PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS OF OIL SPILL IN SHENZHEN PORT
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Background: In recent years, the frequent occurrence of offshore oil leakage has increased the risk of offshore oil pollution. According to statistics, in the 1970s, there were two tanker accidents every week in the world. The American oil tanker “Tory Canyon” drowned in the English Channel after hitting a rock in 1967, and the “Exxon Valdez” ran aground in 1989. Oil tanker leakage has had a significant impact on the marine environment, economy and human health. Therefore, we must focus on the safety of oil tanker transportation in the port, so as to protect the mental health and property of the crew and the marine environment. The mental health of crew members in closed environment is also controversial.

Research Objects and Methods: A survey was conducted in Xiadong port, Shekou port and Ma’an port of Shenzhen port. Through questionnaire survey, expert interview and field survey, the comprehensive evaluation index system of coastal ports is determined, and the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation model is constructed. Finally, correlation analysis is used to determine the impact of each component on risk. Watson and friend (1969) defined “fear of negative evaluation” (fne) as being superior to others’ evaluation, being distressed by others’ negative evaluation, and expecting to be negatively evaluated by others. The items of this scale are completely consistent with the above concepts. The prototype of fne scale (Watson and friend, 1969) contains 30 “yes and no” items, of which the positive and negative scores are roughly the same. The revised concise scale (Leary, 1983) contains 12 items in the original scale and is rated at level 5 (1 = completely inconsistent with me; 5 = very consistent with me). The score range of the original fne scale is from (minimum fne) to 30 (maximum fne). The concise scale ranged from 12 to 60. The opposite of high fne is that there is no guarantee of excellence in the evaluation of others, but not necessarily the expectation or need for positive evaluation. The average score of 205 college students in the original table was 15.5 (SD = 8.6), and the score was rectangular distribution. The mean score of another sample composed of 128 subjects was 13.6 (SD = 7.6). A. The mean score of the sample (n = 150) used to compile the 12 item concise scale was 35.7 (SD = 8.1).

Results: The results show that: (1) the risk value of oil spill in Xiadong port is the largest, followed by Shekou port and Mawan port. The average oil spill risk level of oil tankers in the three ports is “general risk”; (2) The responsibility coefficient is an important index to measure the safety of oil tankers; (3) In terms of natural environmental factors, Xiadong port is dominated by wind, Shekou port and Mawan port are dominated by visibility and velocity; Among the navigation environment factors, the navigation conditions of Xiadong port are the main factors affecting the safety of oil tankers, while the weather and visibility are the main factors affecting the safety of oil tankers in the other two ports. The results showed that the scores of the four dimensions of suicide attitude in the two groups were less than 2 points, and the difference was not statistically significant (P > 0.05). After 8 weeks of cognitive behavioral intervention, the average scores of crew members in the four dimensions of understanding the nature of suicidal behavior, attitude towards suicides, attitude towards family members of suicides and attitude towards euthanasia were significantly higher than those in the control group (P < 0.01). It is suggested that cognitive behavioral intervention can change the cognition and attitude of depression patients towards suicide.

Conclusion: The results of this study provide basis and support for port area and ship safety management decision-making, and have certain practical guiding significance. According to the evaluation model, ports and shipping companies can determine the risk degree of ships in the sea area and take appropriate preventive measures to reduce oil leakage. However, this paper also has some defects that need to be improved: (1) although the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method has certain advantages in the case of relatively few accident data, the acquisition of its weight needs to be combined with expert experience, so it is difficult to avoid the subjectivity of its view, which has a certain impact on the final evaluation. (2) There are many factors affecting the oil spill risk of oil tankers. With the passage of time, the port environment and ship structure will change, and the factors affecting oil leakage will also change. At the same time, by comparing the effects of depression on crew suicidal ideation in a closed environment.
environment, this study found that cognitive behavioral therapy can improve the suicidal ideation of depressed patients. It can not only effectively improve patients’ depression and suicide attitude, but also make patients face difficulties and setbacks rationally, and better adapt to the society. It is worthy of clinical promotion. (3) The tanker data used in this risk analysis is limited. If you want to obtain more comprehensive and rigorous analysis results, you should collect more data with the help of Shenzhen municipal government.

**RESEARCH ON TOURISM ATTRACTION, TOURISM EXPERIENCE VALUE PERCEPTION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TENDENCY OF TRADITIONAL RURAL TOURISM DESTINATIONS**

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**Background:** In recent years, rural tourism has become an important way to implement the Rural Revitalization Strategy in China, and traditional villages have become an important type of rural tourism destination. On the one hand, how to improve the attraction of traditional rural tourism, on the other hand, how to meet the escalating experience needs of rural tourists, so as to make the sustainable development of traditional rural tourism and promote rural rejuvenation, is an urgent problem for traditional rural tourism stakeholders. Especially in the increasingly competitive rural tourism destinations, how to cultivate loyal tourists has become a major problem faced by tourism destinations. This paper puts forward the following assumptions about the emotional work of rural tourism practitioners

H1: the surface behavior dimension of emotional labor is positively correlated with work pressure.

H2: the deep behavioral dimension of emotional labor is negatively correlated with work stress.

H3: the surface behavior dimension of emotional labor has a positive impact on job burnout.

H4: the deep behavioral dimension of emotional labor has a negative impact on job burnout.

**Research Objects and Methods:** From the perspective of psychology, taking the “first behavior result” of tourists in traditional villages and rural tourism destinations as the research object, and drawing lessons from the theory of self-determination and psychological ownership, this paper constructs and verifies the research model formed by tourists’ experience perceived loyalty in rural tourism destination scenic spots. Thus, it reveals the interactive mechanism between the antecedents and behaviors, behaviors and results of traditional rural tourism destination tourists and rural tourism attraction, experience perception participation and loyalty attraction. According to the theoretical hypothesis, we use Amos to construct the formation model of experience perceived loyalty of rural tourism destination tourists, and use maximum likelihood estimation (MLE) to estimate the parameters of the model. The model includes 7 dimensions and 32 observation indicators. The perception dimension of experience value includes three sub dimensions: rural tourism service value perception, rural tourism emotional value perception and rural tourism resources and environment perception. The upper layer of these three sub dimensions constitutes the general dimension of “rural tourism experience value perception”.

1031 questionnaires were distributed, 945 valid questionnaires were distributed, and the effective rate was 91.77%. A field survey was conducted on many traditional rural tourism destinations in China. At the same time, the emotional behavior of tourism practitioners in various regions was investigated. The questionnaire is designed to objectively evaluate the individual's sense of self-worth or social ability. The original scale consists of 32 items. Helmhreich and Stapp (1974) modified the scale and divided it into two independent 16 item scales to shorten the test time. The following criteria are followed in the composition of the two scales: the correlation between the subscale and the total scale is equivalent, the average scores between the scales and between different genders are equal, the score distribution is equal, and the corresponding factor structure. The correlation coefficient between the two subscales and the 32 item version of the total scale is 0.97, and the correlation coefficient between them is 0.87. Many researchers using tsbi only use one of the subscales. The 32 item version of tsbi factor analysis produced a large factor item and four theoretically related factor items: confidence, dominance, social ability, social withdrawal or relationship with authority. The subjects answered these statements on a 5-level scale, with a total score ranging from 0 to 64.

**Results:** The perceived value of rural tourism resources has a significant effect on the attractiveness and loyalty of traditional tourism resources. In this process, experience value perception plays a positive intermediary role between resource attraction and tourist loyalty. The attraction of traditional village rural tourism services has a positive impact on tourist loyalty. The higher the service attraction, the higher the tourist loyalty. However, the indirect impact of service attractiveness on tourist loyalty is not significant, mainly because the value perception of tourists caused by high service attractiveness is not necessarily very high. The attraction of traditional rural tourism environment has an indirect negative impact on tourist loyalty. However, the correlation analysis in Table 3 shows that there is a significant positive correlation between environmental attractiveness and tourist loyalty. The self-control of tourism employees was negatively correlated with emotion perception, emotion evaluation, emotion control and emotion regulation reflex (P < 0.01), and negatively correlated with emotion regulation self-efficacy (P < 0.05), which had nothing to do with the applied emotion strategies. The self-care ability and emotion regulation ability were significantly positively correlated with each dimension (P < 0.01); Encouraging autonomy and emotion regulation ability were significantly positively correlated with each dimension (P < 0.01). The ability of self-control and emotion regulation were significantly negatively correlated with each dimension (P < 0.01).

**Conclusion:** Traditional villages should give full play to the advantages of traditional rural tourism resources, maintain the “countryside” and rural authenticity, and enhance the attraction of tourism resources. When developing rural tourism in traditional villages, we should improve the service attraction and pay attention to the needs of tourists’ experience value. Considering the different characteristics of the spatial distance between traditional rural tourism and other types of tourism destinations, traditional rural tourism destinations should create a rural tourism environment conducive to tourists’ spatial perception. The emotional regulation of tourism