

The importance of green supply chain management (GSCM) on environmental sustainability and economic performance in developing countries were examined by Rupa and Saif., (2022). In order to better understand sustainable business strategies in developing nations, they examined the interaction between GSCM techniques and their effects on increasing operational effectiveness and lowering environmental footprint.

Ahmed et al., (2023) examined the impact of green innovation on the environment and company's performs. They analyzed the methods of human resources and the commitment of management affects the relationship. They demonstrated the importance of sustainable innovation for improving performance outcomes. They displayed the HR practices and managerial commitment play a part in balancing things out.

Singh, Tang, and Ogunseitan, (2020) presented sustainable management techniques for utilizing personal protective equipment (PPE). They determined importance of dealing with the growing problem of PPE waste and

recommend eco-friendly disposal options and recycling and reuse ways to mitigate environmental harm. In their study, they highlighted the importance to manage PPE to reduce pollution and increase sustainability.

2.4 Social Sustainability Practices (SSP)

The connection between community empowerment and sustainable tourism growth was examined by Khalid et al., (2019) emphasizing the mediating role of community encourage for tourism. They focused on the crucial role that local community empowerment plays in promoting sustainable tourism efforts, highlighting that community support was an essential intermediary for achieving synergy. The results highlight the value of encouraging community involvement to advance sustainable tourism practices.

da Silva, Brandão and Sousa (2019) preferred to promote sustainable tourism in metropolitan areas. They analysed local community decisions and offered development advice. They aimed to demonstrate the method tourism can help local communities and reduce some of its negative impacts. The main causes, difficulties and options for city sustainable tourism were discussed.

Obradovi and Stojanovi's (2022) focused on the perceptions of sustainable tourist growth between locals in Valjevo, Serbia's Gradac River Gorge. Using an empirical method, they have determined the opinions of local residents regarding the effects of tourism on their environment and society. The study provided important information about the area's problems and chances for healthy tourism.

2.5 Economic Sustainability Practices (EcsP)

Hatefabar and Chapuis (2020) examined the connection between people's attitudes towards tourism and their feelings about economic difficulties. They investigated into whether or not financial difficulties might have a good or negative impact on locals perceive tourism. The findings provided the information for efficient tourist management and planning by demonstrating the complex relationship between economic success and public perception of the tourism sector.

Brankov et al., (2019) explored the perspectives of residents in Serbian national parks regarding the impact of tourism on their communities. They explored tourism's social, environmental and economic effects, offering insight into residents view, the critical components of their environment and way of life in the national park context.

2.6 Local Economic Impact (LEI)

Wang et al., (2020) the dynamic evaluation of the tourism carrying capacity in China's urban tourist sites and its impact on tourism economic development were the main topics of their study. They explored the connection between economic development and a capability for tourism and provided information on options for managing tourism. The study advances knowledge of the intricate relationships among tourism, population expansion and economic viability in Chinese metropolitan areas.

Pedauga et al., (2022) used a regional social accounting matrix analysis method to investigate the economic impacts of sports tourism events. They focused on the impact on the regional economies. They determined the economic effects of sports tourism, the study used quantitative techniques and local data. The results provided insight in the financial advantages of holding sporting events, which can be used to guide regional development and tourism planning strategies.

This study proposes the following hypothesis:

Hypothesis 1: Resident Tourism Consumption (RTC) and Local Economic Impact (LEI).

- **Null Hypothesis (H0):** There need to be more connection between resident tourism consumption known as RTC and the local economic impact known as LEI.

- **Alternative Hypothesis (H1):** A considerable positive correlation exists between resident tourism consumption and local economic effects.

Hypothesis 2: Sustainable Tourism Management (STM) and Local Economic Impact (LEI).

- **H0 (Null Hypothesis):** There is no correlation across sustainable tourism management (STM) and the local economic impact (LEI).
- **H1 (Alternative Hypothesis):** The term sustainable tourism management has been shown to have a positive correlation with local economic impact.

Hypothesis 3: Environmental sustainability practices (ESP) positively impact local economic impact (LEI).

- **Null Hypothesis (H0):** There is no perceptible and positive effects that environmental sustainability practices (ESP) have local economic impact (LEI).
- **Alternative Hypothesis (H1):** The local economic impact (LEI) is impacted by environmental sustainability practices (ESP).

Hypothesis 4: Social sustainability practices (SSP) positively affect local economic impact (LEI).

- **Null Hypothesis (H0):** The local economic impact (LEI) is not impacted by social sustainability practices (SSP).
- **Alternative Hypothesis (H1):** Local economic impact (LEI) is impacted by social sustainability practices (SSP).

Hypothesis 5: Economic sustainability practices (ECSP) positively contribute to local economic impact (LEI).

- **Null Hypothesis (H0):** The local economic impact (LEI) is not impacted by economic sustainability practices (ECSP).
- **Alternative Hypothesis (H1):** The local economic impact (LEI) is impacted by economic sustainability practices (ECSP).

In addition, this study covers the study model, encompassing data collection and the research instrument and also delved into the findings obtained from the analysis. The final section concludes the research.

Study model

In the section on collecting data, 200 people from Beijing responded to questions about demographics, tourism behaviours and sustainable tourism management. The customized form had four essential parts, answers were given on a Likert scale.

2.7 Data Collection

The dataset contains information on 200 individuals, including gender, age, profession and length of time spent living in the Beijing region. In addition to this, it incorporates survey responses across many categories, such as Resident Tourism Consumption (RTC), Environmental sustainability practices (ESP), Economic sustainability practices (ECSP), local economic impact (LEI) and Social sustainability practices (SSP). These survey responses can reflect various facets of the person's behaviors, actions or points of view. Table 1 displays information on the participants' profiles.

Table 1: Information On the Participants' Profiles (N= 200).

Characteristics		Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	80	40
	Female	120	60

Age	Under 18	20	10
	18-24	75	37.5
	25-34	70	35
	35-44	25	12.5
	45-54	10	5
	55-65	0	0
	65 and over	0	0
Occupation	Resident	75	37.5
	Tourist	80	40
	Local authority/official	45	22.5
Length of residence/visit (for residents and tourists)	< 6 months	20	10
	6 months - 1 year	35	17.5
	1-5 years	70	35
	> 5 years (for resident)	50	25
	This is my first visit (for tourists)	25	12.5

3. Research Instruments

In this study, a research tool has created based on a thorough analysis of the collection of research on sustainable tourism management and the impacts of local residents' visitor consumption. Developing a questionnaire with four primary elements is the initial step in this procedure.

1. Demographic Information: This section comprised four questions designed to learn more about the respondents.
2. Resident Tourism Consumption (RTC): This section consisted of four questions that examined resident tourism consumption practices.
3. Sustainable Tourism Management (STM): This section included three sub-sections: Environmental Sustainability Practices (ESP), Social Sustainability Practices (SSP) and Economic Sustainability Practices (ECSP), each contained four questions.
4. Local Economic Impact (LEI): The final section included three questions about the effects of tourism on the local economy.

Utilizing a 5-point Likert scale, survey respondents rated 200 objects on a scale of strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree, (5) not at all, (1) to extremely, (5) not important (1) to extremely important (5) and very unlikely (1) to very likely (5).

4. Result And Discussion

We evaluated the local tourism consumption and sustainable tourism management are related in a regression analysis using SPSS version 29.0. The findings showed a significant positive correlation between resident tourism expenditure and efficient, sustainable tourism management methods, demonstrating that greater resident consumption is related to better sustainable tourism outcomes.

Reliability: When evaluating the effects of resident tourism consumption and sustainable tourism management, reliability means the accuracy and dependability of the data and assessments utilized in the study. In order to make effective decisions about how local tourism behavior and sustainable tourism practices will affect a location, it is important to ensure that the findings and conclusions generated from the data are reliable and can be repeated or generalized.

The outcomes of an ANOVA using Cochran's Test are shown in Table 2. It displays the degrees of freedom, mean square values, Cochran's Q statistic, sum of squares and the significance levels for several components, such as Items, Residual and Total. With a grand mean of 2.91, the study indicates that, there are differences between the groups, as shown by a low p-value (.001) for Cochran's Q.

Table 2: ANOVA With Cochran's Test.

ANOVA with Cochran's Test						
		Sum of squares	df	Mean Square	Cochran's Q	Sig
Between	People	343.727	199	1.727		
Within	Between	743.112	21	35.386	353.16	<.001
	Items					
	Residual	8094.343	4179	1.937		
People	Total	8837.455	4200	2.104		
Total		9181.182	4399	2.087		
Grand Mean =2.91						

Factor analysis: A statistical technique called factor analysis is used to evaluate and comprehend the fundamental connections and designs between variables, like resident tourism consumption and sustainable tourism management, by finding latent factors that explain their combined impact and enable a thorough analysis of their interaction with the context of tourism.

The relationships between the several variables (RTC, ESP, SSP, ECSP, LEI and STM) are depicted in a correlation matrix. The correlation coefficients among these variables are represented by the values in Table 3 and significance levels (p-values) are displayed in the lower triangle of the matrix. The p-values reveal if these correlations are significant. Negative numbers indicates negative correlations, positive numbers indicates positive correlations,

Table 3: Correlation Matrix Analysis Result.

Correlation Matrix							
		RTC	ESP	SSP	ECSP	LEI	STM
Sig(1-tailed)	RTC		.133	.239	.121	.428	.196
	ESP	.133		.081	.497	.316	.000
	SSP	.239	.081		.455	.004	.000
	ECSP	.121	.497	.455		.012	.000
	LEI	.428	.316	.004	.012		.001
	STM	.196	.000	.000	.000	.001	

The communalities for numerous variables are shown in this Table 4, both before and after Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Communities are the percentage of every variable's variance that its extracted components may be responsible. After PCA, the variables RTC, ESP, SSP, ECSP, LEI and STM have lower communalities, showing that some variances need to be explained through the extracted components. In contrast, STM has a high communality, indicating that the components describe its variance.

Table 4: Variable Communalities.

Communalities		
	Initial	Extracting
RTC	1	.618
ESP	1	.795

SSP	1	.680
ECSP	1	.746
LEI	1	.503
STM	1	.977

The variance that can be attributed to each component as determined by a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is outlined in Table 5. Component 1 is responsible for explaining 36.032% of the variation, Component 2 is responsible for explaining 18.182% and Component 3 is responsible for explaining 17.774%. The combined amount of variance attributed to these three factors is 71.989%. The contributions of components 4, 5, or 6 do not affect the variance. PCA can account for every bit of the data's inherent variability.

Table 5: Explaining Total Variance.

Explaining Total Variance						
Component	Eigenvalues (Initial)			Sum of Squared Loads		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.162	36.032	36.032	2.162	36.032	36.032
2	1.091	18.182	54.215	1.091	18.182	54.215
3	1.066	17.774	71.989	1.066	17.774	71.989
4	.895	14.909	86.898			
5	.786	13.102	100.000			
6	-8.188E-16	-1.365E-14	100.000			

A component matrix that is generated by PCA and contains the three components that are extracted can be seen in Table 6. It illustrates the connections between components 1, 2 and 3 and the six variables RTC, ESP, SSP, ECSP, LEI and STM. To further comprehend how the variables contribute to the components, it is helpful to understand how the values in the matrix show the intensity and direction of these relationships.

Table 6: Component Matrix Analysis Result.

Component Matrix ^a			
Component	1	2	3
RTC	-.106	.762	-.163
ESP	.596	-.058	.661
SSP	.641	.518	-.030
ECSP	.527	-.480	-.488
LEI	-.372	-.094	.597
STM	.984	.001	.088

The correlation matrix and PCA results reveal relationships between RTC, ESP, SSP, ECSP, LEI and STM. RTC exhibits positive but low connection with LEI, pointing to a possible relationship between resident tourism consumption and its effects on the regional economy.

The Model Summary table (Table 7(a)) provides crucial statistics for five separate regression analyses, each referred to as hypotheses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. In hypothesis 1, The R-squared value of 0.213 reveals that the model describes 21.3% of the variation in the dependent variable (LEI). The adjusted R-squared (0.209) accounts for model complexity. The F-change statistic (53.546) is significant ($p < 0.001$), indicating the model's statistical validity, while the Durbin-Watson statistic (2.109) checks for autocorrelation. For hypothesis 2, The R Square value of 0.386 suggests that 38.6% of the variance in LEI can be attributed to the independent variable (STM). The Adjusted R Square (0.383) adjusts for predictors. The F-statistic (124.519) with a significant p-value (< 0.001) indicates overall model significance and the Durbin-Watson statistic (2.099) assesses autocorrelation in residuals. In hypothesis 3, R Square value is 0.213, with an Adjusted R Square of 0.209, indicating that the model explains approximately 21.3% of LEI variance. The F Change statistic (53.546), with a significant p-value (< 0.001), suggests improved prediction over a constant-only model, while the Durbin-Watson statistic (2.109) assesses autocorrelation. Hypothesis 4 reveals an R-squared value of 0.381, signifying that 38.1% of LEI variance can be described by the predictor variable (SSP). The F-test (F Change) with a significant p-value (< 0.001) confirms SSP's statistical significance as a predictor. The Durbin-Watson statistic (2.169) assesses autocorrelation. Finally, in hypothesis 5, The R Square value of 0.345 implies that approximately 34.5% of LEI variation is explained by the independent variable (ECSP). The Adjusted R Square (0.341) considers predictors and the F Change statistic (104.061) with a significant p-value (< 0.001) highlights the model's predictive improvement. The Durbin-Watson statistic (2.114) evaluates residual autocorrelation, with values close to 2 indicating minimal autocorrelation across all models.

Table 7(A): Model Summary for The Regression Analysis Results.

Model Summary ^b											
Model	Hypothesis	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					
						R Square Change	F Change	Degrees of Freedom (df1)	Degrees of Freedom (df2)	Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
1	1	.461 ^a	.213	.209	1.807	.213	53.546	1	198	<.001	2.109
	2	.621 ^a	.386	.383	1.596	.386	124.519	1	198	<.001	2.099
	3	.461 ^a	.213	.209	1.807	.213	53.546	1	198	<.001	2.109
	4	.618 ^a	.381	.378	1.601	.381	122.123	1	198	<.001	2.169
	5	.587 ^a	.345	.341	1.649	.345	104.061	1	198	<.001	2.114

*Notes:^aPredictors: (Constant), RTC, ^bPredictors: (Constant), STM, ^cPredictors: (Constant), ESP, ^dPredictors: (Constant), SSP, ^ePredictors: (Constant), ECSP, Dependent Variable: LEI.

An Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is conducted to assess the connection between various predictor variables and the dependent variable in Local Economic Impact (LEI). In hypothesis 1, Resident Tourism Consumption (RTC) is found which contributing LEI variance ($F = 53.546, p < 0.001$). Similarly, in hypothesis 2, the predictor variable STM explained LEI variance ($F = 124.519, p < 0.001$). Hypothesis 3 demonstrated that Economic Practices (ESP) are highly predictive of LEI ($F = 53.546, p < 0.001$). In hypothesis 4, predictors, including SSP, impacted LEI ($F = 122.123, p < 0.001$). Lastly, hypothesis 5 revealed that the constant and ECSP accounted for a

significant portion of LEI variance ($F = 104.061$, $p < 0.001$). These findings indicate strong and significant relationships between the respective predictor variables and LEI, highlighting their significance in explaining LEI variability. Table 7(b) shows the ANOVA summary model using regression analysis.

Table 7(B): ANOVA Summary for The Regression Analysis Results.

ANOVA ^a							
Model	Hypothesis		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	1	Regression	174.768	1	174.768	53.546	<.001 ^b
		Residual	646.252	198	3.264		
		Total	821.020	199			
	2	Regression	316.981	1	316.981	124.519	<.001 ^b
		Residual	504.039	198	2.546		
		Total	821.020	199			
	3	Regression	174.768	1	174.768	53.546	<.001 ^b
		Residual	646.252	198	3.264		
		Total	821.020	199			
	4	Regression	313.209	1	313.209	122.123	<.001 ^b
		Residual	507.811	198	2.565		
		Total	821.020	199			
	5	Regression	282.844	1	282.844	104.061	<.001 ^b
		Residual	538.176	198	2.718		
		Total	821.020	199			

*Notes:^aPredictors: (Constant), RTC, ^bPredictors: (Constant), STM, ^cPredictors: (Constant), ESP, ^dPredictors: (Constant), SSP, ^ePredictors: (Constant), ECSP, Dependent Variable: LEI.

The regression standardized residuals for LEI are shown in Figure 1. The model's predictions match the data on average as the standardized residuals mean is close to zero ($-4.59E - 16$). A standard deviation of 0.997 indicates moderate residual variability. With a sample size of 200, it shows model error distribution, assessing fit and deviations in regression analysis.

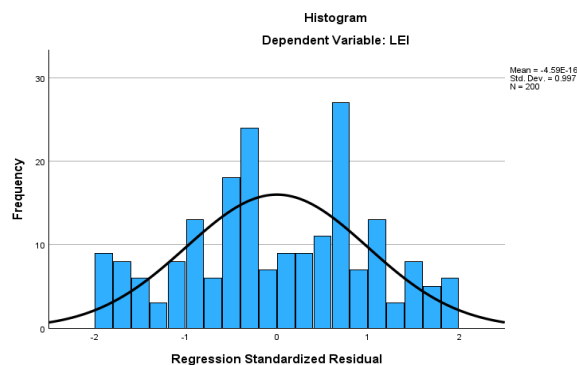


Figure 1: The Regression Standardized Residuals For LEI.

4.1 Discussion

Eslami et al. (2019) examined community attachment and people's support for sustainable tourist development, although it can have missed other factors. While DemirovićBajrami et al., (2020) examined rural populations' encouragement for sustainable tourism, their study might disregard metropolitan areas' distinctive characteristics. Cheng et al. (2019) evaluated community participation as a mediator but they ignored other elements influencing

locals' sustainable tourism beliefs. Munanura and Kline (2023) focused on Oregon, USA and may not apply to other socioeconomic and environmental environments. Hsu et al., (2019) examine island people's views on sustainable tourism, however island peculiarities can be overlooked. Gonzalez-Perez et al., (2023) cannot examine the environmental impact of tourism water usage, which is a major issue and data collecting on water usage patterns may be difficult. Pai et al., (2023) findings may not apply to all tourism destinations. The analysis may have missed confounding variables that could alter the results of the research. Grilli et al., (2021) examined tourist preference, however it may not considered differences between categories. Dwyer, (2023) established the 'capitals strategy' cannot considered its limitations and obstacles in diverse contexts. Cesarini and Terraglia, (2023) Its European focus, limited relevance globally, lack of concrete implementation advice and insufficient consideration of qualitative issues and stakeholder perspectives. Rupa and Saif, (2022) explored green supply chain management affects Business efficiency but it cannot address communities' tourism development sentiments. Singh et al. (2020) covered PPE waste management, which cannot be relate to citizens' support for sustainable tourism. Khalid et al., (2019) discussed community empowerment; however, it may not explored entirely sustainable tourism issues through this technique. Da Silva et al., (2019) focused on cities, which may have different dynamics than rural areas and cannot include all aspects affecting citizens' perspectives. Obradović and Stojanović, (2022) focused on Serbia and cannot apply to other regions with distinct characteristics. Hateftabar and Chapuis., (2020) explored how economic crises affect citizens' opinions, but they can overlooked sustainable tourist development. Brankov et al., (2019) examined Serbian national parks, hence its findings cannot not apply to other tourist locations. Wang et al. (2020) examined tourism carrying capacity in Chinese cities, which may differ from rural or natural sites. Pedauga et al. (2022) focused on the economic impact of sports tourism events and may not cover sustainable tourism development.

5. Conclusion

On a worldwide scale, tourism is a key factor in economic growth and cross-cultural interchange, but it presents serious sustainability concerns for travel destinations. This study uses data collected from 200 people to examine the complex relationship between resident tourism consumption (RTC) and sustainable tourist management (STM). The dataset includes a wide range of demographic data and survey responses, including RTC, environmental sustainability practices (ESP), social sustainability practices (SSP), economic sustainability practices (ECSP) and local economic impact (LEI). The research's comprehensive questionnaire includes demographics, resident tourism consumption, sustainable tourism management and local economic effects. This study provides an effective finding through a comprehensive framework that includes regression analysis, reliability testing, factor analysis and Principal Component Analysis (PCA). There is a significant positive correlation between resident tourism expenditure and the efficacy of sustainable tourism management practices. Additionally, ANOVA tests support this finding by emphasizing the significant influence of different predictor factors, including STM, ESP, SSP, ECSP and RTC, on the dependent variable, LEI. These findings highlight the crucial role that sustainable tourism management practices and local tourism consumption play in determining the economic outcomes of tourism destinations, providing insightful information for policymakers and industry stakeholders working to ensure a more sustainable and effective future for the tourism sector.

5.1 Limitation and Future Scope

Impacts of local tourism usage and sustainable tourism management may include potential biases in local views, difficulty measuring the long-term environmental implications and difficulties in developing a sustainable tourism model that can be used everywhere. Given the dynamic nature of the sector and the changing needs of both locals and visitors, future research in this area should concentrate on improving measurement techniques, incorporating evolving sustainability criteria and exploring unique policy interventions to foster sustainable tourism practices. Future research can find success in examining how technology and data analytics can be used to optimize tourism management for sustainability.

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