
Systematic Literature Review: Factors Influencing Tourists' Intention to Revisit

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Abstract: This study aims to identify and understand the key factors that influence tourists' intention to revisit a destination. The research was conducted through a literature-based approach using a systematic review of previous studies relevant to tourist behavior and destination loyalty. The analysis applied a qualitative descriptive technique supported by reference management and thematic categorization to ensure accuracy and consistency of findings. The review shows that destination image, unique tourist attractions, service quality, and the availability of adequate facilities play a significant role in shaping tourists' intention to return. The study concludes that tourists are more likely to revisit destinations that offer positive experiences, comfort, and distinctive value. The contribution of this study lies in providing a synthesized understanding of the dominant factors that consistently appear across various studies, offering a comprehensive perspective for tourism stakeholders. The findings serve as a valuable reference for destination managers and policymakers to design sustainable tourism development strategies that enhance visitor satisfaction and promote long-term loyalty. This study also adds value by highlighting the importance of integrating destination appeal, experience quality, and service improvements to strengthen revisit intention.

Keywords: Tourist Attractions, Destination Image, Facilities, Tourist Visiting Interest

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INTRODUCTION

Tourism has become a crucial sector in driving economic growth, cultural preservation, and sustainable development, particularly in developing countries such as Indonesia (Anggraeni et al., 2022). For many individuals, tourism represents a fundamental human need to achieve work-life balance amid daily routines. This is especially true for modern societies, where long working hours and intense activities increase vulnerability to stress and boredom, thereby encouraging people to engage in travel activities (GÖNCÜ, 2025; Kurniawan & Sengaji, 2025). The tourism sector plays a vital role in increasing national income, particularly for Indonesia, which is well known for its abundant natural resources and cultural diversity. The management and development of tourism have been formally outlined in the National Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPPARNAS) of 2010, as stipulated in Government Regulation No. 50 of 2011. This policy framework emphasizes infrastructure development, the provision of supporting tourism facilities, and the enhancement of destination attractions (Alnawati et al., 2024). Tourism not only serves as a symbol of development but also acts as a key sector capable of stimulating other economic activities. The growth of this sector has also been driven by changes in lifestyle, in which tourism activities have become an integral part of modern living needs (Rahmawati & Hanif, 2025).

According to Ardiansyah & Ratnawili (2021) one of the primary factors influencing tourists' decisions in selecting a destination is its attractiveness. Elements of destination attractiveness include natural beauty, cultural heritage, recreational activities, and unique experiences that cannot be found elsewhere (Cahyani et al., 2024; Zhai et al., 2023). Prominent attractions are able to create strong impressions and encourage tourists to recommend the destination to others (Bui et al., 2021; LI et al., 2024). Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of tourism attraction components is essential for designing effective destination development strategies (Ardiansyah & Ratnawili, 2021).

In addition to attraction factors, a positive and appealing destination image is one of the main motivations for individuals to visit a particular place (Amalia et al., 2023; Pagliara et al., 2025). Destination image is intangible in nature, as it relates to perceptions, beliefs, and mental representations formed through direct sensory experiences or information obtained from various sources (Umam et al., 2024). Image reflects how individuals evaluate a product or service, and this perception significantly influences their decision to revisit a destination in the future (Costa et al., 2025; Utami et al., 2018). Destination image represents tourists' perceptions of their overall travel experience and serves as a key consideration for potential visitors when choosing a holiday destination (Curkovic, 2021; Leiras et al., 2025). Generally, tourists seek information about destinations from multiple sources before making travel decisions (Gorji et al., 2023; Kurniawan & Sengaji, 2025).

Furthermore, the availability of adequate facilities plays a significant role in enhancing tourists' overall experiences (Bekar et al., 2025). Facilities such as transportation accessibility, sufficient parking areas, accommodation, culinary services, and other supporting infrastructure contribute to visitors' comfort and satisfaction (Nematpour et al., 2025). Well-maintained facilities can encourage tourists to revisit destinations in the future, (Hasibuan, 2025). In particular, the condition of public roads and access routes determines the accessibility of tourist attractions, which is a critical prerequisite for tourism development (Nurbaeti et al., 2021).

The diverse tourism attractions possessed by a destination, including natural uniqueness, cultural richness, and local wisdom, are important factors in shaping a positive destination image in tourists' perceptions (Yamaguchi, 2025). A strong destination image, supported by adequate facilities and enjoyable tourism experiences, increases tourists' intention to visit (Kurniawan & Sengaji, 2025). Even when individuals already have a desire to travel, the selection of a specific destination is strongly influenced by their perceptions of its attractions and image (Irena & Sarudin, 2023). Therefore, it is essential for destination managers, including tourism villages, to continuously improve facilities and strengthen tourism attractions in order to create positive experiences that foster tourists' intentions to revisit (Ibrahim & Susanti, 2021).

The relationship between tourism attraction, destination image, facilities, and revisit intention can be explained through the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) proposed by Icek Ajzen. This theory posits that intention is the primary determinant of individual behavior and is influenced by three main components: attitude toward behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control (Siegel et al., 2023). In the tourism context, revisit intention can be understood as a form of behavioral intention that emerges after individuals evaluate their previous travel experiences (Panwanitdumrong & Chen, 2021).

Previous studies have highlighted that factors such as tourism attraction (Oktavianus & Sofiani, 2023), destination image (Kurniawan & Sengaji, 2025), and facilities (Winanto & Djunaid, 2024) play significant roles in tourists' decisions to revisit a destination. For instance, (Saputra & AS, 2024) demonstrated that positive experiences with destination services and facilities increase the likelihood of repeat visits. Similarly, (Nurbaeti et al., 2021) found that tourist satisfaction is a strong predictor of revisit intention, as satisfied tourists tend to maintain positive perceptions of destinations.

Despite extensive empirical research examining the effects of tourism attraction, destination image, and facilities on visit intention (Anggraeni et al., 2022; Ardiansyah & Ratnawili, 2021; Apriliani et al., 2022), most studies adopt a partial approach by analyzing these variables separately within analytical models. Many studies focus on specific destinations and localized contexts, such as Batu, Garut, Lampung, or Tangerang (Alnawati et al., 2024; Amalia et al., 2023; Nurbaeti et al., 2021), limiting their integration into broader destination loyalty frameworks developed in international literature (Curkovic, 2021; Pagliara et al., 2025). Moreover, prior research predominantly employs cross-sectional survey designs using SEM or regression techniques to examine direct relationships between variables (Miastita et al., 2023; Oktavianus & Sofiani, 2023; Winanto & Djunaid, 2024) without developing more comprehensive theoretical integration. As a result, understanding of how tourism attraction, destination image, and facilities simultaneously interact to shape revisit intention remains fragmented and has not been systematically synthesized into a unified conceptual framework (Dewi & Musmini, 2023; Gorji et al., 2023).

Based on these considerations, a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach is essential. SLR enables the systematic, transparent, and replicable identification, evaluation, and synthesis of research findings. Unlike single empirical studies, SLR can map patterns of relationships among variables across multiple published studies, thereby producing stronger theoretical insights. Through rigorous literature selection procedures, this study not only summarizes previous findings but also integrates them into a more comprehensive analytical framework regarding the influence of tourism attraction, destination image, and facilities on tourists' revisit intention.

The conceptual contribution of this synthesis lies in its integrative effort to connect key tourism variables with global destination loyalty theory. This study develops a conceptual mapping that positions tourism attraction as the initial stimulus for perception formation, destination image as a cognitive and affective representation, and facilities as supporters of tourism experience quality, all of which simultaneously influence revisit intention as an indicator of loyalty. Accordingly, this study advances the theoretical development of revisit intention through a structured literature synthesis and provides a solid conceptual foundation for future empirical research across various tourism destinations.

METHODS

This study adopts a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach to identify, evaluate, and synthesize previous studies examining the influence of tourist attractions, destination image, and facilities on tourists' revisit intention. The SLR approach was selected because it enables a systematic, transparent, and replicable literature review process, thereby producing a more objective synthesis than conventional narrative reviews (Burger et al., 2024). Article searches were conducted through major academic databases, including Google Scholar, Scopus, ScienceDirect, and Emerald Insight, using keywords such as "revisit intention," "tourist revisit intention," "destination image," "tourist

attraction,” and “tourism facilities.” The publication period was limited to 2018–2025 to capture recent developments in tourism research and tourist behavior.

The inclusion criteria consisted of peer-reviewed journal articles published between 2018 and 2025 that explicitly examined variables related to tourist attractions, destination image, facilities, satisfaction, tourism experience, or revisit intention, and were written in either Indonesian or English. The exclusion criteria comprised conference proceedings, undergraduate theses, master’s theses, and dissertations not published in academic journals; articles that did not present empirical findings or were not directly relevant to revisit intention; and duplicate records identified across different databases.

The literature selection process followed the PRISMA guidelines. During the identification stage, a total of 34 records were identified from academic databases, while no records were obtained from registers. Before the screening process, two duplicate records were removed, and three records were excluded after being marked as ineligible by automation tools. No records were removed for other reasons. As a result, 29 records remained for the screening stage. During title and abstract screening, five records were excluded, leaving 24 reports sought for retrieval. Of these, two reports could not be retrieved. Consequently, 22 full-text reports were assessed for eligibility. At the eligibility stage, four reports were excluded, resulting in a final sample of 18 studies included in the systematic review and synthesis. The data analysis was conducted using thematic analysis, following the stages of open coding, axial coding, and selective coding, to identify key concepts, classify patterns of relationships among variables, and develop a conceptual synthesis of factors influencing tourists’ revisit intention. Reference management software was used solely for citation management and article archiving.

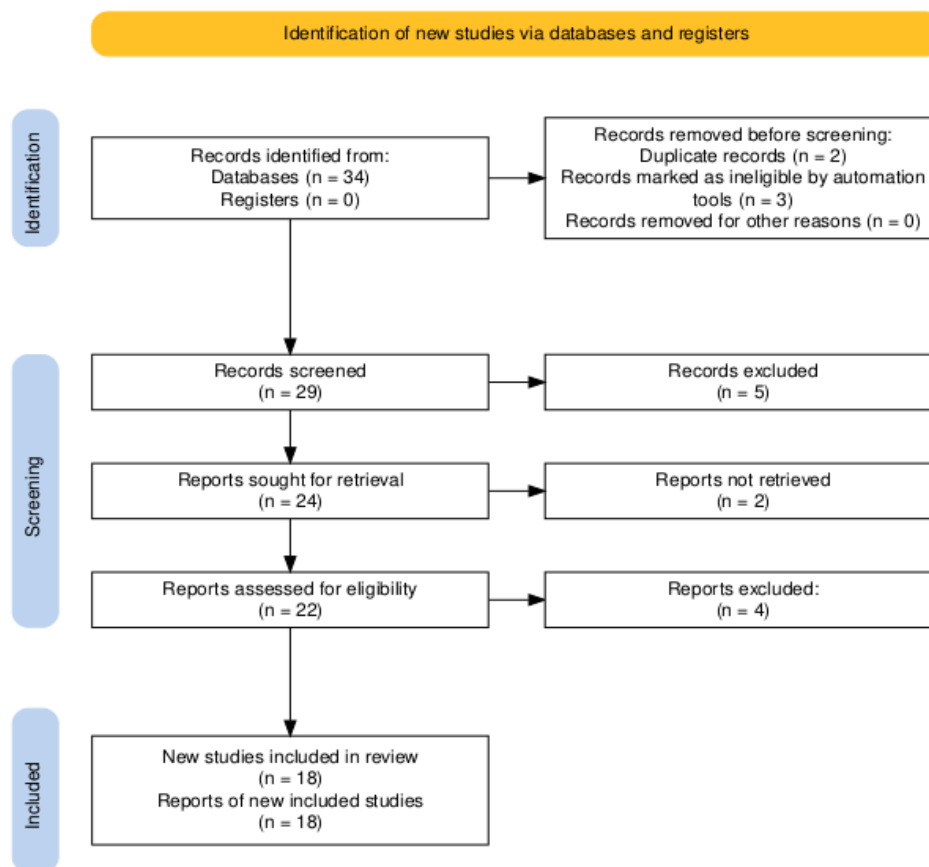


Figure 1. Steps for identification, screening, and inclusion
Source: Author Identification of Studies, 2025

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Based on the analysis of ten previous studies, the factors that influence the intention to revisit can be grouped into four main themes: physical elements (facilities), cognitive elements (attraction and image), mediating variables (satisfaction and experience), and other external driving factors.

Table 1. Literature Synthesis Matrix

No	Author(s) (Year)	Main Variables	Analysis Method	Key Findings
1	(Alnawati et al., 2024)	Attraction, Facilities, Satisfaction	SEM-PLS	Attraction has no direct effect; satisfaction fully mediates the relationship.
2	(Anggraeni et al., 2022)	Attraction, Destination Image, Memorable Experience	SEM-PLS	Memorable experience failed to mediate the effect of destination image.
3	(Apriliani et al., 2022)	Facilities, Price, Destination Image, Satisfaction	SEM-PLS	Facilities have no significant effect; satisfaction is the key mediator.
4	(Ibrahim & Susanti, 2021)	Attraction, Facilities, Satisfaction	Purposive Sampling	Attraction and facilities have a positive effect through satisfaction.
5	(Oktavianus & Sofiani, 2023)	Attraction, Facilities	Multiple Linear Regression	Facilities have a greater influence than attraction (74.7%).
6	(Utami et al., 2018)	Attraction, Destination Image, Facilities	Multiple Linear Regression	All three variables have a positive effect ($R^2 = 0.769$).
7	(Miastita et al., 2023)	Attraction, Price, Facilities, Service Quality	Multiple Linear Regression	Facilities are individually not significant toward revisit intention.
8	(Irena & Sarudin, 2023)	Culinary Attraction, Destination Image, Facilities	Multiple Linear Regression	Culinary attraction is the dominant factor influencing revisit intention.
9	(Endryan & Nugraha, 2024)	Attraction, Promotion, Facilities	Multiple Linear Regression	All variables significantly affect revisit intention both simultaneously and partially.
10	(Umam et al., 2024)	Destination Image, Attraction, Facilities	Quantitative Associative Approach	All variables are significant, but the simultaneous effect is only 37.9%.

Source: Author Literature Synthesis Matrix, 2025

Trend Research Variables

The analysis presented in Figure 2 indicates that “Revisit Intention” constitutes the primary focus in tourism research, as reflected by its prominence as the most dominant term in the visualization. This variable is surrounded by key determinants such as tourist attraction, facilities, destination image, and tourist satisfaction, all of which have consistently been proven to influence revisit intention (Alnawati et al., 2024; Amalia et al., 2023; Ardiansyah & Ratnawili, 2021; Umam et al., 2024). The prominence of the terms attraction and facilities suggests that the physical aspects of a destination, the uniqueness of its attractions, and the adequacy of infrastructure remain primary considerations for tourists when deciding to revisit (Nurbaeti et al., 2021; Oktavianus & Sofiani, 2023;

Winanto & Djunaid, 2024). Meanwhile, destination image represents tourists' cognitive evaluation of a destination's reputation and quality, which further reinforces their intention to return (Bui et al., 2021; Gorji et al., 2023; Nematpour et al., 2025).

Moreover, the emergence of variables such as memorable tourism experience, social media, digital promotion, price, and online reviews indicates that recent studies extend beyond internal destination factors to encompass the influence of digital communication and tourists' affective experiences. Memorable tourism experience has been found to mediate the relationship between attraction and revisit intention (Anggraeni et al., 2022), while tourist satisfaction functions as a significant mediator between facilities and attraction and revisit intention (Apriliani et al., 2022; Ibrahim & Susanti, 2021). The role of social media and digital promotion has also become increasingly prominent in shaping tourists' perceptions and revisit intentions (Cahyani et al., 2024; Hasibuan, 2025; Saputra & AS, 2024; Siegel et al., 2023). Therefore, the visualization underscores that revisit intention is shaped by an interplay of cognitive factors, affective experiences, and digital marketing stimuli that collectively contribute to the development of tourist loyalty.



Figure 2. Word Cloud of Research Variables of Return Visit Interest

Source: Author, 2025

Cognitive Factor: Destination Image

Destination image has consistently been identified as a crucial determinant of revisit intention. Studies conducted by (Anggraeni et al., 2022; Endryan & Nugraha, 2024; Irena & Sarudin, 2023; Umam et al., 2024; Utami et al., 2018) demonstrate that destination image exerts a positive and significant influence on revisit intention. Destination image reflects tourists' cognitive evaluation of a destination's reputation, quality, and overall impression. However, inconsistencies emerge in the relationship between destination image and experiential mediating variables. (Anggraeni et al., 2022) found that destination image does not significantly influence memorable tourism experience, although it has a direct effect on revisit intention. This finding suggests that destination image may function directly as a determinant of behavioral intention without necessarily operating through affective experience as a mediating variable.



Figure 3. Cognitive Factors: Destination Image
Source: Author, 2025

Based on Figure 3, the radar visualization illustrates the dynamic distribution of cognitive and affective variables influencing tourist behavior from 2018 to 2024. The expanded area of the chart in the attributes of Reputation and Quality confirms the findings of the majority of researchers, such as (Anggraeni et al., 2022; Umam et al., 2024), who position these two elements as primary determinants consistently triggering revisit intention. Nevertheless, the graphical pattern also reveals a noticeable contraction in the Memorable Experience variable, represented by a dashed line to indicate an inconsistent relationship. This visual phenomenon reflects an ongoing theoretical debate within the literature, where destination image is found to operate directly as a rational driver of revisit intention without necessarily requiring mediation through affective experience, as highlighted by the anomalous findings of (Anggraeni et al., 2022).

Cognitive Dimension: Attraction and Destination Image

Destination image has consistently been identified as a key determinant of revisit intention. Studies conducted by (Anggraeni et al., 2022; Endryan & Nugraha, 2024; Irena & Sarudin, 2023; Umam et al., 2024; Utami et al., 2018) indicate that destination image has a positive and significant effect on tourists' intention to revisit. Destination image reflects tourists' cognitive evaluation of a destination's reputation, quality, and overall impression. However, inconsistencies appear in the relationship between destination image and experiential mediating variables. Anggraeni et al., (2022) found that destination image does not significantly influence memorable tourism experience, although it directly affects revisit intention. This finding suggests that destination image may operate directly as a determinant of behavioral intention without necessarily requiring affective experience as a mediating mechanism.



Figure 4. Cognitive Factor: Destination Image
Source: Author, 2025

Based on Figure 4, the radar visualization presents a comprehensive mapping of the contribution of cognitive attributes to tourists' behavioral intentions during the 2018–2024 research period. The consistently expanded area in the Reputation and Quality dimensions confirms the findings of the majority of studies, including (Anggraeni et al., 2022; Umam et al., 2024), which position these elements as fundamental determinants that positively and significantly drive revisit intention. Furthermore, the distribution pattern in the diagram reflects that destination image represents a strong cognitive evaluation of the destination's overall impression. However, an Inconsistent Relationship is indicated by the dashed line on the path leading to the Memorable Experience variable. This visual phenomenon provides academic reinforcement for the anomalous findings reported by (Anggraeni et al., 2022), where destination image was found to have the capacity to directly stimulate revisit intention as a rational driver, without necessarily depending on the mediation of tourists' affective experiences.

Affective and Mediating Factors: Satisfaction and Experience

Tourist satisfaction and memorable tourism experience emerge as dominant mediating variables in explaining revisit intention. Studies by (Alnawati et al., 2024; Apriliani et al., 2022; Ibrahim & Susanti, 2021) confirm that satisfaction functions as a significant mediator between attraction and facilities and revisit intention. Meanwhile, (Anggraeni et al., 2022) found that memorable tourism experience mediates the relationship between attraction and revisit intention, but does not mediate the relationship between destination image and revisit intention. This finding indicates that affective factors play a selective role depending on the antecedent variables influencing them.

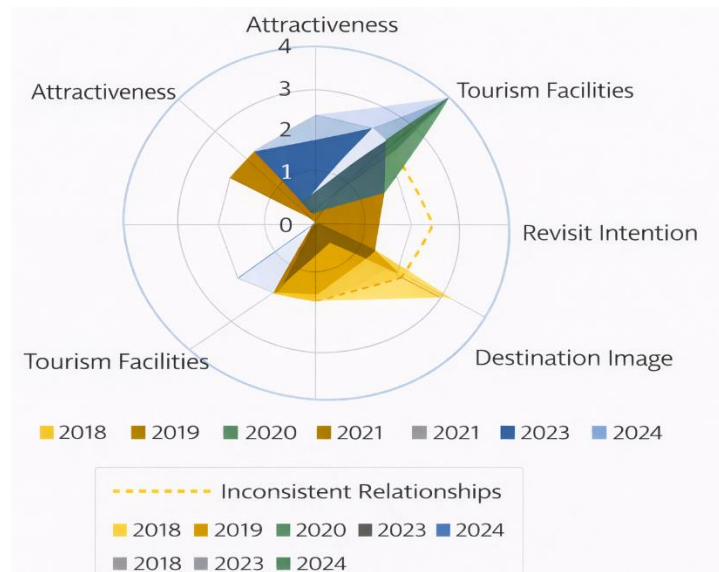


Figure 5. Affective and Mediating Factors: Satisfaction and Experience
Source: Author, 2025

Based on Figure 5, the radar visualization highlights the crucial role of affective variables in mediating the relationship between destination attributes and tourists' behavioral intentions. The mapping of mediation pathways reinforces the findings of (Alnawati et al., 2024; Apriliani et al., 2022; Ibrahim & Susanti, 2021) which position satisfaction as the dominant intervening variable bridging the effects of attraction and facilities on revisit intention. Furthermore, the graphical area representing Memorable Tourism Experience displays a more specific and selective pattern. A dashed line indicates an Inconsistent Relationship in the mediation of destination image, as reported by (Anggraeni et al., 2022). This suggests that although affective factors make a significant contribution, their effectiveness as mediators largely depends on the antecedent variables involved. In particular, profound experiential elements appear to more strongly mediate the influence of physical attraction attributes than the cognitively driven construct of destination image.

The Role of Tourism Facilities as Supporting Infrastructure

Facilities have consistently been identified as a primary determinant in encouraging revisit intention. (Oktavianus & Sofiani, 2023) even found that facilities exert a more dominant influence than the attraction itself at Situ Cipondoh Lake. This consistency is also evident in the studies of (Alnawati et al., 2024; Endryan & Nugraha, 2024; Ibrahim & Susanti, 2021) which demonstrate a significant positive effect of facilities on tourist loyalty. However, inconsistencies appear in the findings of (Apriliani et al., 2022; Miastita et al., 2023), where facilities partially show no significant effect on revisit intention. This suggests that in certain destinations, facilities may function merely as supporting elements rather than serving as the primary trigger for tourists' return visits.

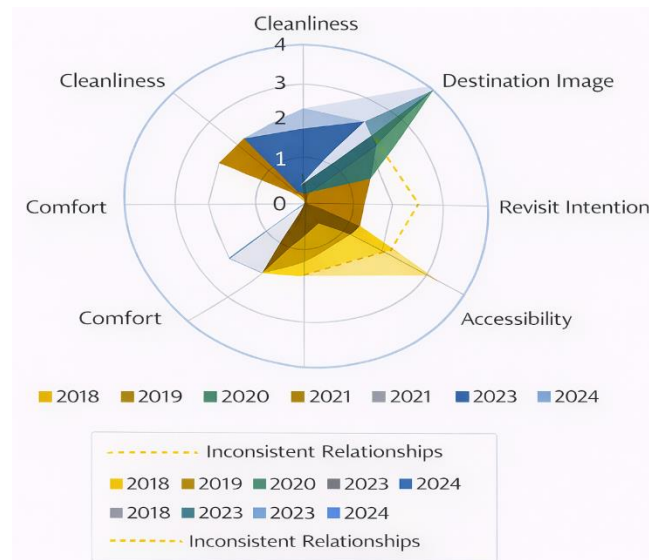


Figure 6. The Role of Tourism Facilities as Supporting Infrastructure
Source: Author, 2025

Based on Figure 6, the radar visualization illustrates the crucial role of tourism facilities as supporting infrastructure influencing tourists' revisit intentions during the 2018–2024 research period. The significantly expanded area of the chart on the Tourism Facilities attribute confirms the findings of (Alnawati et al., 2024; Ibrahim & Susanti, 2021; Oktavianus & Sofiani, 2023), which position this physical element as a primary determinant, often exerting a more dominant influence than the attraction itself. Furthermore, the data distribution in the diagram reflects that the availability of adequate facilities directly contributes to tourist loyalty. Nevertheless, an Inconsistent Relationship is indicated by the dashed line on the path leading to Revisit Intention, referring to the findings of (Apriliani et al., 2022; Miastita et al., 2023). This visual phenomenon provides academic confirmation that, in certain destination contexts, facilities may function solely as functional supporting amenities and do not automatically become the primary psychological driver motivating tourists to return.

Methodological Comparison Across Studies

Methodologically, the majority of studies employ a quantitative approach using purposive sampling techniques. The sample sizes generally range from 60 to 145 respondents (Alnawati et al., 2024; Anggraeni et al., 2022; Apriliani et al., 2022; Miastita et al., 2023). Data analysis is predominantly conducted using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) based on Partial Least Squares (SmartPLS) (Alnawati et al., 2024; Anggraeni et al., 2022; Apriliani et al., 2022; Ibrahim & Susanti, 2021), while several other studies apply multiple linear regression analysis (Endryan & Nugraha, 2024; Irena & Sarudin, 2023; Oktavianus & Sofiani, 2023; Umam et al., 2024; Utami et al., 2018). Studies utilizing SEM tend to examine mediation relationships more comprehensively, particularly through variables such as satisfaction and memorable tourism experience (Alnawati et al., 2024; Anggraeni et al., 2022; Apriliani et al., 2022; Ibrahim & Susanti, 2021). In contrast, studies employing multiple linear regression primarily emphasize direct relationships between variables without testing mediation mechanisms (Miastita et al., 2023; Oktavianus & Sofiani, 2023; Utami et al., 2018). This variation in analytical methods may partially explain the differences in research findings across studies.

Identification of Inconsistencies and Research Gaps

Based on the synthesis, several key inconsistencies are identified. First, tourist attraction does not always exert a direct effect on revisit intention. Second, facilities are found to be significant in

some studies but not individually significant in others. Third, destination image sometimes influences revisit intention directly without mediation through experiential variables. These inconsistencies indicate that the relationships among variables are not simply linear but are influenced by psychological factors such as satisfaction, memorable experiences, as well as respondent characteristics and research location contexts. Therefore, further research is needed to integrate cognitive factors, affective dimensions, and destination attributes into a more comprehensive conceptual model.

Discussions

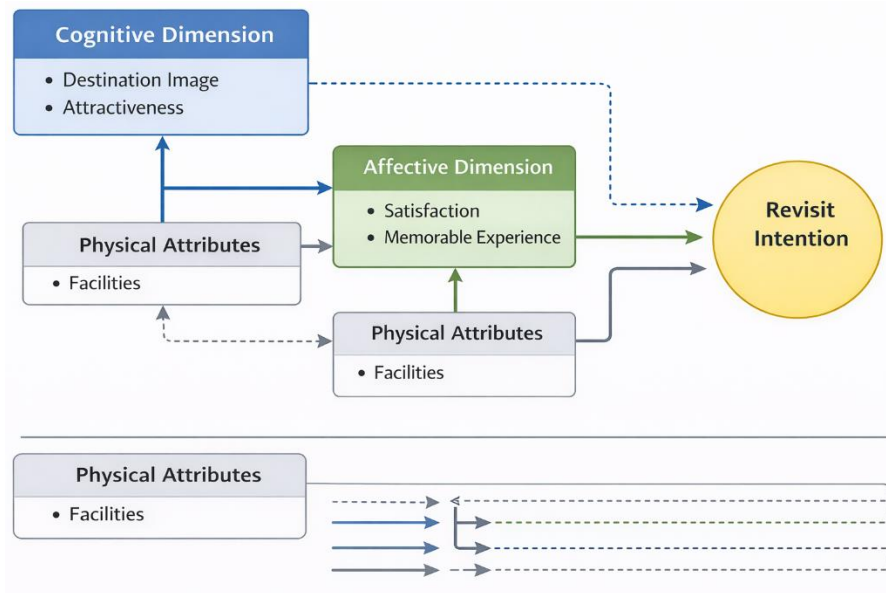


Figure 7. Conceptual Framework Based on the Synthesis Results
Source: Author, 2025

Based on a systematic review of ten previous studies, it can be synthesized that several research gaps form the foundation and urgency of this study. First, there is ambiguity regarding the role of facilities; on one hand, they are identified as a dominant factor (Oktavianus & Sofiani, 2023), while on the other hand, they are found to be individually insignificant (Miastita et al., 2023). This indicates that the influence of facilities may be highly dependent on destination context and the characteristics of the tourists being examined. Second, inconsistencies exist in the mediation mechanisms. Most studies employ satisfaction as the sole mediating variable (Alnawati et al., 2024; Apriliani et al., 2022), whereas deeper affective aspects such as Memorable Tourism Experience are still rarely integrated alongside Destination Image and Facilities within a single comprehensive model. Additionally, many studies report moderate coefficients of determination, such as the finding by (Umam et al., 2024) of 37.9%, implying that other relevant variables may not yet have been fully mapped or incorporated.

This study seeks to address these gaps by integrating cognitive variables (Destination Image and Attraction) and physical elements (Facilities) through a more comprehensive mediating framework. Unlike previous studies that tend to focus on only one or two aspects, this research aims to examine how perceptions of physical infrastructure and tourists' mental images simultaneously shape loyalty through affective pathways. By employing the SEM-PLS approach, this study is expected to clarify inconsistencies in prior findings and provide a more precise understanding of tourists' revisit behavior within the research context.

CONCLUSION

Based on the thematic classification and methodological comparison conducted, a conceptual synthesis can be formulated indicating that revisit intention is not formed directly by a single factor, but rather through the interaction of cognitive elements, physical attributes of the destination, and tourists' affective responses. Cognitive elements such as destination image and perceptions of attraction serve as evaluative foundations in shaping tourists' beliefs about the quality of a destination. Meanwhile, facilities, as physical elements, function to reinforce the actual experience during the visit. When these cognitive evaluations are confirmed by satisfying experiences, affective responses emerge in the form of satisfaction or memorable experiences, which subsequently drive the intention to revisit.

This synthesis demonstrates that satisfaction and experience are not merely additional variables, but rather psychological mechanisms that bridge destination attributes and tourist loyalty. Inconsistencies in several studies for example, facilities not always showing significant effects or attraction not directly influencing revisit intention can be explained by differences in destination characteristics, tourist segmentation, and the analytical models employed. Therefore, the relationships among variables are conditional and not entirely linear.

Academically, this review contributes by proposing an integrative framework that combines cognitive dimensions (destination image and attraction), physical dimensions (facilities), and affective dimensions (satisfaction and experience) within a single conceptual pathway explaining revisit intention. This framework extends prior studies that tended to examine variables partially and emphasizes the importance of a multidimensional approach in tourism behavior research. The theoretical implication highlights the need to develop research models that not only test direct effects but also consider mediation mechanisms and potential variations in findings based on destination characteristics. Thus, this conceptual synthesis can serve as a foundation for future research in constructing more comprehensive and consistent empirical model.

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