

The Influence of the Development and Management of Sports Tourism Resources on the Emotional Experience of Human Settlements

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Abstract

This study aims to determine how sports tourism resources' development and administration affect human settlements' emotional experience. To analyze the new influencing factors of the population change rate since the beginning of the 21st century, the first decade of the 21st century in each province and city served as the research object. Excel and SPSS statistical software were used for one-way ANOVA, multiple comparative analysis, correlation analysis, and linear regression analysis. Society, the economy, medical care, education, and the natural environment were identified as the most influential factors in human settlements by the study. The population growth factor is still dominated by the economy, but people are paying increasing attention to the environmental factor. It has been discovered that people's requirements for human settlements vary over time. Despite its considerable efforts to improve the economy, China should give more attention to non-economic factors.

Keywords: Sports tourism; Resource Development; Habitat environment; Exploitation of resources

1. Introduction

With the development of the national economy and society, people's life philosophy and consumption philosophy have undergone significant changes, and the pursuit of fitness and healthy consumption has become a social trend. Sports travel is a set of tourism, leisure, and fitness as one of the consumption items highly regarded by the public, and with the rise of tourism mania, the tourism market repeatedly set off waves, bringing vitality to the development of tourism (Zhang, 2019). People's interest in sports tourism has increased as sports tourism consumption has continued to rise. The distinctive qualities of products and services, particularly their significant impact on tourism growth, are becoming increasingly apparent. During our country's economy's current structure adjustment period, sports travel has influenced classic economic development, particularly the significant economic projects affecting tourism development (Hsu et al., 2020). This concern is shared by the government and related academics.

An in-depth analysis of sports tourism from the perspective of tourism development quality, which thoroughly examines the major impact of sports tourism on tourism development and actively seeks to develop a sports tourism strategy in order to maintain the healthy and sustainable development of sports tourism, has significant theoretical and practical value in the present era (Li, Wang, & Niu, 2020). As an effective form of tourism, sports tourism is a type of specialized tourism

consumption product from the tourism development perspective. In addition, sports tourism possesses the same fundamental characteristics as general tourism and distinct characteristics. As one of the tourism initiatives, sports tourism can satisfy the public's demand for leisure, entertainment, and consumption by providing entertainment value, leisure value, and even cultural, educational, and aesthetic value (Silva et al., 2021). At the same time, it is a unique commodity in tourism services and can provide people with fitness benefits, satisfying their desire for healthy consumption.

In this regard, sports tourism emphasizes its healthful consumption. Sports tourism is a diverse and service-oriented product encompassing sports, fitness activities, viewing activities, exploration activities, sports competition activities, sports education activities, sports goods consumption activities, and sports leisure activities (Tian et al., 2023). Therefore, sports travel is comprehensive, as it can satisfy various physical and mental consumer requirements and travel service activities related to sports (Perić & Slavić, 2019). Sports tourism is one of the most dynamic emerging industries in modern society and has progressively become a new way of life and leisure activity for people. In addition, sports tourism is a specialized tourism activity combining sports and tourism into a single industry. In today's society, requirements and expectations are becoming increasingly stringent. Sports tourism resources are the fundamental guarantee for the implementation and growth of the industry.

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(D'Arco et al., 2021) Despite our extensive territory and abundant resources, developing natural and beautiful resources into people's preferred tourism resources is inextricably linked to effective resource management and strategic planning (Ugi Nugraha et al., 2020). As a result, this study aims to summarize the problems that exist in developing sports tourism resources and propose concrete countermeasures to promote our country's sports tourism for sustainable development. According to Bulatovic, Mladenović, and Rajović (2019), sports tourism is a new form of tourism that plans, designs, and combines relevant products through various sports activities to arouse people's consumption desire and demand, who then participate in and experience sports activities and natural interests. As a new sector resulting from the convergence of the tourism and sports industries, it will undoubtedly become a new driver of national economic growth. Indeed, it has become an essential tool for promoting tourism and national health.

In recent years, with the publication of "Vision and Action of the Belt and Road," "Guiding Opinions on Vigorously Developing Sports Tourism," "Action Plan for the Development of Sports Tourism along the Belt and Road," and other documents, the development of the sports

tourism industry in several provinces, cities, and regions along the Belt and Road has presented both significant opportunities and challenges. Local governments rely on local mountains, grasslands, deserts, oceans, and other natural resources as carriers for promoting the expanding sports tourism industry and driving the economic growth of the overall tourism and service industries. Without a doubt, the government will increase its efforts to encourage the expansion and growth of the sports tourism industry. In developing, utilizing, and protecting sports tourism resources, it is essential to coordinate the construction of relevant infrastructure and supporting facilities and the development, protection, and utilization of natural resources comprehensively. To ensure the ecological development of sports tourism, there must be applicable systems, laws, and regulations for restraint and oversight. In addition, it is necessary to enhance further the laws and regulations governing sports resorts.

On the one hand, it prevents most participants from conserving natural resources, appreciating public benefits, and upholding social morality. Additionally, it enhances the moral qualities of the entire population, such as patriotism, family, and the environment. As depicted in Figure 1:

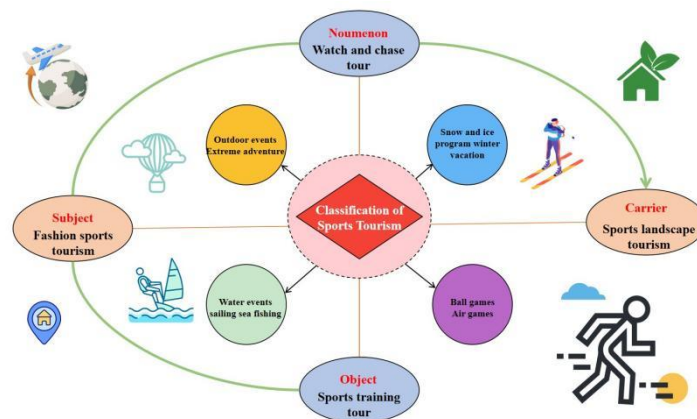


Figure 1. The emotional experience of development and management of sports tourism resources in human settlements

2. Literature Review

The development of sports tourism relies heavily on sports resources (Uesugi & Kudo, 2020). According to the National Standard of the People's Republic of China (GB/18972-2003) for Tourism Resources classification, investigation, and evaluation, a tourist destination is the sum of all factors. Moreover, sports tourism resources are endowed by nature, some of which are or may be related to sports, and become attractive through development and utilization, including the sum of visitor-interest and need-based resources (Pham, 2020). The unique characteristics

of sports tourism resources include natural existence, attraction, visual, regional, and seasonal diversity, etc. (Dou et al., 2020). Most sports resources are divided into distinct categories based on various classification standards. According to the resource form attributes, sports resources consist of mountains, water, sports event, and national sports resources. It can be divided into fitness, entertainment, leisure, exploration, and sightseeing resources based on performance. Consequently, sports resources can be classified as vulnerable, tolerant, redevelopment, and non-usable (Untari & Satria, 2019).

In addition, form by existence, sports resources are

classified as existing or potential. Four conditions must be met to develop sports resources: sports and bodies education site resources, sports talent resources, natural resources, and other conditions (Martín-González, Swart, & Luque-Gil, 2021). The primary manifestations of sports tourism resources include drift water, rowing, swimming, snow, mountaineering, rock climbing, orienteering, roller coaster, adventure, Olympic games, major events, electricity film festivals, etc. According to (Corbane et al., 2019), sports tourism resources refer to tourism activities that can attract sports tourists in nature or human society and take sports connotation as the content. It can be utilized by the tourism industry to produce economic, social, and ecological benefits and other comprehensive sustainable development sports tourism benefits. In a broad sense, sports tourism resources can be used to develop sports tourism products, including all sports objects (including people) and sports phenomena with tourism attraction potential.

The sports tourism resources serve as the foundation for the survival and growth of sports tourism and the basic materials for creating sports tourism products. The most significant distinction between sports tourism resources and other resources is that sports tourism resources carry sports activities. According to Lagarias and Stratigea (2021), sports tourism resources will be a foundation for developing tourism for travelers from other regions. The development and utilization of sports tourism resources enrich and expand the regional tourism industry's development and is one of the most important methods to promote the expansion of the tourism economy (Ahmadov, Mirzayeva, & Mammadov, 2021). The development and utilization of sports tourism resources also perpetually enrich and meet the market demand of sports enthusiasts for special sports projects. The development and utilization of sports tourism resources have progressively increased the share and total economic income of local tourism services, sports services, catering and accommodation, and tourism souvenirs, fostered the growth of the local economy and created a significant number of jobs for local employment.

According to Dickson and Zhang (2020), the development and utilization of sports tourism resources have increased the cultivation and development of talent in the sports tourism economy, management, service, and direction. The development and use of sports tourism resources can also better stimulate the participation interest of sports enthusiasts, increase the proportion of audience groups, promote the implementation of the national fitness program, and expand the training and development of the talent team in the sports tourism economy, management,

service, and guidance. The growth and utilization of sports tourism resources have also spurred the development of local infrastructure, sports facilities, and sports towns (Happ, Schnitzer, & Peters, 2021).

3. Methods

3.1 Change of consumption mode

As people's incomes have increased, sports consumption expenditures have become feasible. In particular, the consumption of culture and entertainment increased significantly. From 2007 to 2017, the national residents' cultural and recreation consumption index increased by 6.1%. Moreover, according to the most recent statistics, each urban resident engages in an average of 4.54 sports activities, and 90% of consumers who visit sports venues spend between 50 and 100 yuan per visit. In 2017, the national residents' expenditures on sporting products nearly topped the list of the most significant non-essential consumption expenditures. Over the past decade, city dwellers' sports consumption habits have shifted drastically. According to a survey by the Xi'an Institute of Physical Education 2008, 60% of urban residents' sports consumption consisted of physical activity, while 40% consisted of labor (in developed regions). Thus, the ratio of labor consumption was significantly greater than a decade ago, indicating that consumers have increased their visits to sports venues, and the number of sports, leisure, and tourism excursions has increased. People have increased their consumption in education, culture, entertainment, and other areas as the economy and incomes have grown, and sports tourism consumption activities have emerged.

3.2 Sports tourism has gradually become a new economic growth point of tourism

The growth of sports tourism will inevitably result in enormous economic benefits. Lausanne, Switzerland, once surveyed several established countries in Europe and discovered that the economic benefits of sports account for between 1% and 2% of a country's GDP, while its contribution to tourism is between 4% and 5%. Understanding why the ideal combination of athletics and tourism will generate enormous economic benefits is not difficult. Since 1994, China's sports tourism revenue has increased between 30% and 40% annually; in 2000, it accounted for approximately 10% of its revenue. During the May Day Golden Week of 2001, the Golden Water Garden Resort in Ningxia hosted a motorcycle chase, sand volleyball, and aviation model competition, attracting a large number of tourists as well as over one thousand riders and spectators. As a result of the participation in sports

tourism, the Ningxia Tourism Bureau has estimated that during the first four days of the Golden Week, the major scenic spots in Ningxia have received more than 2.800.000 tourists, and the ticket income has surpassed 5.22 million yuan, which is more than fifty percent higher than the same period last year. According to the multiplier theory proposed by American economist R. F. Kahn, the development of sports tourism will not only bring enormous economic benefits to the industry but also stimulate the development of other connected industries, thereby contributing to the growth of the entire national economy.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Source Processing and Analysis of Data

The development of sports tourism resources must emphasize the local characteristics of different locations. The government and the Department of Development must coordinate the arrangement, the combination of the master plan and long-term planning, in order to achieve the most effective utilization of sports tourism for resource development. Local governments and development departments must accurately identify the local characteristics and advantages of sports tourism development during the development process. Utilize the landform characteristics of existing resources in conjunction with local culture, customs, and national culture, and concentrate as much as possible on creating regionally distinctive products and projects to attract the attention of more consumers and accomplish a repeatable consumption chain. This study's data are primarily derived from the China Statistical Yearbook and the population distribution map of the China Kilometer Grid in 2010 (ARCGIS%20TIF data format), provided by the Resource and Environmental Science Data Center of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Chongqing and Hubei are the primary destinations for immigrants from the Three Gorges. The Gorge Project is the largest water conservation and hydroelectric project in the world, the majority of immigrants reside in reservoir areas in Hubei and Chongqing, and the total number of immigrants is 1.1318 million.

There are only six representative factors among the many factors of human settlements. GDP per capita, average wage, green area per capita, accommodations per capita,

universities per capita, and industrial waste gas per unit area. Description of the six selected indicators: GDP per capita: The province's total GDP divided by the region's population. GDP is the most fundamental indicator of a region's economic development, and economic factors have always played a significant role in population migration—the average wage for the entire industry in the province, city, and region. The appeal of remuneration is frequently more direct. The green area per capita is the province's total urban green space divided by population. The park's greening rate represents a city's quality of life and aspirations. The number of sickbeds per capita is calculated by dividing the total number of sickbeds by the total population of all health units in a province, city, or region. The number of health units is not selected because, despite the modest number, the medical resources in large cities are substantial. There are numerous small hospitals in remote locations, but their resources are limited.

Number of universities per capita: The province's total student population is divided by its total population. People increasingly appreciate a region's educational resources and a significant proportion of graduates remain in the region for economic development. The total quantity of industrial waste gas discharged within the province and city is divided by the region's area. The severity of air pollution is proportional to the amount of exhaust gas per unit area. In recent years, air quality has become the center of attention.

4.2 Whether the difference in change rate is significant

The factor of population growth rate was subjected to an SPSS single factor correlation analysis to determine the significance of the population difference between provinces and cities. Six variables of the personal environment were chosen, including per capita GDP, average wage, per capita green area, per capita number of beds, per capita number of universities, and per unit area industrial waste gas. The China Statistical Yearbook data for each province, city, and region from 2010 to 2020 are selected for classification, and Excel and SPSS are used for data analysis. SPSS for Windows 2010 was utilized for one-way ANOVA and multiple comparative analysis, calculation results were expressed as mean, standard deviation ($X \pm S$), and test levels were $\alpha=0.05$ and $\alpha=0.01$.

Table 1

Comparison and Analysis of the Population Change Rates of Various Provinces and Cities in China

Population change rate	Population change rate	Population change rate	Population change rate
Beijing 6.6	Shanghai 5.9	Hunan 3.2	Ningxia 2.6
Tianjin 2.8	Zhejiang 4.3	Guangdong 2.8	Qinghai 1.5
Liaoning 1.6	Anhui 2.8	Sichuan 1.2	Xinjiang 1.8
Jiangsu 2.9	Henan 2.3	Guizhou 2.1	Yunnan 2.3

The population growth rates of various provinces and cities are contrasted and analyzed based on the statistical analysis of six indicators of human settlements, and the results are presented in Table 1. At the significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, there is a statistically significant difference between the population growth rates of each province and city. Beijing's population growth rate is substantially higher than other provinces and cities, while Sichuan's population growth rate is significantly lower. The population growth rates of other provinces and cities do not differ significantly.

Table 2

Comparison and Analysis of Human Settlement Environmental Factors

Region	average wage	Greening per capita	Number of beds per capita	Number of universities per capita	Abandonment per unit area	GDP per capita
Beijing	3.9	30	50	0.048	1.8	4.5
Tianjin	2.6	13	30	0.02	1.7	3.2
Liaoning	1.3	20	16	0.05	2.3	2.6
Jiangsu	3.1	18	13	1.32	1.6	1.4
Shanghai	2.6	15	20	0.26	1.5	2.6
Zhejiang	1.3	16	42	0.42	1.4	3.2
Anhui	2.6	14	13	1.3	1.25	2.6
Sichuan	1.4	40	18	2.3	1.36	2.5
Yunnan	1.3	33	23	0.58	1.28	1.56

4.4 Correlation analysis of six indicators and population change rate

A correlation analysis was conducted between six factors and the population growth rate in various provinces and cities. Here, province- and city-specific data from the 2020 China Statistical Yearbook are selected for classification, and Excel and SPSS are used for data analysis. SPSS for Windows 11 was used for correlation analysis, and the correlation and significance coefficients were calculated. A correlation coefficient between 0.8 and 1.0 indicates a very strong correlation, 0.6 to 0.8 a strong

4.3 Comparison and analysis of six factors in different provinces and cities

The data of six human environmental factors in various provinces and cities in 2010, including GDP per capita, average wages, green area per capita, and population in each province or city, have been compiled and analyzed using Excel and SPSS software. SPSS for Windows 11 was utilized for one-way ANOVA and multiple comparative analysis, calculation results were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation ($X \pm S$), and test levels were $\alpha=0.05$ and $\alpha=0.01$. As indicated in Table 2.

correlation, 0.4 to 0.6 a moderate correlation, 0.2 to 0.4 a weak correlation, and 0.0 to 0.2 a very weak correlation or no correlation. The correlation analysis presented in Table 3 demonstrates that the relationship between the six factors and the population change rate is highly significant, with the GDP per capita and the population change rate exhibiting a moderate correlation. In addition, local economic factors have the greatest impact on the national population growth rate. Therefore, it is said that the primary reason for migration is economic, and if a city wishes to retain its population, it must develop its economy. As shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Correlation analysis between human settlement environmental factors and population change rate

Human settlement environmental factors	The correlation coefficient of population change rate	Coefficient of significance
average wage	0.417	0.000
Greening per capita	0.39	0.000
Number of beds per capita	0.312	0.000
Number of universities per capita	0.213	0.000
Abandonment per unit area	0.347	0.000
GDP per capita	0.216	0.000

Significance (bilateral). 000 indicates that the two factors are significantly correlated, but Pearson correlation. 378 * * indicates that the two factors are weakly correlated.

The correlation coefficient is between 0.8 and 1, which is extremely high. Then, is there a clear linear regression relationship between the six variables and the rate of population change? Here, the province, city, and region data from the China Statistical Yearbook

from 2010 to 2020 are selected for classification, and Excel and SPSS are used for data analysis. The SPSS for Windows 2010 software was utilized for linear regression analysis to obtain the linear regression equation. As shown in [Table 4](#):

Table 4

Regression Analysis of Human Settlements Environment Factors and Population Change Rate

Human settlement environmental factors		Population change rate	
GDP per capita	Y=0.68	R=0.43	(p=0.000)
average wage	Y=0.71	R=0.23	(p=0.000)
The green area per capita	Y=0.68	R=0.36	(p=0.000)
Abandonment per unit area	Y=0.63	R=0.13	(p=0.000)

From two real regression equations, it can be determined that there is a strong linear relationship between the six factors and the population change rate. Here, the linear relationship of $R^*=0.412$ of per capita GDP is the strongest; for each 100 million yuan increase, the population change rate will increase by 0.1191. The increase in the other five factors will increase the rate of population change. The increase in the quantity of industrial waste gas per unit area has also led to a rise in the rate of population change; will people choose to reside in more polluted areas? This is because industrial development and economic expansion are behind the high industrial emissions. People cannot pay more attention to air quality now, but as environmental awareness increases, the high economic growth caused by high pollution will be eliminated, and people will pay more attention to the living environment.

Consequently, in the first decade of the 20th century, people emphasized the economy more and considered medical and educational resources when selecting human settlements; however, they paid increasing attention to urban parks, green space, and air quality. The research objects of the experiment were the environmental factors of six individuals residing in various provinces and cities; the experimental data came from the "China Cohabitation Yearbook" and other pertinent sources; and Excel and SPSS were used to compile and analyze the data. Thus, the differences between various per capita environmental factors in various provinces and localities and the correlation between these factors and the population growth rate are determined, as well as the linear regression equation. This study selected eight data groups from 2010 to 2020, including GDP, average wage treatment, urban landscaping, number of health institutions and sickbeds, colleges and land area, industrial waste gas emissions, population, and land area, through Excel calculation and sorting. Excluding the human interference factors, six data groups were obtained, including per capita GDP, per capita

average wage treatment, per capita green area, per capita number of health institutions and sickbeds, and per capita number of colleges and land area.

Excel and SPSS were used to compile and analyze the abovementioned data, including one-way ANOVA, numerous comparisons, correlation analysis, and linear regression analysis. The development of sports tourism resources must emphasize the local characteristics of different locations. To accomplish the most efficient resource development, the government and development departments must coordinate the arrangement, master plan, and long-term planning. Local governments and development departments must accurately identify the local characteristics and advantages of sports tourism development during the development process. To create regional characteristics, utilize the landform characteristics of existing resources in conjunction with local culture, customs, and national culture. To accomplish a repeatable consumption chain, it is necessary for products and initiatives to attract as many consumers as possible.

5. Conclusion

This study revealed that the cooperation of relevant functional departments should be strengthened to establish and enhance the corresponding environmental protection laws, regulations, and supervision system. The sports tourism industry is closely related. Its rapid growth cannot be separated from the support of other pertinent functional departments, particularly the tourism department (Daniele, Deborah, & Sliuzas, 2020), the Marine fishery department, the forest department, and the transportation department. To ensure the scientific content of the planning and avoid blindness and the destruction of the natural environment caused by repetitive construction and disorderly competition, the overall planning scheme for the development of sports tourism must be rigorously

examined, discussed, and modified by relevant functional departments (Sokolickova, Meyer, & Vlachov, 2022). Through the establishment and improvement of environmental protection laws and regulations and the supervision system, the entire project development and construction process, the daily operation of the tourist destination, regardless of the period of environmental indicator system monitoring and evaluation, to the enterprise's violation of environmental protection laws (Furgała-Selezniow, Jankun-Woźnicka, & Mika, 2020). The sustained development of the natural environment is punished severely by industry.

Moreover, increase publicity efforts to raise employees' and the general public's environmental awareness and consciousness. Pereira et al. (2019), Mateoc-Sirb et al. (2022) and Pereira et al. (2019) report that environmental protection publicity plays a role in promoting the sustainable development of tourism's natural environment. First, we should give television, radio, and the press their due. The media's publicity function should be bolstered to increase employee and public environmental consciousness. Second, fortify the visitors before, during, and after the tour—the entirety of environmental protection advertising. Concurrently, interesting environmental protection propaganda phrases in constructing a tourist destination recall visitors to take care of the environment. Make additional government expenditures to construct excellent health infrastructure to establish a positive health image of the scenic area through the Guanyin Mountain, Wuyuan Bay sailing base coastal bath, and other brigades. The tourist destination's health infrastructure was not ideal, and a lack of sanitation employees led to severe environmental health pollution. Relevant departments] should Increase financial input, increase the number of sanitation employees, implement the district responsibility system, and establish the corresponding reward and punishment system to increase people's work motivation. Construct a flawless row Pollution infrastructure permitting the treatment and release of pollutants into nature; Construction of a distinctive garbage can to attract the attention of tourists and increase the number of trash cans; Reasonable placement; accessibility for tourists.

6. Implications and Future Directions

The results of this study have profound implications that are novel to knowledge and were not reported in previous studies. This study emphasized enhancing the training of sports tourism resource professionals based on its significant findings. In addition, this study revealed that talent in sports tourism resource development must

comprehend the law of tourism development. This study revealed that colleges and universities must satisfy social sports tourism talent development demand in their training programs. This study demonstrated the need to strengthen the curriculum and continuously enhance talent training objectives to create a solid professional knowledge and skill structure. In order to adapt to the forecasting circumstance in our country, existing practitioners should enhance their professional skills and general knowledge, according to the research. In addition, the research revealed that the factors of sports tourism promotion in various provinces and cities are not at the same level and that there are significant differences between provinces, indicating that China has not yet achieved balanced development in any respect.

This study concluded that China's primary resources are primarily concentrated in a few large cities and that certain provinces and cities are severely lacking in certain resource categories. In contrast, this study demonstrated that all economies are concentrated in economically developed regions. According to the findings of this study, the economic factor has the greatest impact on the rate of population change. Therefore, each region's economic development level must be equalized before attempting to balance the population changes in different regions. In the meantime, this study found that the level of economic development continues to be the primary factor influencing residents' migration decisions. The study revealed that many people continue to migrate to a handful of large cities in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, thereby increasing the burden on cities with excessive population pressure.

Without a doubt, this study demonstrates that sports tourism has become a global cultural phenomenon, an essential element of current tourism development, and a tremendous tourism market. Therefore, the Chinese government must work on it, as the growth of sports tourism is vital to the nation's economy and social development. Tourism faces opportunities and challenges in the context of the World Trade Organization's accession and globalization. This study found that it is necessary to face the challenges head-on, plan rationally, make comprehensive arrangements, study sports tourism in depth, develop sports tourism products of varying grades, and integrate sports content into the tourism field in order to meet the needs of various tourists and be the greatest winner.

The significant findings of this study are that the economic factor continues to dominate population growth, but people are paying increasing attention to

the environmental factor. Additionally, this study determined that people's requirements for human settlements vary over time. Despite its considerable efforts to improve the economy, China should give more attention to non-economic factors. However, future studies must be conducted using primary data after surveying the population with a Likert scale questionnaire to collect data.

Future research should ascertain the public's perspective on sports tourism and settlement. To contribute to the body of knowledge, data for future studies should be collected from any other region of mainland China. Future research must acquire data from males and females separately and perform multigroup analysis for significant results.

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