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AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLE OF FOOD TOURISM IN PROMOTING CHINESE REGIONS

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Appendices

- Appendix 2.1 Identification of the research focuses in food tourism
- Appendix 3.1 Historical development of Chinese food culture
- Appendix 5.1 First draft of questionnaire survey (English version)
- Appendix 5.2 First draft of questionnaire survey (Chinese version)
- Appendix 5.3 Questionnaire survey for pilot study and main study (English version)
- Appendix 5.5 Questionnaire survey for pilot study and main study (Chinese version)
- Appendix 5.6 Independent samples test (for non-response bias)
- Appendix 5.7 Test of normality and descriptive statistics
- Appendix 6.1 Indication of the destinations that has food appeal
- Appendix 6.2 Descriptive analysis in the pre-travel stage-food-related motivation
- Appendix 6.3 Descriptive analysis in the pre-travel stage-information search
- Appendix 6.4 Differences in attitudes on the information sources between different age groups
- Appendix 6.5 Differences in attitudes on the top five information sources between different educational groups
- Appendix 6.6 Descriptive analysis in the post-travel stage-food satisfaction
- Appendix 6.7 Descriptive analysis in the post-travel stage-food-related behavioural intentions
- Appendix 7.1 Test of mediation through bootstrapping

Appendix 2.1 Identification of the research focuses in food tourism

Year	Author	Title	Methodology
The in	nportance of food tou	rism in regional identity and development	
1998	Bessière	Local development and heritage: traditional food and cuisine as tourist attractions in rural areas	Qualitative
2003	Boniface	Tasting tourism: Travelling for food and drink.	Qualitative
2005	Harrington	Defining gastronomic identity	Qualitative
2007	Fox	Reinventing the gastronomic identity of Croatian tourist destinations	Qualitative
2008	Everett and Aitchison	The role of food tourism in sustaining regional identity: A case study of Cornwall, South West England	Qualitative
2009	Henderson	Food tourism reviewed	Qualitative
2009	Green and Dougherty	Localizing linkages for food and tourism: culinary tourism as a community development strategy	Qualitative
2011	Lin, Pearson and Cai	Food as a form of destination identity: A tourism destination brand perspective	Qualitative
2011	Lee and Arcodia	The role of regional food festivals for destination branding	Qualitative
Touri	st's food consumption	and food experience	
2004	Quan and Wang	Towards a structural model of the tourist experience: An illustration from food experiences in tourism	Qualitative
2004	Cohen and Avieli	Food in tourism - Attraction and impediment	Qualitative
2006	Kivela and Crotts	Tourism and gastronomy: Gastronomy's influence on how tourists experience a destination	Quantitative
2008	Correia et al.	The determinants of gastronomic tourists' satisfaction: a second-order factor analysis	Quantitative
2009	Kivela and Crotts	Understanding travellers' experiences of gastronomy through etymology and narration.	Qualitative
2009	Kim, Eves and Scarles	Building a model of local food consumption on trips and holidays: A grounded theory approach	Qualitative
2010	Chang, Kivela and Mak	Food preferences of Chinese tourists	Qualitative

2011	Chang, Kivela and Mak	Attributes that influence the evaluation of travel dining experience: When East meets West	Qualitative
2010	Kim, Goh and Yuan	Development of a multi-dimensional scale for measuring food tourist motivations	Quantitative
2010	Kim, Suh and Eves	The relationships between food-related personality traits, satisfaction, and loyalty among visitors attending food events and festivals	Quantitative
2010	Ryu and Han	Tourists' behavioural intention to try the local cuisine	Quantitative
2011	Kim, Kim and Goh	An examination of food tourist's behaviour: Using the modified theory of reasoned action.	Quantitative
2012	Kim and Eves	Construction and validation of a scale to measure tourist motivation to consume local food	Quantitative
2012	Mak, Lumbers, Eves and Chang	Factors influencing tourist food consumption	Qualitative
2013	Kim, Eves and Scarles	Empirical verification of a conceptual model of local food consumption at a tourist destination	Quantitative
2013	Chi, Chua, Othma and Ab Karim	Investigating the structural relationships between food image, food satisfaction, culinary quality, and behavioural intentions: The case of Malaysia	Quantitative
2013	Mkono, Markwell, and Wilson,	Applying Quan and Wang's structural model of the tourist experience: A Zimbabwean netnography of food tourism	Qualitative
2014	Björk and Kauppinen-Räisänen	Exploring the multi-dimensionality of travellers' culinary-gastronomic experiences	Quantitative
2014	Seo, Yun and Kim	Destination food image and intention to eat destination foods: a view from Korea	Quantitative
Mark	eting of food tourism		
2003	Boyne, Hall and Williams	Policy, support and promotion for food-related tourism initiatives	Qualitative
2003	Frochot	An analysis of regional positioning and its associated food images in French tourism regional brochures	Qualitative
2003	du Rand, Health and Alberts	The role of local and regional food in destination marketing	Qualitative
2006	du Rand and Health	Towards a framework for food tourism as an element of destination marketing	Qualitative

2006	Hashimoto and Telfer	Selling Canadian culinary tourism: branding the global and the regional product	Qualitative
2007	Okumus, Okumus and McKercher	Incorporating local and international cuisines in the marketing of tourism destinations: The cases of Hong Kong and Turkey	Qualitative
2008	McKercher, Okumus and Okumus	Food tourism as a viable market segment: It's all how you cook the numbers!	Quantitative
2009	Kim, Yuan, Goh and Antun	Web marketing in food tourism: A content analysis of web sites in West Texas	Quantitative and Qualitative
2010	Harrington and Ottenbacher	Culinary tourism—A case study of the gastronomic capital	Qualitative
2010	Horng and Tsai	Government websites for promoting East Asian culinary tourism: A cross-national analysis	Qualitative
2010	Ab Karim and Chi	Culinary tourism as a destination attraction: An empirical examination of destinations' food image	Qualitative
2011	Lin, Pearson and Cai	Food as a form of destination identity: A tourism destination brand perspective.	Qualitative
2012	Horng and Tsai	Constructing indicators of culinary tourism strategy: An application of resource-based theory	Qualitative
2012	Horng and Tsai	Culinary tourism strategic development: an Asia Pacific perspective	Qualitative
2012	Horng and Tsai	Exploring marketing strategies for culinary tourism in Hong Kong and Singapore	Qualitative
2012	Sánchez-Cañizares and López-Guzmán	Gastronomy as a tourism resource: profile of the culinary tourist	Quantitative
2012	López-Guzmán and Sánchez-Cañizares	Culinary tourism in Córdoba (Spain)	Quantitative
2012	Beer, Ottenbacher and Harrington	Food tourism implementation in the Black Forest destination	Quantitative
2013	Silkes, Cai, and Lehto	Marketing to the culinary tourists (food experience at festivals as culinary tourism)	Qualitative
2013	Okumus, Kock, Scantlebury and Bendegul	Using local cuisines when promoting small Caribbean island destinations	Qualitative

Appendix 3.1 Historical Development of Chinese food culture

Time Period	Dynasty		Location	Main/ new food	Keystones
2,100 B.C	Pre-Qin	Yanhuang	/	Cereals, pig, lamb, fish,	Salt and oil appeared.
221 B.C.				cabbage, mustard	People know how to 'tune' the dish.
				greens , oilseed rap,	It made people officially enter the cooking
				peach, plum and pear	times.
		Yao-Shun-Yu	/	Beef and lamb;	Spirits as drink came out
				vegetarian came out;	
				soup became popular	
		Xia-Shang-Zhou	Below Mongolia, to the east of	Beef, lamb, pig, rabbit,	Sauce, vinegar, sugar and beverages came
			Congling and to the north of	venison, radish, melon,	out.
			Guangdong.	apricot, orange, and	Two meals a day
				plum	
		Spring and	Below Mongolia, to the east of	Cereals, vegetables, and	South and the North food schools came into
		Autumn Period	Congling and to the north of	seafood	being. Emphasised the eating etiquette and
		and the Warring	Guangdong.		food hygiene. Culinary books came out.
		States			
221B.C-220	Qin & Ha	an	Below Mongolia, to the east of	Noodle and different	Three meals a day replace the two meals
A.D			Congling and to the north of	kind of pancakes.	system. 'Lu, Chuan, Yue', three different
			Guangdong.	Lamb	cuisines formed
220-589	Three	Kingdoms, Jin,	Below Mongolia, to the east of	Southern: fish and rice	Stir-fried dishes are popular.
	Southern	and Northern	Congling and to the north of	Northern: meat and	Cuisine 'Su' began to appear.
	Dynastie	s	Guangdong.	wheat	

Time Period	Dynasty	Location	Main/ new food	Keystones
589-907	Sui and Tang Dynasties	Sui: east to the sea; south to the South Sea; west to east coast of Tarim River; north to the Great Wall.	Pancakes, rice, lamb, pig, chicken, duck, goose, and seafood. Vegetables and fruit	Wide communication of food between China and abroad. First important food therapeutic monograph published.
960-1279	Song Dynasty	To the south of Yangtze River and to the east of Tibet.	A variety of venison. Increase of vegetables	Zhe and Hui, two major cuisines gradually came into being.
1279-1368	Yuan Dynasty	East to the sea; South to the South Sea Islands; northeast to the Bering Strait; west to the E'bi River; north to the Arctic Ocean.	Rice, vegetables and fruits. Lamb and pig. Different kinds of wheaten food	Wine was popular all over the country.
1368-1644	Ming Dynasty	East to the sea; south to the South Sea Islands; west to Kashmir; and north to the Great Wall.	Corn and sweet potato Goose	Eight major schools of cuisines gradually formed.
1644-1912	Qing Dynasty	Include mainland as well as Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Outer Mongolia, Xinjiang and Tibet.	Beer, biscuit, coffee, soda, gum and potato	A full and formal banquet, combining Manchurian and Chinese delicacies appeared. Beijing cuisine and Shanghai cuisine were becoming popular. Much western food was brought to China.
1921-1949	The Period of the Republic of China	Include twenty-two provinces, Inner and Outer Mongolia, Tibet, Qinghai.	Sandwich, Coca-Cola, cocktails, chocolate, burgers	A further increase of the exotic food products, influencing Chinese cuisine

Questionnaire ID:

Survey Location:

Appendix 5.1 Survey Questionnaire (First Draft) An investigation of the role of food tourism in promoting Chinese regions

Dear Sir/Madame,

I am a research student at the School of Tourism and Hospitality, Plymouth University in the UK. I am currently doing my research on investigating the role of food tourism in promoting Chinese regions tourists' perspective. I would be grateful if you could kindly spare 10 minutes of your valuable time in answering the next few questions. Your answers will be treated anonymously and confidentially. All your information will be used only for academic and research purpose.

Thank you very much for your sincere help!

Screening Questions:

- 1. Are you a domestic tourist in this destination?
- 2. Have you experienced the destination food during this trip?

Section 1- Preferences of Chinese regional food

1. Please indicate your likelihood of visiting the following provinces due to their association with food. (1 means not likely, 7 means very likely)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shandong							
Sichuan							
Guangdong							
Fujian							
Jiangsu							
Zhejiang							
Hunan							
Anhui							
Hubei							
Yunnan							
Shanxi							
Jilin							
Inner Mongolia							
Xinjiang							
Xizang							

2. Please choose your three favourite Chinese cities in association with food.

Beijing	Shenyang
Tianjin	Changchun
Shanghai	Ha'er bin
Chongqing	Hohhot
Jinan	Urumchi
Chengdu	Shijia zhuang
Guangzhou	Taiyuan
Xiamen	Zhengzhou
Nanjing	Yinchuan
Hangzhou	Lanzhou
Changsha	Xining
Hefei	Kunming
Wuhan	Guilin
Guiyang	Haikou
Xi'an	Lhasa
Nanchang	

3.	From	your	perspective,	apart	from	the	cities	mentioned,	are	there	any	other
de	stinatio	ns you	ı think have a	ppeal a	as a foo	od at	traction	1?				

☐ Don't know

Section 2- Food-related Motivation

☐ No

☐ Yes____

4. Please indicate your agreement on the following statements regarding the role of food in affecting your motivation to visit Chinese destination (1 means strongly disagree, 7 means strongly agree).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Food plays an important role in my destination choice.							
Prior to my trip, I planned food choices to experience							
local culture.							
I decided on destinations to visit only based on the							
foods I wanted to experience.							
I usually do some research about the local food or							
restaurants prior to my trip.							
Prior to my trip, one of the things I anticipate is eating							
the food there.							
I like trying different styles or types of food during							
travel.							

Section 3-Information Search

5. Please indicate your rating of the importance of the listed information sources (1 means not important at all, 7 means very important)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Overall importance of information sources							
Newspaper/magazines ads							
Brochures							
TV, Radio commercials							
Internet advertising							
Travel agency ads							
Outdoor media ads							
Newspaper/magazines news							
TV/Radio programs							
Websites information/travel news							
Social media (forums, blogs, twitter)							
Friends or families recommendation							
Word of mouth from other tourists							
Past experience or general knowledge							

Section 4- Food Involvement

6. To you, tasting local food and getting involved with food-related activities, such as visiting restaurants with good ratings; reading articles or watching TV shows about local cuisine; visiting food festivals; and buying locally produced food products are.... Please indicate your rating based on your agreement with the following statements (1 means strongly disagree, 7 means strongly agree).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Are not desirable								Are desirable
Are not interesting								Are interesting
Are not appealing								Are appealing
Are not stimulating								Are stimulating
Are not wanted								Are wanted
Are not valuable								Are valuable
Are not exciting								Are exciting
Do not mean a lot								Mean a lot

Section 5-Food Satisfaction

7. Please rate your agreement with the following statements based on your satisfaction of your overall food experience (1 means strongly disagree, 7 means strongly agree).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The food experience gave me high satisfaction.							
My choice to taste the local cuisine was a wise one.							
The food experience gave me a sense of joy.							
The food experienced met my expectations.							
The food experienced exceeded my expectation.							

Section 6- Food-related intentions

8. Please rate your agreement with the following statements regarding your post-travel behaviours related to food tourism (1 means strongly disagree, 7 means strongly agree).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I will buy local food products as souvenirs when I finish							
my travel.							
When I go back, I will try to buy the local food souvenirs							
online.							
I will share my food tourism experience with my							
friends/families.							
I will share my food tourism experience on the internet							
(Weibo,forum, blog)							
I would like to try to cook the nice food I had during my							
travel when go back.							
I would like to know more about the food knowledge and							
culture.							

Section 7-Destination Loyalty

9. Please rate your agreement with the following statements describing your destination loyalty (1 means strongly disagree, 7 means strongly agree).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I would like to recommend the destination to							
others.							
I will spread positive word of mouth about the							
destination.							
I will visit the destination again.							

Section 8-Basic Information

11. Your age: _____

12. Your education level:

A. Junior School or Below

C. Bachelor

B. Senior School

D. Master or Above

Thank you very much for your time!

问卷编码:	问卷地点:	
1.1 (7.2)(1.1.1.	 1.1 (7.57)	

Appendix 5.2. 探索美食旅游在中国旅游地推广中的作用的调查问卷

尊敬的先生/女士:

您好! 我是一名在英国普利茅斯大学旅游酒店管理学院就读的博士生,现在正在为了我的研究课题'探索美食旅游在中国旅游地推广中的作用'进行问卷调查。希望现在能占用您宝贵的十分钟,帮我完成下面的问卷。我们保证您的回答将是匿名和保密的,所有的信息只会用于学术研究。

再次感谢您的帮助!

筛选问题:

- 1.请问您是否是来此目的地旅游的国内旅游者?
- 2. 请问您在本次旅游中有品尝过当地的美食吗?

板块 1-对国内不同区域美食的喜好

1. 就美食而言,请您依次评价您对以下省份的喜爱。(1表示完全不喜欢,7表示非常喜欢).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
山东							
四川							
广东							
福建							
江苏							
浙江							
湖南							
安徽							
湖北							
云南							
陕西							
吉林							
内蒙古							
新疆							
西藏							

2.就美食而言,请您选出你最喜欢的三个城市。

北京	沈阳	
天津	长春	
 上海	哈尔滨	
重庆	呼和浩特	
济南	乌鲁木齐	
成都	石家庄	
广州	太原	
厦门	郑州	
南京	银川	
杭州	兰州	
长沙	西宁	
合肥	昆明	
武汉	桂林	
贵阳	海口	
西安	拉萨	
南昌		

3.	在您看来,	除了以上提到的城市,	您觉得中国的哪	邓个城市对您最具有美食吸引
力?	•			
] 有	□ 没有		不知道

板块 2. 与美食相关的旅游动机

4.以下陈述描述了美食在您选择该旅游目的地旅游所起的影响,请您根据自己的评价,对下列陈述进行打分(1表示非常不同意,7表示非常同意).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
美食在我选择目的地旅游时扮演着重要的角色。							
在我的旅行前,我会为了体验当地的文化而计划我在							
行程中的食物选择。							
我会根据自己想去品尝的食物来决定出游目的地。							
我一般会在旅行前对当地的美食或者餐馆做一些搜							
索研究。							
在我的旅行前,我最期待的其中一件事情就是去品尝							
那里的食物。							
我喜欢在旅行中尝试不同种类,样式的食物。							

板块 3. 旅游信息搜索行为

5..以下所列出的不同的信息来源可能会影响您的旅游行为,请您依据自己的情况,对下列不同信息的影响力的重要性进行评价(1表示完全不重要,7表示非常重要)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
所有信息来源的总体重要性							
报纸/杂志广告							
宣传册							
电视,广播广告							
网络广告							
旅行社广告							
户外媒体广告,如灯箱等							
印刷媒体上得专栏或旅行新闻							
电视,广播节目或新闻							
网络资讯或新闻							
社交平台(论坛,博客,微博)							
朋友或者家人的推荐							
其他旅游者的推荐							
过去的旅游经历或者总体了解							

板块 4-美食涉入性

6.请您根据自己的赞同程度,对以下陈述进行打分。

对你而言,品尝当地美食或者是参与当地美食的相关活动(比如去一些评价好的餐馆,观看与当地美食相关的杂志,电视节目;参与当地美食节,购买当地的美食产品...)

不喜欢的	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	喜欢的
没兴趣	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	有兴趣
没有吸引力的	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	有吸引力的
不能刺激我的	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	能刺激我的
不是我想要的	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	是我想要的
没有价值	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	有价值的
不能让我兴奋的	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	能让我兴奋的
没有意义的	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	又意义的

板块 5 对当地美食的满意度

7.请依据您对当地美食满意程度评价,对下列陈述依据您的赞同程度进行打分。 (1表示非常不赞同,7表示非常赞同)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
当地的美食体验给我了我满足感。							
品尝当地的美食是一个明智的选择。							
当地的美食体验给了我一种愉悦感。							
当地的美食体验达到了我预想。							
当地的美食体验超出了我的预想,给了我惊喜。							

板块 6 旅游结束后涉及的美食活动

8.请对下列陈述依次指出您的赞同程度。(1表示非常不赞同,7表示非常赞同)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
我会购买当地的美食特产作为纪念品带回家。							
回家以后,我会尝试从网上购买当地好吃的美食特产。							
我会和朋友/家人分享我的旅游美食体验							
我会在网络上和其他人分享我的旅游美食体验。(微博,论坛,博客等)							
我愿意回家尝试烹饪我在这次旅行中品尝过的美食。							
我愿意更多的了解有关当地的美食知识和文化。							

板块7旅游目的地忠诚度

9.请依据您对该旅游地的忠诚度,依据您的赞同程度,对下列陈述进行打分。 (1表示非常不赞同,7表示非常赞同)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
我会推荐别人去这个旅游地旅游							
我会对该旅游地进行正面的宣传							
我会再来该旅游地							

板块8	基本信息			
10.性别:	A.男		B.女	
11. 请问	您的年龄是	: <u></u>		
12.教育和	呈度:			
A.初中及	初中以下			B.高中
C.本科				D.硕士及以上

Appendix 5.3. Survey Questionnaire (Pilot Study & Main Survey)

An investigation of the role of food tourism in promoting Chinese regions

Dear Sir/Madame,

I am a research student at the School of Tourism and Hospitality, Plymouth University in the UK. I am currently doing my research on investigating the role of food tourism in promoting Chinese regions tourists' perspective. I would be grateful if you could kindly spare 10 minutes of your valuable time in answering the next few questions. Your answers will be treated anonymously and confidentially. All your information will be used only for academic and research purpose.

Thank you very much for your sincere help!

Screening Question:

- 1. Are you a domestic tourist in this destination?
- 2. Have you experienced the destination food during this trip?

Section 1- Preferences of Chinese regional food

1.Please indicate your likelihood of visiting the following provinces due to their association with food. (1 means not likely, 7 means very likely)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shandong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sichuan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guangdong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fujian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jiangsu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zhejiang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anhui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hubei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yunnan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanxi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jilin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inner Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Xinjiang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Xizang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2. Please choose your three favourite Chinese cities in association with food.

NI41-	Ha'er bin	0		Qingdao	0		Chongqing	0
North	Changchun	0		Nanjing	0	C41-	Chengdu	0
east	Shenyang	0		Hefei	0	South	Guiyang	0
	Beijing	0	East	Shanghai	0	west	Kunming	0
	Tianjing	0		Hangzhou	0		Lhasa	0
North	North Shijia o	Nanchang	0		Urumchi	0		
	Taiyuan	0		Xiamen	0	North	Lanzhou	0
	Hohhot	0	South	Guangzho	0	west	Yinchuan	0
	Zhengzhou	0	South	Guilin	0	West	Xining	0
Middle	Wuhan	0		Haikou	0		Xi'an	0
	Changsha	0						

3. From	your	perspective,	apart	from	the	cities	mentioned,	are	there	any	other
destination	on do	you think wou	ıld hav	e the g	reate	est appe	eal as a food	attra	ction?		

\circ Yes	\circ No	o Don't	Know
∪ 1C3	\circ_1 10	∨ Don t	12110 11

Section 2-Food-related Motivation

4. Please indicate the overall role of food in affecting your motivation for travel in Chinese regions (1 means strongly disagree, 7 means strongly agree).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Food plays an important role in my destination choice.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prior to my trip, I planned food choices to experience local culture.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I decided on destinations to visit only based on the foods I wanted to experience.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I usually do some research about the local food or restaurants prior to my trip.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prior to my trip, one of the things I anticipate is eating the food there.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I like trying different styles or types of food during travel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Section 3-Information Search

5. Please indicate your rating of the importance of the listed information sources (1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Overall importance of information sources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newspaper/magazines ads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brochures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TV, Radio ads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internet advertising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agency ads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outdoor media ads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newspaper/magazines news	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TV, Radio news/programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Websites information/travel news	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social media (forums, blogs, twitter)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Friends or families recommendation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Word of mouth from other tourists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Past experience/general knowledge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

means not important, 7 means very important)

Section 4- Involvement of local food

6.Please indicate your rating with the following statements. To you, tasting local food and getting involved with food-related activities, such as visiting good-rated restaurants; reading articles or watching TV shows about local cuisine; and buying locally produced food products are.... (1 means strongly disagree, 7 means strongly agree)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Are not interesting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Are interesting
Are not appealing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Are appealing
Are not valuable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Are valuable
Are not exciting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Are exciting
Are not stimulating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Are stimulating
Are not desirable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Are desirable
Are not wanted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Are wanted
Do not mean a lot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mean a lot

Section 5-Food Satisfaction

7. Please rate your agreement with the following statements based on your satisfaction of your overall food experience (1 means strongly disagree, 7 means strongly agree).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The food experience gave me high satisfaction.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
My choice to taste the local cuisine was a wise one.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The food experience gave me a sense of joy.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The food experienced met my expectations.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The food experienced exceeded my expectation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Section 6- Food-related intentions

8. Please rate your agreement with the following statements regarding your post-travel behaviours related to food tourism (1 means strongly disagree, 7 means strongly agree).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I will buy local food products as souvenirs when I finish my travel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
When I go back, I will try to buy the local food souvenirs online.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I will share my food tourism experience with my friends/families.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I will share my food tourism experience on the internet(Weibo, forum, blog)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I would like to try to cook the nice food I had during my travel when go back.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I would like to know more about the food knowledge and culture.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Section 7-Destination Loyalty

9. Please rate your agreement with the following statements describing your destination loyalty (1 means strongly disagree, 7 means strongly agree).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I would like to recommend the destination to others.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I will spread positive word of mouth about the destination.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I will visit the destination again.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Section 8- Basic Information

10. Gender: A. Male B. Female

11. Your age: A. below 26 B. 26-35 C.36-45

D. 46-55 E.56-65 F. Above 65

12. Your education level:

A. Junior school or below B. High School

C. College/University-diploma/degree D. Postgraduate degree

Thank you very much for your time.

问卷编码:	问卷地点:	
1 4 5 3 10 11 4 4	 1 4 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	

Appendix 5.4. 探索美食旅游在中国旅游地推广中的作用的调查问卷

尊敬的先生/女士:

您好! 我是一名在英国普利茅斯大学旅游酒店管理学院就读的博士生,现在正在为了我的研究课题'探索美食旅游在中国旅游地推广中的作用'进行问卷调查。希望现在能占用您宝贵的十分钟,帮我完成下面的问卷。我们保证您的回答将是匿名和保密的,所有的信息只会用于学术研究。

再次感谢您的帮助!

筛选问题:

- 1.请问您是否是来此目的地旅游的国内旅游者?
- 2.请问您在本次旅游中有品尝过当地的美食吗?
- 1. 就美食来说,请您依次指出您会去下列省份旅游的可能性。

	完全不 可能	不可能	不太 可能	中立	有点 可能	可能	很大 可能
山东	Ο	0	0	0	0	0	0
四川	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
广东	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
福建	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
江苏	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
浙江	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
湖南	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
安徽	Ο	0	0	0	0	0	0
湖北	Ο	0	0	0	0	0	0
云南	Ο	0	0	0	0	0	0
陕西	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
吉林	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
内蒙古	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
新疆	Ο	0	0	0	0	0	0
西藏	Ο	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.就美食而言,请您从下列城市中选出你最喜欢的三个城市。

	哈尔滨 1	0		12 青岛	0		22 重庆	0
东北	长春 2	0		13 南京	0		23 成都	0
地区	沈阳 3	0	华东	14 合肥	0	西南 地区	24 贵阳	0
	北京 4	0	地区	15 上海	0	3	25 昆明	0
华北	天津 5	0	. 3	16 杭州	0		26 拉萨	0
地区	石家庄 6	0		17 南昌	0		27 乌鲁木	0
7E 12	太原7	0		18 厦门	0	西北	28 兰州	0
	8 呼和浩	0	华南	19 广州	0	地区	29 银川	0
<i>(</i> <i>∨</i> →	9 郑州	0	地区	20 桂林	0	1만1스	30 西宁	0
华中	10 武汉	0		21 海口	0		31 西安	0
地区	11 长沙	0						

3.	在您看来,除了	以上提到的城市,	您觉得中国的哪个城市对	您最具有美食吸力?
07	有	○没有	○不知道	

4.旅行前---以下陈述描述了美食在您选择该旅游目的地旅游所起的影响,请您根据自己的赞同程度,对下列陈述进行打分(1表示极不赞同,7表示非常赞同)

	极不 赞同	不赞 同	不太 赞同	中立	有点 赞同	赞同	非常 赞同
美食在我选择目的地旅游时扮演 着重要的角色。	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
在我的旅行前,我会提前计划好去品尝当地的美食来更好的体验 当地的文化	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
我会根据自己想去品尝的食物来 决定出游目的地。	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
我一般会在旅行前对当地的美食或者餐馆做一些搜索研究。	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
在我的旅行前,我最期待的其中 一件事情就是去品尝那里的食 物。	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
我喜欢在旅行中尝试不同种类, 样式的食物。	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5.以下所列出的不同的信息来源可能会影响您的旅游行为,请您依据自己的情况,对下列不同信息的影响力的重要性进行评价(1表示完全不重要,7表示非常重要)

	完全 没影 响	没影 响	没太 多影 响	中立	有点 影响	有影响	影响 非常 大
总体重要性	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
报纸/杂志广告	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
旅游宣传册	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
电视/电台广告	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
网络广告	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
旅行社的宣传广告	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
户外媒体广告,如灯箱等	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
报纸/杂志的旅游专栏,新闻	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
电视/广播节目或新闻	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
网上的旅游攻略,新闻资讯	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
社交平台资讯(微信/微博)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
朋友或者家人的推荐	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
其他旅游者的推荐	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
过去的旅游经验	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6. 旅行中—以下陈述描述了当地美食或者参与相关美食活动在您旅游过程中的重要性。请您根据自己的赞同程度,对以下陈述进行打分(1表示极不赞同,7表示非常赞同)

		极不 赞同	不赞 同	不太 赞同	中立	有点 赞同	赞同	非常 赞同
对您来说:	是很有趣的事情	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
品尝当地美食 或参与当地美	是很有吸引力的	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
食的相关活动	是宝贵的经历	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(如参加美食节;观看美食杂	是令人兴奋的	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
志,美食电视	是能激发自己的	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
节目;购买当地	是自己喜欢的	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
的美食产品)	是自己想要的	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	是很有意义的	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7. 旅行结束时—对当地美食的满意程度,请对下列陈述依次指出您的赞同程度 (1表示极不赞同,7表示非常赞同)

	极不 赞同	不赞 同	不太 赞同	中立	有点 赞同	赞同	非常 赞同
当地的美食体验给我了我满足感。	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
品尝当地的美食是一个明智 的选择。	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
当地的美食体验给了我一种愉悦感。	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
当地的美食体验达到了我预 想。	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
当地的美食体验超出了我的 预想,给了我惊喜	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ο

8. 旅游结束时---可能涉及的美食活动,请对下列陈述依次指出您的赞同程度 (1表示极不赞同,7表示非常赞同)

	极不 赞同	不赞 同	不太 赞同	中立	有点 赞同	赞 同	非常 赞同
) (月)	l ₁ 1) (月))	1-1)
我会购买当地的美食特产作为纪念品带回家。	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
回家以后,我会尝试从网上购买当地好吃的美食特产。	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
我会和朋友/家人分享我的旅游美食体验	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
我会在网络上和其他人分享我的 旅游美食体验。(微博,论坛,博 客等)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
我愿意回家尝试烹饪我在这次旅行中品尝过的美食。	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
我愿意更多的了解有关当地的美 食知识和文化。	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9.旅行结束时--旅游目的地忠诚度, 请对下列陈述依次指出您的赞同程度(1 表示极不赞同,7 表示非常赞同)

	极不 赞同	不赞 同	不太 赞同	中立	有点 赞同	赞同	非常赞同
我会推荐别人来此地旅游。	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
我会对来此地旅游进行正面的宣传	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
我会再来此地旅游。	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

基本信息:

10.性别: A.男 B.女

11.年龄: A. 小于 26 B. 26-35 岁 C.36-45 岁 D. 46-55 岁 E.56-65 岁 F. 大于 65

12.教育程度: A.初中及初中以下 B.高中

C.大专、大学 D.研究生及以上

Appendix 5.5 Pilot Study Findings

Construct 1: Food-related motivation

Table 5.9.1 below shows the corrected item-total correlations for the Food-related Motivation construct. The correlations for the construct's items range from 0.587 to 0.778, indicating no item is redundant.

Table 5.9.1 Food-related motivation (MOT) Construct Item-Total Statistics

	Corrected	Cronbach's
Reflective,6 items	Item-Total	Alpha if Item
	Correlation	Deleted
MOT1=Food plays an important role in my destination	.770	.852
choice.		
MOT2=Prior to my trip, I planned food choices to experience	.763	.855
local culture.		
MOT3=I decided on destinations to visit only based on the	.703	.863
foods I wanted to experience.		
MOT4=I usually do some research about the local food or	.587	.883
restaurants prior to my trip.		
MOT5=Prior to my trip, one of the things I anticipate is	.778	.850
eating the food there.		
MOT6=I like trying different styles or types of food during	.591	.880
travel.		

Table 5.9.2 Food-related motivation Construct Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Item Means	N of Items
.884	5.122	6

As seen from the Table 5.9.2 above, it is detected that the Cronbach's alpha for the Food-related Motivation construct is 0.884. It is above the suggested threshold of 0.7, which confirms the construct has sufficient reliability.

Construct 2: Information Search Construct

Table 5.9.3 below shows the corrected item-total correlations for the Information Search construct. The correlations for the construct's 12 items range from 0.507 to 0.706, which all exceed 0.30, indicating no item needs to be removed.

Table 5.9.3 Information Search (IS) Construct Item-Total Statistics

	Corrected	Cronba	ach'	s
Formative, 12 items	Item-Total	Alpha	if	Item
	Correlation	Deleted	l	
IS1=Newspaper/Magazine AD	.61	6		.898
IS2=Tourist Brochure	.63	36		.897
IS3=TV/Radio AD	.70)6		.894
IS4=Internet AD	.696			.895
IS5=Travel Agency AD	.612			.899
IS6=Outdoor AD	.60	59		.896
IS7=Newspaper/Magazine News	.63	37		.897
IS8=TV/Radio News	.64	.646		
IS9=Website News	.63	30		.898
IS10=Social Media Information	.63	39		.897
IS11=Friends/Family Recommendation	.51	9		.902
1S12=Other Tourists' Recommendation	.52	28		.902
IS13=Past experience	.50)7		.903

Table 5.9.4 Information Search Construct Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Item Means	N of Items
.905	4.24	13

It is viewed from Table 5.9.4 that the Cronbach's alpha for the Information Search construct is 0.905, which is above 0.7. Thus, it can be inferred that the Information Search construct employed in this study has sufficient reliability.

Construct 3: Food- Involvement

It is presented from Table 5.9.5 that the corrected item-total correlations for the items of the Food Involvement construct range from 0.620 to 0.792, indicating no item is redundant and has to be removed.

Table 5.9.5 Food Involvement (INVO) Construct Item-Total Statistics

	Corrected	Cronbacl	Cronbach's			
Reflective,8 items	Item-Total	Alpha if	? Item			
	Correlation	Deleted				
INVO1= Interesting	.73	1	.897			
INVO2= Appealing	.620)	.906			
INVO3= Valuable	.792	2	.892			
INVO4= Exciting	.753	3	.896			
INVO5= Stimulating	.74	1	.897			
INVO6= Desirable	.720	.720				
INVO7= Wanted	.64	.906				
INVO8= Mean a lot	.69	4	.901			

Table 5.9.6 Food Involvement Construct Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Item Means	N of Items
.911	5.341	8

Table 5.9.6 describes that the Cronbach's alpha for the Food Involvement construct is 0.911, which is above the suggested threshold of 0.7. It indicates that the construct has sufficient reliability.

Construct 4: Food Satisfaction

Table 5.9.7 below demonstrates that the corrected item-total correlations for the items of the Food Satisfaction construct range from 0.633 to 0.864. No item was found to be redundant.

Table 5.9.7 Food Satisfaction (SAT) Construct Item-Total Statistics

	Corrected	Cronbach's
Reflective,5 items	Item-Total	Alpha if
Toncour of Normal	Correlation	Item
		Deleted
SAT1= The food experience gave me high satisfaction.	.633	.888
SAT2= My choice to taste the local cuisine was a wise one.	.810	.853
SAT3= The food experience gave me a sense of joy.	.763	.861
SAT4= The food experienced met my expectations.	.864	.835
SAT5= The food experienced exceeded my expectation.	.636	.894

Table 5.9.8 Food Satisfaction Construct Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Item Means	N of Items
.891	5.471	5

It is reviewed from Table 5.9.8 above that the Cronbach's alpha for the Food Satisfaction construct is 0.891, which is above the suggested threshold of 0.7. It indicates that the construct has sufficient reliability.

Construct 5: Food-related behavioural intentions

It is illustrated from Table 5.9.9 that the corrected item-total correlations for the Food-related Behavioural Intentions construct's items range from 0.488 to 0.756, no item was found to be redundant.

Table 5.9.9 Food-related behavioural intentions (BEIN) Construct Item-Total Statistics

Reflective, 6 items	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
BEIN1 =I will buy local food products a souvenirs when I finish my travel.	s .488	.809
BEIN2 = When I go back, I will try to buy th local food souvenirs online.	e .685	.764
BEIN3=I will share my food tourism experienc with my friends/families.	e .756	.755
BEIN4=I will share my food tourism experienc on the internet(Weibo,forum, blog)	e .535	.797
BEIN5 =I would like to try to cook the nice food had during my travel when go back home.	I .504	.804
BEIN6 =I would like to know more about the food knowledge and culture.	e .551	.793

Table 5.9.10 Food-related Behavioural intentions Construct Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Item Means	N of Items
.816	4.803	6

Table 5.9.10 above shows that the Cronbach's alpha for the Food-related Behavioural Intentions construct is 0.891, which is above the suggested threshold of 0.7. It indicates that the construct has sufficient reliability.

Construct 6: Destination Loyalty

Table 5.9.11 illustrates the corrected item-total correlations for the Destination Loyalty construct's items range from 0.650 to 0.737, no item was found to be redundant and has to be removed.

Table 5.9.11 Destination Loyalty (LOYA) Construct Item-Total Statistics

Reflective,3 items	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	's Alpha if
		Deleted
LOYA1=I would like to recommend the destination to others.	.706	.760
LOYA2=I will spread positive word of mouth about the	.737	.724
destination.		
LOYA3=I will visit the destination again.	.650	.823

Table 5.9.12 Destination Loyalty Construct Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Item Means	N of Items	
.832	5.835	3	

Table 5.9.12 presents that the Cronbach's alpha for the Destination Loyalty construct is 0.832, which is above the suggested threshold of 0.7. Thus, it can be inferred that the Destination Loyalty construct employed in this study has sufficient reliability.

Appendix 5.6 Independent Samples Test (for non-response bias)

			Leve Test Equa of Varia	for lity	T-test for Equality of Means				
			F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std.Error Difference
MOT1	Equal variances assu	med	1.806	0.182	1.038	98	0.302	0.280	0.270
	Equal variances assumed	not			1.038	93.586	0.302	0.280	0.270
MOT5	Equal variances assu	med	0.565	0.454	1.190	98	0.237	0.360	0.303
	Equal variances assumed	not			1.190	94.714	0.237	0.360	0.303
МОТ6	Equal variances assu	med	0.448	0.505	0.811	98	0.419	0.200	0.247
	Equal variances assumed	not			0.811	91.412	0.419	0.200	0.247
IS1	Equal variances assu	med	0.066	0.797	-1.240	98	0.218	-0.400	0.323
	Equal variances assumed	not			-1.240	97.302	0.218	-0.400	0.323
IS3	Equal variances assu	med	0.453	0.503	-0.199	98	0.843	-0.060	0.301
	Equal variances assumed	not			-0.199	96.392	0.843	-0.060	0.301
IS6	Equal variances assu	med	0.417	0.520	-1.643	98	0.104	-0.460	0.280
	Equal variances assumed	not			-1.643	96.844	0.104	-0.460	0.280
IS9	Equal variances assu	med	0.291	0.590	-0.063	98	0.950	-0.020	0.317
	Equal variances assumed	not			-0.063	96.156	0.950	-0.020	0.317
IS10	Equal variances assu	med	0.677	0.413	0.301	98	0.764	0.100	0.333
	Equal variances assumed	not			1.376	95.208	0.172	0.340	0.247
INVO2	Equal variances assu	med	0.455	0.502	1.111	98	0.269	0.300	0.270
	Equal variances assumed	not			1.111	93.858	0.269	0.300	0.270
INVO3	Equal variances assu	med	0.162	0.688	1.510	98	0.134	0.380	0.252
	Equal variances assumed	not			1.510	95.262	0.134	0.380	0.252

SAT3	Equal vari	iances assumed		0.715	0.400	1.403	98	0.164	0.360	0.257
	Equal	variances	not			1.403	94.218	0.164	0.360	0.257
	assumed									
SAT4	Equal vari	iances assumed	ļ	0.123	0.726	-0.371	98	0.711	-0.100	0.269
	Equal	variances	not			-0.371	96.69	0.711	-0.100	0.269
	assumed									
BEIN1	Equal vari	iances assumed	l	1.512	0.222	1.240	98	0.218	0.380	0.306
	Equal	variances	not			1.240	93.625	0.218	0.380	0.306
	assumed									
BEIN3	Equal vari	iances assumed]	0.049	0.825	-0.517	98	0.606	-0.120	0.232
	Equal	variances	not			-0.517	97.003	0.606	-0.120	0.232
	assumed									
LOYA1	Equal vari	iances assumed		0.145	0.704	0.224	98	0.823	0.060	0.267
	Equal	variances	not			0.224	95.691	0.823	0.060	0.267
	assumed									
LOYA2	Equal vari	iances assumed		0.078	0.780	0.077	98	0.939	0.020	0.259
	Equal	variances	not			0.077	97.13	0.939	0.020	0.259
	assumed									

Appendix 5.7 Test of normality and descriptive statistics

				Descriptiv	ve Statistics				
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewnes	s	Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
MOT1	1702	1	7	5.22	1.455	-0.739	0.059	0.081	0.119
MOT2	1702	1	7	5.39	1.350	-0.881	0.059	0.509	0.119
MOT3	1702	1	7	4.62	1.573	-0.27	0.059	-0.626	0.119
MOT4	1702	1	7	5.02	1.500	-0.561	0.059	-0.314	0.119
MOT5	1702	1	7	5.16	1.565	-0.715	0.059	-0.198	0.119
MOT6	1702	1	7	5.72	1.305	-1.12	0.059	1.099	0.119
IS0	1702	1	7	4.49	1.098	-0.548	0.059	0.741	0.119
IS1	1702	1	7	4.31	1.579	-0.552	0.059	-0.453	0.119
IS2	1702	1	7	4.47	1.509	-0.554	0.059	-0.276	0.119
IS3	1702	1	7	4.87	1.531	-0.72	0.059	0.097	0.119
IS4	1702	1	7	4.60	1.547	-0.503	0.059	-0.31	0.119
IS5	1702	1	7	4.15	1.554	-0.203	0.059	-0.582	0.119
IS6	1702	1	7	4.15	1.512	-0.285	0.059	-0.457	0.119
IS7	1702	1	7	4.80	1.529	-0.677	0.059	-0.004	0.119
IS8	1702	1	7	5.01	1.511	-0.867	0.059	0.373	0.119
IS9	1702	1	7	5.16	1.541	-0.86	0.059	0.197	0.119
IS10	1702	1	7	5.07	1.573	-0.836	0.059	0.099	0.119
IS11	1702	1	7	5.90	1.309	-1.474	0.059	2.128	0.119
IS12	1702	1	7	5.39	1.434	-0.996	0.059	0.749	0.119
IS13	1702	1	7	5.63	1.041	-0.653	0.059	0.512	0.119
INVO1	1702	1	7	5.43	1.287	-0.869	0.059	0.718	0.119
INVO2	1702	1	7	5.42	1.289	-0.819	0.059	0.437	0.119
INVO3	1702	1	7	5.34	1.279	-0.64	0.059	0.051	0.119
INVO4	1702	1	7	5.31	1.299	-0.547	0.059	-0.088	0.119
INVO5	1702	1	7	4.96	1.384	-0.374	0.059	-0.246	0.119
INVO6	1702	1	7	5.44	1.252	-0.697	0.059	0.2	0.119
INVO7	1702	1	7	5.33	1.317	-0.598	0.059	-0.151	0.119
INVO8	1702	1	7	5.32	1.324	-0.604	0.059	-0.106	0.119
SAT1	1702	1	7	5.03	1.297	-0.554	0.059	0.268	0.119
SAT2	1702	1	7	5.23	1.256	-0.59	0.059	0.144	0.119
SAT3	1702	1	7	5.22	1.283	-0.545	0.059	0.05	0.119
SAT4	1702	1	7	4.90	1.339	-0.338	0.059	-0.105	0.119
SAT5	1702	1	7	4.74	1.424	-0.236	0.059	-0.279	0.119
BEIN1	1702	1	7	5.30	1.343	-0.844	0.059	0.564	0.119
BEIN2	1702	1	7	4.50	1.485	-0.283	0.059	-0.479	0.119

BEIN3	1702	1	7	5.61	1.177	-0.933	0.059	0.769	0.119
BEIN4	1702	1	7	5.20	1.385	-0.658	0.059	0.078	0.119
BEIN5	1702	1	7	4.75	1.501	-0.438	0.059	-0.2	0.119
BEIN6	1702	1	7	5.25	1.330	-0.571	0.059	-0.005	0.119
LOYA1	1702	1	7	5.36	1.273	-0.898	0.059	0.931	0.119
LOYA2	1702	1	7	5.34	1.213	-0.64	0.059	0.299	0.119
LOYA3	1702	1	7	5.23	1.345	-0.589	0.059	0.034	0.119

Appendix 6.1 Indication of the destinations that has food appeal

City	Frequency	City	Frequency	City	Frequency
Taipei	28	Pingyao	2	Jilong	1
Hong Kong	24	Yanji	2	Daqing	1
Suzhou	20	Zhangjia jie	2	Yichang	1
Sanya	15	Luzhou	2	Xuancheng	1
Dalian	12	Wenzhou	2	Changshan	1
Lijiang	9	Qinhuang dao	2	Changshu	1
Jinan	9	Mianyang	2	Ku'er le	1
Zhuhai	9	Xishuangbanna	2	Dezhou	1
Ningbo	8	Yuncheng	2	Chengde	1
Wuxi	8	Fuyang	2	Panzhi hua	1
Shaxian	8	Shangri-la	2	Rizhao	1
Shenzhen	8	Huangshi	2	Pu'er	1
Luoyang	7	Zhongshan	2	Zhuzhou	1
Macao	7	Wuzhen	2	Ge'er mu	1
Zhanjiang	6	Yichun	2	Shanwei	1
Zigong	6	Foshan	2	Hengshui	1
Dongguan	4	Nanning	2	Jining	1
Dali	4	Taizhou	2	Huainan	1
Mount Emei	4	Baoji	2	Huaian	1
Yangzhou	4	Yueyang	2	Wenling	1
Chaozhou	4	Changzhou	2	Xiangtan	1
Fuzhou	4	Yangjiang	1	Yantai	1
Zunyi	4	A'li	1	Putian	1
Shunde	4	Jingjiang	1	Xitang	1
Kaifeng	3	Huanggang	1	Chifeng	1
Datong	3	Huangshan	1	Chenzhou	1
Weihai	3	Dandong	1	Ordos	1
Yibin	3	Yiwu	1	Tongren	1
Nanchong	3	Xinyang	1		
Xuzhou	3	Baotou	1		
Shantou	3	Xianyang	1		
Hengyang	3	Hami	1		
Lianyun gang	3	Jiaxing	1		

Appendix 6.2 Descriptive analysis in pre-visit stage---Food-related motivation

Food-related motivation	SD	DI	SI	NE	WA	AE	SA	Mean
(MOT)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
MOT1=Food plays an	30	65	103	298	367	482	357	5.22
important role in my								
destination choice.	(1.8)	(3.8)	(6.1)	(17.5)	(21.6)	(28.3)	(21.0)	
MOT2=Prior to my	21	43	89	250	363	572	364	5.39
trip, I planned food								
choices to experience	(1.2)	(2.5)	(5.2)	(14.7)	(21.3)	(33.6)	(21.4)	
local culture.								
MOT3=I decided on	52	123	220	411	342	330	224	4.62
destinations to visit								
only based on the	(3.1)	(7.2)	(12.9)	(24.1)	(20.1)	(19.4)	(13.2)	
foods I wanted to								
experience.								
MOT4=I usually do	32	83	144	344	348	451	300	5.02
some research about								
the local food or	(1.9)	(4.9)	(8.5)	(20.2)	(20.4)	(26.5)	(17.6)	
restaurants prior to								
my trip.								
MOT5=Prior to my	40	88	125	284	324	457	384	5.16
trip, one of the things I								
anticipate is eating the	(2.4)	(5.2)	(7.3)	(16.7)	(19.0)	(26.9)	(22.6)	
food there.								
MOT6=I like trying	15	37	42	204	300	532	572	5.72
different styles or								
types of food during	(.9)	(2.2)	(2.5)	(12.0)	(17.6)	(31.3)	(33.6)	
travel.								

Note: the answer was based on a 7-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree, 7=strongly agree) SD- Strongly disagree, DI-Disagree, SI- Somewhat disagree, NE-Neutral, WA- Somewhat agree AE-Agree, and SA- Strongly agree

Appendix 6.3 Descriptive analysis in pre-visit stage---Information search

Information	SD	DI	SI	NE	WA	AE	SA	Mean
source(IS)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Newspaper/	134	119	225	300	522	327	75	4.31
magazines ads	(7.9)	(7.0)	(13.2)	(17.6)	(30.7)	(19.2)	(4.4)	
Brochures	90	110	217	327	509	355	94	4.47
	(5.3)	(6.5)	(12.7)	(19.2)	(29.9)	(20.9)	(5.5)	
TV/Radio AD	78	62	155	287	474	426	220	4.87
	(4.6)	(3.6)	(9.1)	(16.9)	(27.8)	(25.0)	(12.9)	
Internet	84	88	207	368	406	395	154	4.60
advertising	(4.9)	(5.2)	(12.2)	(21.6)	(23.9)	(23.2)	(9.0)	
Travel agency ads	109	150	297	414	378	259	95	4.15
	(6.4)	(8.8)	(17.5)	(24.3)	(22.2)	(15.2)	(5.6)	
Outdoor media ads	111	135	287	416	435	239(79	4.15
	(6.5)	(7.9)	(16.9)	(24.4)	(25.6)	14.0)	(4.6)	
Newspaper/	77	73	157	317	451	433	194	4.80
Magazines news	(4.5)	(4.3)	(9.2)	(18.6)	(26.5)	(25.4)	(11.4)	
Television/ Radio	69	68	107	266	453	494	245	5.01
news	(4.1)	(4.0)	(6.3)	(15.6)	(26.6)	(29.0)	(14.4)	
Websites news	54	73	115	241	376	504	339	5.16
	(3.2)	(4.3)	(6.8)	(14.2)	(22.1)	(29.6)	(19.9)	
Social media	64	85	116	244	389	498	306	5.07
information	(3.8)	(5.0)	(6.8)	(14.3)	(22.9)	(29.3)	(18.0)	
Friends or families	21	30	50	129	245	511	716	5.90
recommendation	(1.2)	(1.8)	(2.9)	(7.6)	(14.4)	(30.0)	(42.1)	
Other Tourists'	40	45	76	243	357	534	407	5.39
Recommendation	(2.4)	(2.6)	(4.5)	(14.3)	(21.0)	(31.4)	(23.9)	
Past experience/	3	10	22	208	446	652	361	5.63
general knowledge	(0.2)	(0.6)	(1.3)	(12.2)	(26.2)	(38.3)	(21.2)	

Note: the answer was based on a 7-point Likert scale (1=not important at all, 7=extremely important) NI- Not important at all, LI-Low importance, SL-Slightly important, NE-Neutral, ML-Moderately important, VL-Very important, and EL- Extremely important

Appendix 6.4 Differences in attitudes on the information sources between different age groups

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squar e	F	Post-Hoc
Friends/Family	Between Groups	20.769	4	5.192	3.043**	N/A
Recommendation	Within Groups	2895.812	1697	1.706		
recommendation	Total	2916.580	1701			
Past experience	Between Groups	18.301	4	4.575	4.251**	
/general	Within Groups	1826.387	1697	1.076		56-65>18-25;
knowledge	Total	1844.689	1701			56-65>36-45; 56-65>46-55
0.1	Between Groups	22.805	4	5.701	2.783**	N/A
Other Tourists'	Within Groups	3476.810	1697	2.049		
Recommendation	Total	3499.615	1701			
	Between Groups	79.149	4	19.787	8.484***	18-25>46-55;
Website news	Within Groups	3958.094	1697	2.332		26-35>46-55
	Total	4037.243	1701			
	Datyyaan Chayna	154.556	4	38.639	16.168**	18-25>36-45
Social media	Between Groups				*	18-25>46-55;
Information	Within Groups	4055.555	1697	2.390		26-35>36- 45;
	Total	4210.111	1701			26-35>46-55;
Television/	Between Groups	30.085	4	7.521	3.225**	N/A
Radio news	Within Groups	3958.104	1697	2.332		
	Total	3988.189	1701			
Television/	Between Groups	13.330	4	3.333	1.461n.s	N/A
Radio news	Within Groups	3870.331	1697	2.281		
	Total	3883.662	1701			
Newspaper/	Between Groups	16.458	4	4.114	1.763n.s	N/A
Magazine News	Within Groups	3959.816	1697	2.333		
	Total	3976.273	1701			
Internet	Between Groups	46.068	4	11.517	4.854***	18-25>36-45;
advertising	Within Groups	4026.050	1697	2.372		26-35>36-45
	Total	4072.118	1701			
Brochure	Between Groups	14.139	4	3.535	1.555n.s	N/A
	Within Groups	3857.452	1697	2.273]
	Total	3871.591	1701			
Newspaper/	Between Groups	10.907	4	2.727	1.093n.s	N/A
Magazine AD	Within Groups	4232.294	1697	2.494]
	Total	4243.201	1701			

Outdoor media	Between Groups	19.195	4	4.799	2.105n.s	N/A			
ads	Within Groups	3869.087	1697	2.280					
	Total	3888.282	1701						
Travel agency	Between Groups	26.217	4	6.554	2.725***	N/A			
ads	Within Groups	4081.977	1697	2.405					
	Total	4108.193	1701						
p< 0.05, * p<0.01.									

Appendix 6.5 Differences in attitudes on the top five information sources between different educational groups

		Sum of	df	Mean	F	Post-Hoc
		Squares	uı	Square	1	1 051-1100
Friends/Family	Between Groups	13.119	3	4.373	2.557n.s.	N/A
Recommendati	Within Groups	2903.462	1698	1.710	2.33711.3.	17/1
on	Total	2916.580	1701	1.710		
Past Experience	Between Groups	3.691	3	1.230	1.135n.s	N/A
1 dst Experience	Within Groups	1840.998		1.084	1.13311.3	1 1/11
	Total	1844.689	1701	1.004		-
Other Tourists'	Between Groups	14.659	3	4.886	2.381n.s.	N/A
Recommendati	Within Groups	3484.956		2.052	2.30111.5.	IVA
on	Total	3499.615	1701	2.032		
Website News	Between Groups	106.855	3	35.618	15.388**	College/university
Website News	Detween Groups	100.833	3	33.016	*	>
	Within Groups	3930.388	1698	2.315		Junior school
	Total	4037.243	1701			College/university
						>
						High school
						Graduate school >
						Junior school
						Graduate school >
						High school
Social Media	Between Groups	125.660	3	41.887	17.413**	College/university
Information					*	>
	Within Groups	4084.452	1698	2.405		Junior school
	Total	4210.111	1701			College/university
						>
						Senior school
						Graduate school >
						Junior school
						Graduate school >
						Senior school
TV/Radio	Between Groups	44.385	3		6.543***	College/university
News	Within Groups	3839.277		2.261		>
	Total	3883.662	1701			Junior school
						College/university
						>
						Senior school
						Graduate school >
						Junior school

TV/Radio AD	Between Groups	27.740	3	9.247	3.964***	N/A
	Within Groups	3960.449	1698	2.332		
	Total	3988.189	1701			
Newspaper/Maga	Between Groups	58.507	3	19.502	8.452***	College/university
zine News	Within Groups	3917.766	1698	2.307		>
	Total	3976.273	1701			Junior school
						College/university
						>
						Senior school
Internet AD	Between Groups	49.392	3	16.464	6.949***	College/university
	Within Groups	4022.726	1698	2.369		>
	Total	4072.118	1701			Senior school
						Graduate school >
						Senior school
Tourist Brochure	Between Groups	10.579	3	3.526	1.551n.s	N/A
	Within Groups	3861.012	1698	2.274		
	Total	3871.591	1701			
Newspaper/Maga	Between Groups	34.340	3	11.447	4.618***	College/university
zine AD	Within Groups	4208.861	1698	2.479		>
	Total	4243.201	1701			Senior school
						Graduate school >
						Senior school
Outdoor AD	Between Groups	50.856	3	16.952	4.501***	N/A
	Within Groups	3837.426	1698	2.260		
	Total	3888.282	1701			
Travel Agency	Between Groups	30.252	3	10.084	4.199***	N/A
AD	Within Groups	4077.941	1698	2.402		
	Total	4108.193	1701	14.795		
p< 0.05, * p<0	0.01, n.s. p>0.05					

Appendix 6.6 Descriptive analysis in the post- travel stage---food satisfaction

Food Satisfaction	SD	DI	SI	NE	WA	AE	SA	Mean
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
SAT1=Overall, I'm	26	41	81	453	403	497	201	5.03
satisfied with the local	(1.5)	(2.4)	(4.8)	(26.6)	(23.7)	(29.2)	(11.8)	
food.								
SAT2=My choice to	13	35	70	387	378	565	254	5.23
taste the local cuisine	(.8)	(2.1)	(4.1)	(22.7)	(22.2)	(33.2)	(14.9)	
was a wise one.								
SAT3=The food	15	32	79	391	384	518	283	5.22
experience gave me a	(.9)	(1.9)	(4.6)	(23.0)	(22.6)	(30.4)	(16.6)	
sense of joy.								
SAT4=The food	27	40	131	503	384	407	210	4.90
experienced met my	(1.6)	2.4)	(7.7)	(29.6)	(22.6)	(23.9)	(12.3)	
expectations.								
SAT5=The food	38	61	159	561	321	347	215	4.74
experienced exceeded	(2.2)	(3.6)	(9.3)	(33.0)	(18.9)	(20.4)	(12.6)	
my expectation.								

Note: the answer was based on a 7-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree, 7=strongly agree) SD- Strongly disagree, DI-Disagree, SI- Somewhat disagree, NE-Neutral, WA- Somewhat agree AE-Agree, and SA- Strongly agree

Appendix 6.7 Descriptive analysis in the post-travel stage---food-related behavioural intentions

Food-related	SD	DI	SI	NE	WA	AE	SA	Mean
behavioural intentions	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
BEIN=I will buy local	26	41	85	281	393	562	314	5.30
food products as	(1.5)	(2.4)	(5.0)	(16.5)	(23.1)	(33.0)	(18.4)	
souvenirs when I finish								
my travel.								
BEIN2=When I go	54	113	240	444(2	360	356	135	4.50
back, I will try to buy	(3.2)	(6.6)	(14.1)	6.1)	(21.2)	(20.9)	(7.9)	
the local food souvenirs								
online.								
BEIN3=I will share my	5	25	63	193	356	667	393	5.61
food tourism experience	(5.3)	(1.5)	(3.7)	(11.3)	(20.9)	(39.2)	(23.1)	
with my friends/families								
BEIN4=I will share my	24	53	87	369	348	551	310	5.20
food tourism experience	(1.4)	(3.1)	(5.1)	(21.7)	(20.4)	(30.0)	(18.2)	
on the internet								
(Weibo, forum, blog)								
BEIN5=I would like to	64	57	176	457	349	385	214	4.75
try to cook the nice food	(3.8)	(3.3)	(10.3	(26.9)	(20.5)	(22.6)	(12.6)	
I had during my travel								
when go back home.								
BEIN6= I would like to	18	33	85	384	358	497	327	5.25
know more about the	(1.1)	(1.9)	(5.0)	(22.6)	(21.0)	(29.2)	(19.2)	
food knowledge and								
culture.								

Note: the answer was based on a 7-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree, 7=strongly agree) SD- Strongly disagree, DI-Disagree, SI- Somewhat disagree, NE-Neutral, WA- Somewhat agree AE-Agree, and SA- Strongly agree

Appendix 7.1 Test of mediation through bootstrapping

	Mediator	First Quest	ion	Second (Question	Third	Mediation
	variable	Direct	Significance	Indirect	Significance	Question	
		effect	(p value)	effect	(p value)	(VAF%)	
		(t value)		(t			
				value)			
MOT ->	IS	0.573	***	0.054	***	8.6%	No
INVO		(33.852)	(0.000)	(6.116)	(0.000)		Mediation
MOT ->	IS	0.065	NS				
SAT		(2.639)					
MOT ->	INVO	0.065	***	0.250	***	80%	Full
SAT		(11.041)	(0.000)	(3.359)	(0.000)		Mediation
MOT ->	IS	0.275	***	0.051	***	15.6%	No
BEIN		(11.305)	(0.000)	(5.734)	(0.000)		Mediation
MOT ->	INVO	0.275	***	0.124	***	31.1%	Partial
BEIN		(15.715)	(0.000)	(6.668)	(0.000)		Mediation
MOT ->	SAT	0.275	***	0.017	**	5.8%	No
BEIN		(10.596)	(0.000)	(2.166)	(0.030)		Mediation
MOT ->	IS	-0.039	NS				
LOYA		(1.392)					
MOT ->	INVO	-0.039	NS				
LOYA		(0.215)					
MOT ->	SAT	-0.039	NS				
LOYA		(1.086)					
MOT ->	BEIN	-0.039	NS				
LOYA		(0.443)					
IS ->	INVO	0.103	***	0.070	***	40%	Partial
SAT		(6.789)	(0.000)	(6.425)	(0.000)		Mediation
IS ->	INVO	0.151	***	0.035	***	19%	No
BEIN		(7.661)	(0.000)	(4.969)	(0.000)		Mediation
IS ->	SAT	0.151	***	0.024	***	14%	No
BEIN		(7.472)	(0.000)	(3.776)	(0.000)		Mediation
IS ->	INVO	0.070	NS				
LOYA		(3.618)					
IS ->	SAT	0.070	NS				
LOYA		(3.793)					
IS ->	BEIN	0.070	NS				
LOYA		(4.187)					
INVO->	SAT	0.217	***	0.102	***	32%	Partial
BEIN		(10.564)	(0.000)	(7.682)	(0.000)		Mediation

INVO->	SAT	0.051	***	0.243	NS		
LOYA		(7.699)	(0.000)	(0.966)			
INVO->	BEIN	0.051	NS				
LOYA		2.777					
SAT->	BEIN	0.556	***	0.030	***	5%	No
LOYA		(22.9779)	(0.000)	(3.590)	(0.000)		Mediation