Comparison of the impact of Korean and Chinese tourists on the economy of Da Nang city, Vietnam.

Thi Thao Nhi Nguyen

Faculty of Digital Economics and E-Commerce, Vietnam-Korea University of Information and Communication Technology, Danang, VIETNAM

ABSTRACT: *Presently, tourism plays a crucial role in the economic development of Vietnam in general and Da Nang city, in particular. When it comes to tourism, Vietnam has been known as an interesting and attractive destination for not only the imposing and beautiful scenes of nature but also its long-standing diversified culture. Da Nang city is located in the middle of Vietnam that is well-known as a new rising and famous destination in Vietnam. In the flow of global tourism development, in 2016, according to Vietnam National Administration of Tourism, international tourist arrivals in Da Nang reached 1.7 million in which Chinese and Korean tourists accounted for more than 54%. This research will carry out the analysis of Korean and Chinese tourist daily expenditure and their consumption habits in order to bring out the impact of these kinds of tourist on economic dimension of tourism in Da Nang city. The theoretical frameworks that the study based on are the tourism-led growth hypothesis and the leakages of tourism. Moreover, the paper also aims to examine whether Korean or Chinese tourists have stronger influence on local economy, which helps local authority in finding out the target group of tourist and increasing that number of tourists in order to develop the economics of tourism in the city.*

I.INTRODUCTION

All the economic aspects that come from the activity of tourists such as transportation, accommodation, eating, shopping, entertaining and so on, are the aims of investigation of the economics of tourism. According to UNWTO, tourism is defined as a collection of activities, services and industries which deliver a travel experience comprising transportation, accommodation, eating and drinking establishments, retail shops, entertainment businesses and other hospitality services provided for individuals or groups traveling away from home. Studying about tourism and economics of tourism plays an important role in finding the issues and giving the solutions in order to improve and develop the tourism industry of the country. The study of economics of tourism will help to bring out actual situations that are happening in the destination of researching and possible solutions for those issues. When it comes to tourism, there are three dimensions should be covered including social-cultural dimension, environmental dimension and economic dimension. Since it is difficult to measure social-cultural and environmental dimension in such a short time, the study only considers the economic dimension of tourism in Vietnam, in the case of Da Nang city.

Tourism is one of the main sectors that Vietnamese government intends to develop in recent year. Vietnam is famous for both natural and cultural resources for tourism.

The aim of the research is to identify the influences of Korean and Chinese tourists on the economics of tourism in Da Nang city. The author aims to identify which group of tourist has stronger impact on the economics dimension of tourism in the city. The study reached its goal by the method of making questionnaires, interviewing the hotels owners and tour operators, and analyzing the statistical data from previous years.

Besides, the study objects to come up with some suggestions of solution to increase the positive effects and reduce the negative ones to the economics of the destination.

The study aims at finding out the answer for this research questions:
- How have Korean and Chinese tourists impacted on the economics of destination?
- Which group of tourists, Chinese or Korean, have stronger impact on economy of destination?

II.LITERATURE REVIEW

The study focused on investigating the impacts of Korean and Chinese tourists on the local economy and if there is a leakage in the economics of tourism at the destination. Therefore, the author reviews literature in three aspects: the tourism and local development, tourism-led growth hypothesis (TLGH) and leakage in economy.

The economics of tourism can be defined as "the economic analysis of the tourism space, the economic problems derived from investment in private infrastructures as well as public infrastructures, the organization of tourism markets, the analysis of expenditure on aggregate employment and income, the effects on the international

economy in terms of currency markets and balance of payments", Candela and Figini, 2012. Economics impact of tourism is an interesting topic for most of economists. In fact, tourism helps to increase employment and local business revenues, enhance local infrastructure diversify the economic base (Sugiyarto et al., 2003; Narayan, 2004; Durbarry, 2004).

As demonstrated in Candela and Figini, 2012 Tourism Demand can be referred only to the segments of tourism markets which can be clarified by two criteria: territorial criterion such as a given destination, region or country; typology criterion such as natural or cultural tourism, heritage tourism and so on. Song et al., 2014 cited that *'tourism demand is a special form of demand in that a tourism product is a bundle of complementary goods and services'*. In their point of view, tourism demand can be classified into four different criteria: a doer criterion such as the number of tourist arrival; pecuniary criterion for instance tourism receipt; a time-consumed criterion for example tourist-days; a distance-travelled criterion such as in miles or in kilometers.

A basic demand function is:
$$q = f(p, \{...\}),$$
where q is the demanded quantity for a good as function f with its unit price p. The $\{...\}$ indicates the variables that might affect on q such as income, preferences, consumption habit (Candela and Figini, 2012). In short, the demand function expresses the relationship between price and quantity.

Tourism expenditure can be defined as the amount of money using before, during and after tourism trips. For example, fight tickets, health insurances, accommodations, booking tours, spending for food and so on. It was demonstrated by Candela and Figini, 2012 that tourism expenditure can be classified according to the sources of funding: spending by travelers themselves, spending by organizations (business trips) and spending by the public administration (political meetings). Also, WTO, 2004 and Candela and Figini, 2012 agreed on the parameters of tourist spending that are daily spending SN, tourism expenditure S and per capita spending SA. The relationship between these parameters through calculation methods are:

SN = S/N and SA = /A , where N is the number of night spent and A is the number of arrivals at the destination.

Korzak et al., 2008, on the other hand, proposed four different parameters of tourist spending which are daily spending per person, daily spending per group, total spending per person and total vacation spending. From the formulas of Candela and Figini, 2012, it is clear that to increase tourism expenditure, the number of night spent or the length of stay should be increased. Interestingly, in the research of Aslan, 2015 pointed out the relationship between tourism expenditure and level of education that 'university and post graduate degree with tourists' expenditure is more successful on explaining the long-run relationship between tourism expenditure and economic growth in Turkey'. It means that the destination should attract more university graduate tourists to get more tourism expenditure and reach higher level of income in tourism.

Tourism expenditure multiplier

To consider the role of tourism on local development, the tourism expenditure multiplier should not be forgotten. Keynesian tourism multiplier model, in a certain economic system, analyzes the circular flow of money and highlights the impacts of increases in exogenous expenditure (Candela and Figini, 2012). The model can be written as:

k=((1-g))/(1-(c-h)+z)   (1)

Equation (1) is the final results in increasing income due to tourism expenditure, in which g is tourism expenditures of tourists come to regions, c is the consumption, h is propensity to spend abroad of local residents and z is propensity to import. This model is important to study whether tourism has positive or negative impact on the local economy. When k>= 1, tourism is a development factor that tourism expenditure g from the incoming tourists brings the income for the destination while 0<k<1, tourism is a parasitic factor. In case of k=0, it means g=1, tourism do not bring any income to host region.

Tourism brings so many benefits to the local economy such as employment generation, income increasing, and welfare enhancing and infrastructure improvement and so on. Candela and Figini, 2012 approached the effects of tourism development in a regional economy through four phases: the phase of tourists' arrival, the phase of tourism consumption, the phase of tourism take-off and the detachment phase. In the first phase, there must be a tourism flows to the region that firstly some visitors then a stable and growing group of visitors to the destination. The second phase happens when tourism flows bring the consumption process to the destination that increases local incomes and the residents' propensity to consume. Following the consumption phase, there should be investment phase to produce goods and services needs for tourism development. During this take-off phase, in order to satisfy tourism's demand, local firms need to develop and expand. In the detachment phase of tourism development, the region is independent from the tourists' demand but many firms are possible to extend their activities away from the production for tourists. It is necessary for the regional economy to reach the final phase of tourism development. However, the model can be stopped at any phase. To reach the detachment phase the

local residents should have some skills of entrepreneurs and the capital of tourism should be the role of primary accumulation of capital (Candela and Figini, 2012).

Tourism-led growth hypothesis (TLGH).
There are many research proved that tourism and economy have a causal relationship. However, it depends on the destination that tourism leads to the economic development or vise versa. Balaguer and Cantavella-Jordà, 2002 coined the idea of tourism leads to the development of economics of destination, which is usually known as tourism-led growth hypothesis (TLGH). They highlighted the causality between tourism and economic growth that the tourism development led to the strongly improvement of economy of Spain. There are others research that prove this point of view such as Trang et al., 2014, Brida et al., 2010, Bassil et al., 2015 and so on. From the theoretical and empirical study, Trang et al., 2014 clarified that 'there is a long-run relationship between tourism and economic growth in Vietnam' and 'there is tourism-led growth in Vietnam'. Nene and Taiva, 2017, after empirical study, showed that TLGH accounted for 60% and economic growth-led tourism development accounted for 40% of Sub-Saharan Africa countries. As cited from Shan and Wilson, 2001 by Brida et al., 2010, it is confirmed that international tourism is a strategic factor for long-run economic growth. It is many different channels that tourism has positive effects on economy. At the first point, tourism provides foreign exchange earner that is used to import capital goods in the production process. Secondly, tourism attracts investments to build new infrastructure and enhances the competition between local firms. Moreover, tourism improves employment generations that leads to increase in income. Tourism also causes positive economies of scale. Lastly, tourism has positive effects on other industries like agriculture, manufacture, banking and construction since it accumulates human capital and stimulates research and development. Tourism development is a factor of employment generation because it requires a high intense of labor.
Despite the studies from researches above, other authors argue that economic growth causes tourism. From the studies of He and Zheng, 2011, the authors concluded that the development of tourism in Sichuan based on the economic growth. Among these points of view about the relationship between tourism development and economic growth, some studies found out that the relationship is bidirectional.

Leakages in economy.
According to Meyer, 2006, leakages can be defined as the tourist expenditure that does not stay in the destination partly or totally due to the transaction reason. Anter, 2016 cited that 'leakage is a dynamic phenomenon drops and rises upon the state of economics structure and activities'. In tourism, leakage happens when tourism income are not available for consumption of goods or reinvestment in the region. As cited by Anderson, 2013, the lack of capacity to meet the demand of tourism sector or limited resources or artificial deficiencies might be the causes of leakages in tourism. The taxonomy of tourism leakage is still on debate. Meyer, 2006 divided it into three types: internal, external and visible leakages, while Suryawardani et al., 2016 classified it as export and import leakages. Internal leakages occur when there is visible loss of currency or revenue from its accounts due to the tourism business. External leakages refer to the serious external drain on the value created by tourism. Invisible leakages are the losses of currency or revenue that occur within the very economic space of the host country, but they are not counted as costs for the tourism sector. Import leakages occur when tourist required the goods or services that cannot be supplied by the host region. For example, Japanese tourists want to stayed in Japanese hotels, eat Japanese origin food and go to the destination by Japanese airlines. Export leakages, on the other hand, happen when the income from tourism of foreign investors are back to their country of origin (Suryawardani et al., 2016). The causes leading to leakages are:
- The import of goods and services for tourism's demand,
- Payment for foreign employees,
- Profits of foreign investors,
- Taxes paid to government,
- Interests paid to foreign loans and for agency abroad.

Leakages are negative to the economic growth of destination so it is important to reduce the level of leakages in tourism. One of methods to minimize leakages is to develop stronger links between tourism and other sectors of regional economy. Trying to use more local employees and firms in tourism is also a solution of leakages.

Economics of tourism in Vietnam.
Vietnam is located in the Eastern of Indochinese peninsula with the length of coastline is 3,260km and the inland border is 4,510km. Recently, Vietnam is known as a rising destination in Asia. When it comes to natural tourism, Mount Fanxipan is the second highest mountain in South East Asia, or Ha Long Bay which is one of the new Seven Wonders of Nature, or Son Doong Cave which is the world's largest cave, or 3260 km the length of marina beach from north to south and more than 1,000 big and small islands of the country and so on. With the thousands year of history, Vietnam is also well-known as their cultural tourism such as the World Heritage Site

of Hoi An ancient town, Hue Ancient Palace, My Son Sanctuary and so on. According to UNWTO, 2015, Vietnam has more than 22 World Heritages including 2 natural heritage sites Ha Long Bay and Phong Nha Cave, 5 cultural heritage sites, a mixed heritage site of Trang An landscape complex and others intangible cultural heritages and documentary heritages.

Economics of tourism in Da Nang city.

Da Nang is one of the three biggest cities which located in the central of Vietnam. It is known as a young and dynamic city which has plentiful natural resources and historical background. The city is famous for not only gorgeous sceneries but also its ancient Champa culture. Da Nang is famous for its long and beautiful beach that is voted as "World's Most Luxurious Beach" by Forbes, 2012. Da Nang is also located in the middle of the road of World Heritage sites in central Vietnam. The city has provided almost all the accommodations for tourists coming for the road of World Heritage sites due to the lack of infrastructure in nearby cities.

III.METHODOLOGY

The study used the quantitative method to collect the data. The quantitative data obtained by using the surveys and questionnaire. The major objective of this study is to look at the impacts of Korean and Chinese tourists on the economic dimension of tourism in Da Nang city. Therefore, only Chinese and Korean tourists are the research objects. The knowledge and information needed for the study was demographic information such as age, nationality (which is either Chinese or Korean), level of education. The number of Korean and Chinese visitors, length of stays, daily expenditure, and their preference source of services were also included in the questionnaire. The samples were gathered in the Da Nang International airport, Vinpearl Hotel and Resort, Furama Hotel, Crown Plaza, Saigontourist travel agency, and Center for Tourism Promotion in Da Nang city, Vietnam. The research was approached by using the questionnaire of 7 questions in which questions number 4 – 7 are made from Likert scale. Due to the characteristics of these groups of tourists, the questionnaire was designed to be short and concise which could be filled in 5 minutes. Moreover, the samples had to be translated into Chinese and Korean because the tourists were not willing to use English. There were also 2 interpreters working with author to translate original English questionnaire into Chinese and Korean and being at the airport to reach the tourists. The author aimed to have 250 samples. In order to obtain other missing information, the author interviewed the General Manager of some hotels and resorts which have dominant of Chinese and Korean tourists and the Manager of Saigontourist travel agency which mainly provides the services for these groups of tourists in Da Nang city. The statistic number of Chinese and Korean visitors was provided by the Center for Tourism Promotion.

The research was done using particular approaches of data collection through questionnaire, interviewing and data analysis because of the following reasons. Firstly, there is no previous data about tourism expenditure and consumption habits of Chinese and Korean tourists that are necessary information for this study. Usually, a study should have based on the available data and other studies which researched the same topics. However, as mentioned in the introduction, although the Government has recently invested in researching, the study about the dominant visitors and their effects on tourism, such as Chinese and Korean in Da Nang city, is still missing. That the reason why the author must create the questionnaire which conclude the indispensible information to form up the data. The new formed data are expected to be precise, trustworthy and updated with the current situation. The author had directly interviewed and helped the tourists to fill in the questionnaire so it is easier to catch up with the tourists' ideas.

Data analysis is always the most important method to obtain results of the study. Data analysis helping the author to analyze, interpret data in the proper ways, predicting the trend and results of the study. The data from Center for tourism promotion helped author to have an overview about the number of tourists coming to the city. The hotels and travel agency's statistic data provide information of tourist expenditure for accommodation, transportation and other services.

The questionnaire was built up by determining crucial information to answer the research questions: demographic information (age, nationality, level of education), length of stays (excursionists or tourists), daily expenditure (food, accommodation, transportation and other services). The special questions to modify the trend of consumption were established in the Likert scales including strongly agree, partially agree, partially disagree and strongly disagree levels. Especially, the author also added the column of explanation in each question in order to make clear the reason behind tourists' answer. These questions are about the propensity of using services whether they are provided by the local organizations or from the country of origin. There were 250 questionnaires delivered to tourists. As mentioned above, the questionnaires were translated into different languages, 100 in Chinese, 100 in Korean and 50 in English language. The survey was mainly conducted at Da Nang International airport – Departures terminal because most of tourists have finished their trips and waiting for their flight back home. So it is the perfect time to ask them review about their vacation in Da Nang city, their feedback and the precise information about their daily expenditure. Besides, the author also asked for permission from hotels' managers to put some samples in their hotel rooms.

After getting the questionnaires done, the author selected those samples in which all the questions were totally fulfilled and translated them into English again. The data was summarized in an excel file with all the details needed for the study. Then, the author imported this file into Stata program and wrote the command to export the information for analyzing. To tabulate the results for different variables of data set the author constructed the data to frequency and percent distribution. Because the collected data are descriptive data, the author used the Stata program to find out descriptive variables for example, mean, maximum and minimum value, mode of the particular variable.

IV.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive data from the first three question.

After summarized and analyzed the data from the survey, the results were revealed in the number of figures and tables. The first important result is in Figure 3 that compares the length of stays and expenditure of Korean and Chinese tourists.

Figure 1. Length of stays and daily expenditure of Korean and Chinese tourists.

	Korean tourists	Chinese tourists
Samples	100	100
Length of stay		
- 1-3 days	- 33%	- 78%
- >3 days	- 67%	- 22%
Average expenditure per day	- 44USD	- 21USD
- Food	- 65USD	- 25USD
- Accommodation	- 82USD	- 49USD
- Shopping	- 30USD	- 20USD
- Others	221	115
Total daily expenditure		

The second result is Figure 4 which illustrates the exact number of tourists by their range of age, travel purposes and length of stays. The average age of tourists visit Da Nang is 18 to 60 years, it is only around lower than 30% tourists have the age of under 18 and more than 60.

Most of the Korean and Chinese tourists come to Da Nang for vacations, only 11 Korean and 27 Chinese visitors came for Business purpose and 5 Korean visitors came for other purposes (that they came for visiting relatives, family and joining conference).

Figure 2. Number of tourists in age, travel purposes and length of stays.

N=200	Korean tourists	Chinese tourists
Age		
- <18	- 8	- 11
- 18 – 60	- 77	- 71
- >60	- 15	- 18
Travel purpose		
- Vacation	- 84	- 73
- Business	- 11	- 27
- Others	- 5	- 0
Length of stays		
- Daytrip	- 0	- 0
- 1-3 days	- 33	- 78
- More than 3 days	- 67	- 22

Question 4, 5, 6 and 7 are in Likert scales about the trend of consumption of Korean and Chinese tourists. They are summarized in Figure 5 as percentages.

Figure 3. Comparison of consumption habits of Korean and Chinese tourists.

Question	Korean Tourists (%)				Chinese Tourists (%)			
	Strongly agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Strongly disagree
4.	15	13	59	13	72	16	04	08
5.	23	34	28	15	02	14	32	51
6.	49	25	18	08	23	16	35	26
7.	12	06	11	71	86	12	02	00

Data from Likert scale questions.
Base on the answers of Likert scales, the author used the Stata program to run the descriptive statistics such as mean, max, min and mode. The variables was studied are agreed to use Travel agency from the country of origin, agreed to have local tour guide, agreed to go shopping in local market and agreed to use currency from country of origin than to exchange to Vietnam dong. These variables were taken from the question 4 to 7.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of variable Agreed to use Travel agency from the country of origin.

Total valid sample size n=100 (Korean 100 samples, Chinese 100 samples)		
Agreed to use Travel agency from the country of origin.	Korean	Chinese
	mean= 3.2 max= 4 min= 1 mode= 3	mean = 1.4 max = 4 min = 1 mode= 1

In the table, you can see that the average agreement level of the Korean tourists surveyed who want to use Travel agency from their country (n =100) was 3.2, with a range of 1 = strongly agreed to 4 = strongly disagreed. The mode (most commonly occurring value) is 3, a report of disagreement. For Chinese tourists, the mode is 1 it means that the tourists agreed with the variables.
Similarly, Table 2 was formed of the question 5 variable of agreed to have local tour guide. This variable was also illustrated by mean, max, min and mode of 100 samples of each group of tourists. The mean of Korean tourists in this case is 2.5 and the mean of Chinese tourists is 3.7. It illustrated that Korean tourists agreed to have local tour guide when Chinese tourists strongly disagreed.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of variable Agreed to have local tour guide.

Agreed to have local tour guide.	Korean	Chinese
	mean= 2.5 max= 4 min= 1 mode= 2	mean = 3.7 max = 4 min = 1 mode= 3

In Table 3, descriptive statistics were used to describe the variable of agreed to go shopping in local market of Korean and Chinese tourists. The modes of this table report that Korean tourists agree with going shopping in local market when the Chinese ones prefer not to. The answer of Chinese tourists only reach to level 3 (max=3) it means that they do not strongly disagreed to go shopping in local market.

Table 3. Descriptive statistics of variable Agreed to go shopping in local market.

Agreed to go shopping in local market.	Korean	Chinese
	mean= 1.6 max= 4 min= 1 mode= 1	mean = 3.3 max = 3 min = 1 mode= 3

The last table of results illustrated the variable of Agreed to use currency from country of origin than exchange to Vietnam dong. Table 4 also examined 200 samples from Korean and Chinese tourists. Once again, Chinese tourists' maximum value of answer is three which means that they do not strongly disagree to the report.

Table 4. Descriptive statistics of variable Agreed to use currency from their country than exchange to Vietnam dong.

Agreed to use currency from country of origin than exchange to Vietnam dong.	Korean	Chinese
	mean= 3.8 max= 4 min= 1 mode= 3	mean = 1.4 max = 3 min = 1 mode= 1

Candela and Figini, 2012 demonstrated that:
'Tourism expenditure produces a direct effect on the income of the destination, which constitutes an immediate advantage for firms that operate in the territory (for example, hotels, restaurants, shops, travel agencies and services stations.'
Therefore, it is clear that both Korean and Chinese tourists, by spending on their trips, have impacted on the local economy of Da Nang city. Korean ones might contribute more to economy of Da Nang city.
Figure 10 illustrated the consumption habits of Korean and Chinese tourists through the answer of questions four to seven in questionnaire. Question number four is asking about the origin of tour operators or travel agencies that these tourists prefer. It is 28% of Korean strongly or partially agreed that they prefer tour operators from Korea, but 88% of Chinese prefer to book their travel agencies origin from China. Similarly, for question number 7, 98% of Chinese tourists strongly agreed to use Chinese Yuan Renminbi rather than using Vietnam Dong while travelling in Da Nang. Conversely, Korean has not paid too much attention to currency exchange that only 18% would like to use Korean Won during their trips.
From question number five and six, the author intended to ask about how Chinese and Korean tourists enjoy using local tourism services such as tour guide and local markets. The data from table 2 and table 3 shows importance of results that Korean prefer to experience local tour guide (57%) and shop in the local markets (74%) rather than to visit their origin shopping malls in Da Nang city. As mentioned before, Korean is willing to spend money on tourism activities from local organizations, there is a rising of shopping malls and restaurants as well as travel agencies origin from Korea, though. In contrast, Chinese tourists' preference of local tour guides and markets are respectively 16% and 39%. They tend to enjoy their tour with Chinese tour guides and shopping in Chinese origin malls. These results are kind of the evidence of tourism leakages in tourism that were mentioned in theoretical review. Chinese tourists buy "Zero-tour" from their travel agencies, travel to Da Nang by Chinese airlines, stay in Chinese-origin hotels, go shopping in Chinese malls and use Chinese Yuan Renminbi in Da Nang city. All things considered, they are bringing the whole Chinese tourism which includes goods, services and tourism firms, to Da Nang and bringing back the tourism income to their country. In the future, this could become tourism enclave where tourism is not linked to any local organizations (Candela and Figini, 2012).

The TLGH has been proved in several points of the results. First of all, tourism expenditure of Chinese and Korean tourists partly or totally bring income to local economy. Secondly, the level of tourism firms from China and Korea has increased recently which was showed in Figure 7. Thirdly, the increasing of tourism firms has led to the employment generation in the region. Lastly, thanks to the great arrival of Korean and Chinese tourists, more investors and capital has reached the local economy of Da Nang city.

 All things considered, the research reached the aims of clarify the effects of Korean and Chinese tourists on the local economy both positive and negative ways. The positive effects are to increase tourism expenditure that affects tourism income, to attract more investments from China and Korea, to generate employment in tourism industry. However; the negative effect is creating the tourism leakages that might leak out the income of local economy. Besides, the results also answered the research question that Korean tourists have stronger impact on Chinese tourists in tourism expenditure and in general economics of tourism in Da Nang city.

V.CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the impacts of Korean and Chinese tourists on the economy of Da Nang city have been studied in the above discussion. The findings show that both Chinese and Korean visitors have effects on local economy. Comparison shows that Korean tourists have stronger impact on local economy than Chinese ones. The advantages of Korean tourists are the higher level of aggregate tourism expenditure per day, the longer length of stays at the destination and the greater number of tourist arrivals. These advantages can be transferred into more income for local economics of tourism. Some of theories have been discussed in the study, for instance, the tourism demand, tourism expenditure, tourism-led growth hypothesis and leakages in tourism.

From the theoretical review and the analysis of research questions, the study has provided almost all the answers that posted in research questions. However, the research is limited in case of applying to another type of tourists and to other destinations. Despite the limitation of the study, this could be an interesting area for research in the future.

REFERENCES

[1]. Anderson, W. (2013). Leakages in the tourism systems: Case of Zanzibar. Tourism Review, 68(1), 62-76. doi:10.1108/16605371311310084
[2]. Aslan, A. (2015). The sustainability of tourism income on economic growth: does education matter?. Quality & Quantity, 49(5), 2097-2106.
[3]. Balaguer, J and Cantavell-Jorda, M 2002, "Tourism as a Long-run Growth Factor: The Spanish Case", Applied Economics, vol. 34, no. 7, pp. 877-884.
[4]. Bassil, C., Hamadeh, M., & Samara, N. (2015). The tourism led growth hypothesis: The Lebanese case. Tourism Review, 70(1), 43-55. doi:10.1108/TR-05-2014-0022
[5]. Brida, J. G., Lanzilotta, B., Lionetti, S., & Risso, W. A. (2010). The tourism-led growth hypothesis for Uruguay. Tourism Economics, 16(3), 765-771. doi:10.5367/000000010792278356
[6]. Candela, G., & Figini, P. (2012). The economics of tourism destinations. In The Economics of Tourism Destinations (pp. 73-130). Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.
[7]. Ertugrul, H. M., & Mangir, F. (2015). The tourism-led growth hypothesis: Empirical evidence from turkey. Current Issues in Tourism, 18(7), 633-646. doi:10.1080/13683500.2013.868409
[8]. Garrigós-Simón, F. J., Galdón-Salvador, J. L., & Gil-Pechuán, I. (2015). The economic sustainability of tourism growth through leakage calculation. Tourism Economics, 21(4), 721-739. doi:10.5367/te.2014.0372
[9]. He, L and Zheng, X 2011, "Empirical Analysis on the Relationship between Tourism Development and Economic Growth in Sichuan", Journal of Agricultural Science, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 212-217.
[10]. Kozak, M., Gokovali, U. and Bahar, O. (2008), ''Estimating the determinants of tourist spending: a comparison of four models'', Tourism Analysis, Vol. 13 No. 2, pp. 143-55.
[11]. Meyer, D. (2006), ''Caribbean tourism, local sourcing and enterprise development: review of the literature'', PPT Working Paper No. 18, available at: www.propoortourism.org.uk/18_domrep.pdf.
[12]. Nene, G., & Taivan, A. (2017). Causality between tourism and economic growth: Evidence from sub saharan africa (SSA). The Journal of Developing Areas, 51(2), 155-169. doi:10.1353/jda.2017.0037
[13]. Risso, W. A. (2018). Tourism and Economic Growth: A Worldwide Study. Tourism Analysis, 23(1), 123-135. doi:10.3727/108354218x15143857349828
[14]. Smolcic Jurdana, D., Soldic Frleta, D., & Kolarić, A. (2013). Tourist Expenditure on Cultural Contents in Urban Destinations.
[15]. Song, H., Li, G., Witt, S. F., & Fei, B. (2010). Tourism demand modelling and forecasting: How should demand be measured? Tourism Economics, 16(1), 63-81. doi:10.5367/000000010790872213
[16]. Suhel, S., & Bashir, A. (2018). The role of tourism toward economic growth in the local economy. Economic Journal of Emerging Markets, 10(1), 32-39. doi:10.20885/ejem.vol10.iss1.art4
[17]. Trang, N. H. M., Duc, N. H. C., & Dung, N. T. (2014). Research note: Empirical assessment of the tourism-led growth hypothesis — the case of Vietnam. Tourism Economics, 20(4), 885-892. doi:10.5367/te.2013.0307
[18]. Trinh, T. H. (2016). The Industry Cluster Approach for Tourism Development of Central Vietnam. International Journal of Business and Management, 11(5), 167. doi:10.5539/ijbm.v11n5p167
[19]. WTO (2004), Clarifying the Treatment of Travel Agency, Tour Operator, Travel Agency Services and Package Tours in SNA, Balance of Payments and TSA and Their Mutual Relationship, World Tourism Organization, Madrid

Other sites
[20]. http://vietnamtourism.gov.vn/english/index.php/items/11311
[21]. http://vietnamtourism.gov.vn/english/index.php/items/12453

[22]. http://vietnamtourism.gov.vn/english/index.php/items/10260
[23]. http://www.cbrevietnam.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/130106-da-nang-marketview-12q4-en.pdf
[24]. https://danang.gov.vn/web/en/detail?id=29811&_c=16407387
[25]. http://vietnamtourism.gov.vn/english/index.php/items/10262