International Journal of Sustainable and Integrated Studies
Volume 1, Issue 4 | ISSN: 3155-6361
DOI: https://doi.org/10.65339/ijsis.V1.I4.269

Factors Influencing Tourist Decision for Residency at Barangay Malinao, General Luna, Surigao Del Norte

Cristy T. Literatus[1], Errah Mae S. Dela Torre[1], Kayla V. Juntilo[1], Vic Lorence P. Sanchez[1], Princess J D. Tormento[1], Maria Lelanie A. Goyonan, PhD[2]

[1]*Bachelor of Science in Tourism Management, Siargao Island Institute of Technology, Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte, Philippines*

[2]*Research Adviser, Siargao Island Institute of Technology, Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte, Philippines*

Email of Corresponding Author: cristyliteratus5@gmail.com

Publication history:

Received: September 30, 2026 Accepted: November 8, 2026
Revised: November 5, 2026 Published: November 9, 2026

International Journal of Sustainable and Integrated Studies, Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 169–175, November 2026.

Abstract

This study examined the factors influencing domestic and international tourists' decisions to stay long-term in Barangay Malinao, General Luna, Surigao del Norte, Philippines. Anchored in the Theory of Planned Behavior, Push–Pull Theory, and Consumer Decision-Making Theory, the study employed a quantitative descriptive survey design involving 200 tourists selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and analyzed through frequency counts, percentages, means, and standard deviations. Findings revealed that most respondents were aged 25–34 years (44.5%), male (54.5%), and single (75.5%), while the largest income group earned ₱50,000 and above (45.5%). European tourists represented the largest reported nationality group (31.5%), followed by Filipinos (31.0%). Among the primary factors, natural beauty received the highest mean (3.39), followed by community culture (3.36) and cost of living (3.24). Natural and cultural attractions emerged as the most influential factor overall (M = 3.44), followed by family considerations (M = 3.31) and safety and security (M = 3.30), while job opportunities received the lowest mean (3.18). The findings indicate that environmental and cultural attractions play a greater role in extended-stay decisions than local employment opportunities. The study recommends strengthening environmental conservation, cultural preservation, tourism infrastructure, accommodation services, and community participation. It supports Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). Its sustainability implications emphasize responsible tourism development, local livelihood opportunities, cultural heritage protection, and environmental conservation to maintain Barangay Malinao's long-term attractiveness as a tourism destination.

Keywords: Community Culture; Cost of Living; Long-Term Tourism; Natural and Cultural Attractions; Sustainable Tourism; Tourist Decision-Making; Tourism Development

1. Introduction

Tourism contributes significantly to economic growth, employment, and community development in Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte. In Barangay Malinao, General Luna, the increasing number of domestic and international tourists choosing extended stays has created opportunities for local businesses and accommodation providers while raising concerns about infrastructure, cultural preservation, and environmental sustainability.

Understanding the factors influencing tourists' decisions to stay long-term is essential for improving tourism services and promoting sustainable destination management. This study examines business travel, relocation, extended vacation, cost of living, community culture, and the natural environment as factors influencing long-term tourist decisions in Barangay Malinao.

Barangay Malinao has become an attractive destination for tourists seeking extended vacations, business opportunities, and lifestyle changes. Long-term stays, generally considered in this study as lasting five months or more, allow tourists to experience local culture, establish community relationships, and access various economic and recreational opportunities. However, their decisions depend on accommodation affordability, accessibility, safety, and available services. Tourist satisfaction, comfort, and service quality contribute to decisions to extend visits (Dolnicar, 2023; Libre et al., 2022).

Previous studies identified accommodation quality, affordability, accessibility, and tourist satisfaction as major influences on destination choice. Cano et al. (2021) highlighted the importance of tourist satisfaction and service improvements. Similarly, Ortaleza et al. (2021) identified accommodation, articulated stories, affordability, accessibility, and attribution as important destination attributes. In the Philippine context, accommodation quality, value, and accessibility significantly influenced cultural tourism decisions (Hinlayagan et al., 2023). Tourist experience and perceived value were also associated with satisfaction and revisit intention (Libre et al., 2022). Destination image and natural attractions influence travel preferences (Mihai et al., 2023), while Kim and Lee (2023) emphasized the importance of favorable destination perceptions in encouraging extended stays. Unique destination experiences and recreational activities encourage longer visits (Ryan, 2023; Türk et al., 2025). Accommodation location, room characteristics, and proximity to attractions further affect tourist preferences (Mohamad et al., 2024), while travel organization and service quality contribute to satisfaction (Dolnicar, 2023; Jafari & Scott, 2023).

Tourists' decisions are influenced by demographic characteristics, economic opportunities, personal motivations, and destination conditions. Age, family composition, and income may affect travel duration (Mihai et al., 2023), while family circumstances can shape travel decisions (Mirehie et al., 2021). Household characteristics also contribute to tourism participation (Fang, 2024). Internal motivations such as relaxation, adventure, and lifestyle change interact with external attractions, including natural landscapes, affordability, and cultural experiences. Butler (2023) emphasized the influence of natural attractions on longer stays, while Ryan (2023) highlighted recreational opportunities. In the Philippines, safety, accessibility, and family-oriented services influence accommodation decisions (Resos et al., 2025). Tourist satisfaction and positive destination experiences further encourage extended visits (Dolnicar, 2023; Mihai et al., 2023). These findings emphasize the need to examine how cost of living, community culture, and the natural environment influence long-term tourism in Barangay Malinao.

This study is anchored in the Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), Push–Pull Theory (Dann, 1977), and Consumer Decision-Making Theory. The Theory of Planned Behavior explains how attitudes, social influences, and perceived behavioral control shape tourists' decisions. Push–Pull Theory identifies internal motivations, such as relaxation and lifestyle changes, and external attractions, including affordability, cultural experiences, and natural environments. Consumer Decision-Making Theory explains how tourists evaluate accommodation quality, price, accessibility, safety, and comfort before selecting a destination. The conceptual framework considers respondents' age, sex, civil status, monthly income, and nationality. It examines business travel, relocation, and extended vacation as reasons for long-term stays, together with the perceived influence of cost of living, community culture, and the natural environment. These variables provide the basis for identifying the most influential factors and developing tourism recommendations.

Existing studies have examined accommodation preferences, destination attractiveness, tourist satisfaction, and revisit intentions (Hinlayagan et al., 2023; Libre et al., 2022; V. C. Mihai et al., 2023). However, the reviewed literature provides limited evidence specifically addressing long-term tourist decisions in Barangay Malinao, General Luna, Surigao del Norte. This study addresses the gap by identifying the demographic characteristics of domestic and international tourists, examining the influence of business travel, relocation, extended vacation, cost of living, community culture, and the natural environment, and determining which factors have the greatest influence on extended-stay decisions. Focusing on selected tourists during 2024, the study aims to provide localized evidence for improving tourism services and supporting sustainable destination planning.

The study supports SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by examining tourism preferences that may inform local employment, entrepreneurship, and accommodation development. It aligns with SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) by recognizing the importance of balancing tourism growth with community welfare, infrastructure, and cultural preservation. It also relates to SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) by highlighting the need for responsible resource use, waste management, and sustainable accommodation practices in areas experiencing increasing tourism activity.

This study contributes to socioeconomic, cultural, environmental, and institutional sustainability by providing insights into tourists' long-term stay preferences. Its findings may help local businesses improve accommodations and services, assist residents in recognizing tourism-related livelihood opportunities, and guide local government units in planning infrastructure and tourism policies. Understanding the influence of community culture and the natural environment may also support cultural preservation and responsible resource management. Ultimately, the study seeks to promote tourism development that considers visitor satisfaction, local economic opportunities, community well-being, and environmental protection in Barangay Malinao, General Luna, Surigao del Norte.

2. Material and methods

2.1 Research Design

The study utilized a quantitative descriptive survey research design to identify and describe the factors influencing tourists' decisions to stay long-term in Barangay Malinao. This design allowed the researchers to systematically gather measurable information about respondents' demographic characteristics, preferences, and experiences without manipulating the variables. A structured questionnaire containing closed-ended questions was used to collect data suitable for descriptive statistical analysis.

2.2 Locale of the Study

The study was conducted in Barangay Malinao, General Luna, Surigao del Norte, Philippines. General Luna is a prominent tourist destination on Siargao Island, recognized for its beaches, surfing attractions, and growing community of domestic and international visitors. Barangay Malinao was selected because of the increasing presence of tourists choosing extended stays, making it an appropriate location for examining long-term tourism preferences and accommodation decisions.

2.3 Respondents of the Study

The respondents consisted of 200 domestic and international tourists who had stayed in Barangay Malinao for at least six months to one year or longer. They included tourists staying for business, relocation, extended vacations, remote work, retirement, and lifestyle preferences. The respondent distribution comprised 100 Filipino tourists and 100 foreign tourists, with each nationality group consisting of 50 males and 50 females. This provided equal representation by nationality and sex, allowing the researchers to examine long-term stay preferences across these respondent groups.

2.4 Sample and Sampling Procedure

The study employed purposive sampling to select respondents who met the established criteria for long-term stays in Barangay Malinao. Participants were selected based on their actual experience of residing in the area for an extended period and their ability to provide relevant information about factors influencing their accommodation and destination preferences. The sample included 200 qualified respondents, equally distributed between Filipino and foreign tourists.

2.5 Research Instrument

The researchers utilized a structured survey questionnaire consisting of closed-ended questions presented in checklist format. The instrument contained two sections. The first gathered demographic information, including age, sex, civil status, monthly income, and nationality. The second assessed factors influencing long-term stay decisions, particularly business travel, relocation, extended vacation, cost of living, community culture, and the natural environment. A four-point Likert scale was used to assess respondents' perceptions. A rating of 4 represented Strongly Agree or Very Influential, with a mean range of 3.45–4.00; 3 represented Agree or Influential, with a range of 2.50–3.24; 2 represented Disagree or Slightly Influential, with a range of 1.75–2.49; and 1 represented Strongly Disagree or Not Influential, with a range of 1.00–1.74. These classifications served as the basis for interpreting the perceived influence of the identified factors.

2.6 Data Gathering Procedure

The researchers secured permission from barangay officials and selected accommodation establishments through formal request letters before conducting the survey. Qualified respondents were identified through purposive sampling and personally provided with printed questionnaires at participating accommodation establishments. Before completing the questionnaires, respondents were informed about the study's purpose, the voluntary nature of participation, and the confidentiality of their responses. Completed questionnaires were collected, checked for completeness and accuracy, systematically encoded, and prepared for statistical analysis.

2.7 Data Analysis Techniques

The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques. Frequency counts and percentage distributions were used to summarize respondents' demographic characteristics, including age, sex, civil status, monthly income, and nationality. The mean and standard deviation were used to determine the perceived influence

of factors associated with tourists' long-term stay decisions. These statistical measures provided information about the average ratings and variability of responses, supporting the identification of factors influencing extended stays in Barangay Malinao.

2.8 Ethical Considerations

The study observed ethical principles consistent with the Data Privacy Act of 2012 in the Philippines to protect respondents' personal information and confidentiality. Participation was voluntary, and respondents were informed about the research objectives and intended academic use of the collected data. The researchers considered potential risks associated with disclosing personal information and emphasized informed consent, privacy protection, and responsible handling of survey responses. The information collected was intended solely for research purposes, with measures to safeguard respondents' identities and minimize potential harm.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Demographic Profile of Long-Term Tourists

3.1.1 Age Distribution of Respondents

The findings revealed that the largest proportion of respondents belonged to the 25–34 age group, comprising 89 individuals (44.5%), followed by those aged 18–24 with 64 respondents (32.0%). The 35–44 age group accounted for 34 respondents (17.0%), while those aged 45–54 represented 10 (5.0%). Only three respondents (1.5%) were aged 55 and above. Overall, 76.5% of the respondents were between 18 and 34 years old. The findings indicate that long-term tourism in Barangay Malinao is predominantly associated with younger adults, who may have greater flexibility in employment, travel, and lifestyle arrangements. This pattern is consistent with research highlighting the participation of young professionals and digital nomads in extended-stay tourism (Kozak et al., 2024; Jiwasiddi et al., 2024). The results suggest the importance of affordable accommodations, reliable internet connectivity, and community-oriented facilities for younger tourists.

3.1.2 Sex Distribution of Respondents

Of the 200 respondents, 109 (54.5%) were male, while 91 (45.5%) were female. The distribution showed a relatively balanced representation of both sexes, with a slight male majority among tourists choosing extended stays in Barangay Malinao. This finding suggests that long-term tourism appeals to both male and female visitors, although male respondents were slightly more represented. Differences in occupational preferences, recreational interests, and travel arrangements may contribute to this distribution. The findings emphasize the importance of inclusive accommodation services, recreational facilities, and safety measures that address the needs of both groups.

3.1.3 Civil Status of Respondents

The results showed that 151 respondents (75.5%) were single, 48 (24.0%) were married, and one (0.5%) was widowed, separated, or divorced. Single individuals therefore constituted the majority of tourists choosing long-term stays in Barangay Malinao. The predominance of single respondents suggests that personal independence and lifestyle flexibility may influence extended-stay decisions. Family circumstances may shape travel decisions and preferences (Mirehie et al., 2021). This finding highlights the relevance of solo-friendly accommodations, shared living spaces, and community activities while maintaining suitable facilities for couples and families.

3.1.4 Monthly Income of Respondents

The findings revealed that 91 respondents (45.5%) reported a monthly income of 50,000 and above, representing the largest income group. Meanwhile, 32 respondents (16.0%) earned 10,000–19,999, another 32 (16.0%) earned 20,000–29,999, 19 (9.5%) earned 30,000–39,999, and 26 (13.0%) earned 40,000–49,999. The distribution indicates that long-term tourism attracts individuals from different income groups, with a substantial proportion belonging to the highest reported income category. This may reflect the presence of financially established professionals, entrepreneurs, and tourists with flexible income sources (Kozak et al., 2024; Jiwasiddi et al., 2024). The findings suggest that tourism businesses should consider both premium and affordable accommodation options to accommodate visitors with varying financial capacities.

3.1.5 Nationality of Respondents

The results showed that European respondents comprised the largest group, with 63 individuals (31.5%), followed by Filipino respondents with 62 (31.0%). Asian respondents accounted for 46 (23.0%), while 29 (14.5%) belonged to other nationality categories. These findings demonstrated the diverse composition of long-term tourists in Barangay Malinao. The distribution reflects the destination's appeal to both domestic and international visitors. The considerable representation of European, Filipino, and other Asian tourists suggests that Barangay Malinao attracts individuals with different cultural backgrounds and travel preferences (Kozak et al., 2024; Jiwasiddi et al., 2024). These findings highlight the importance of culturally inclusive tourism services, communication support, and community integration activities.

3.2 Influence of Economic, Cultural, and Environmental Factors on Long-Term Stay Decisions

3.2.1 Cost of Living, Community Culture, and Natural Beauty

Among the three factors assessed, natural beauty obtained the highest mean of 3.39 (SD = 0.449), followed by community culture with a mean of 3.36 (SD = 0.424). Cost of living received the lowest mean of 3.24 (SD = 0.478). All three factors received relatively high ratings from the 200 respondents, with natural beauty emerging as the most influential within this group. The findings indicate that environmental attractiveness and community culture play important roles in encouraging tourists to remain in Barangay Malinao, while living expenses also contribute to their decisions. This supports previous findings emphasizing the importance of destination characteristics, cultural experiences, and affordability in tourism preferences (Hinlayagan et al., 2023; Jiwasiddi et al., 2024). Preserving natural attractions, maintaining cultural identity, and promoting reasonable living costs may help sustain the destination's attractiveness to long-term visitors.

3.3 Influence of Safety, Attractions, Employment, Recreation, and Family Considerations

3.3.1 Perceived Factors Influencing Extended Stays

Natural and cultural attractions recorded the highest mean of 3.44 (SD = 0.563), followed by family considerations at 3.31 (SD = 0.445) and safety and security at 3.30 (SD = 0.472). Recreational activities obtained a mean of 3.25 (SD = 0.390), while job opportunities received the lowest mean of 3.18 (SD = 0.511). These results indicate that natural and cultural attractions were the most influential among the five perceived factors assessed. The findings suggest that tourists place greater importance on environmental quality, cultural experiences, family considerations, and safety than on local employment opportunities when choosing extended stays. This is consistent with studies identifying destination attractiveness, accessibility, and cultural experiences as important influences on tourism decisions (Hinlayagan et al., 2023; Jiwasiddi et al., 2024). The importance of safety and family considerations also supports research emphasizing their roles in mobility and destination preferences (Mirehie et al., 2021; Sarfraz et al., 2022). These findings highlight the value of protecting natural and cultural attractions while maintaining safe and family-friendly tourism environments.

3.4 Most Influential Factors in Tourists' Long-Term Stay Decisions

3.4.1 Dominance of Natural and Cultural Attractions

Comparing the assessed factors, natural and cultural attractions emerged as the most influential consideration, recording the highest mean of 3.44. Natural beauty also ranked highest among the economic, cultural, and environmental factors, with a mean of 3.39. In contrast, cost of living obtained a mean of 3.24, while job opportunities recorded 3.18. These results demonstrate that environmental and cultural attractions received higher influence ratings than the assessed economic and employment-related factors. The findings suggest that Barangay Malinao's scenic coastal environment, natural landscapes, and local cultural experiences are central to its attractiveness as a long-term tourism destination (Hinlayagan et al., 2023; Jiwasiddi et al., 2024). The greater influence of these attractions compared with job opportunities suggests that lifestyle and destination experiences may be more important than local employment prospects for the surveyed tourists (Kozak et al., 2024; Jiwasiddi et al., 2024). Consequently, preserving environmental resources, protecting cultural heritage, managing coastal development, and strengthening sustainable tourism practices are important considerations for maintaining the destination's long-term appeal (Hinlayagan et al., 2023; Jiwasiddi et al., 2024).

4. Conclusion & Recommendations

The study revealed that long-term tourists in Barangay Malinao, General Luna, Surigao del Norte were predominantly young adults aged 18–34, mostly male, single, and from higher-income groups, representing both domestic and international visitors. Among the factors influencing extended stays, natural and cultural attractions emerged as the most influential (M = 3.44), followed by natural beauty (M = 3.39) and community culture (M = 3.36). Family considerations, safety and security, recreational activities, and cost of living also contributed to tourists' decisions, while job opportunities received the lowest mean (M = 3.18). These findings indicate that the destination's natural environment and cultural resources are its primary strengths in attracting long-term visitors, emphasizing the importance of sustainable tourism development, environmental preservation, and improved community services.

Based on the findings, local government units and tourism authorities should prioritize environmental conservation, coastal protection, cultural preservation, and responsible tourism promotion. Accommodation providers and local businesses should offer affordable and flexible long-term accommodations, accessible transportation, recreational activities, work-friendly facilities, and essential services that respond to tourists' preferences. Community residents and environmental organizations should actively participate in maintaining cultural identity, protecting natural resources, and promoting sustainable tourism practices. Safety authorities should strengthen peace and order, emergency response, and tourist assistance, while local stakeholders should support employment, entrepreneurship, and livelihood opportunities. Future researchers are encouraged to examine additional factors, including internet connectivity, healthcare, transportation, accommodation quality,

digital nomadism, infrastructure, and quality of life, using larger samples and comparative studies across Siargao communities.

The study was limited to 200 selected domestic and international tourists who had stayed long-term in Barangay Malinao, General Luna, Surigao del Norte, during the study period in 2024. Using a quantitative descriptive research design and purposive sampling, the study focused on respondents' demographic characteristics and selected factors influencing extended-stay decisions, particularly cost of living, community culture, natural attractions, family considerations, safety and security, recreational activities, and job opportunities. Other potentially relevant factors, such as internet connectivity, healthcare accessibility, transportation, accommodation quality, and digital nomadism, were not specifically examined. Since the research was confined to one barangay and selected respondents, its findings may not be generalized to other tourism destinations or populations.

5. Compliance with ethical standards

The researchers declare no conflict of interest. The study involved domestic and international tourists in Barangay Malinao, General Luna, Surigao del Norte, with the cooperation of participating accommodation establishments and barangay officials. Participation was voluntary, informed consent was obtained, and data were collected through non-invasive survey questionnaires while ensuring confidentiality and protecting respondents' identities, with no identifying information disclosed. The researchers acknowledge the cooperation of all participants and concerned local authorities; no external funding was specified in the study.

REFERENCES

Ajzen, I. (1991). The theory of planned behavior. Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, 50(2), 179–211. https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-5978(91)90020-T

Babu, S. R., & Murugesan, G. (2025). Exploring the determinants of travel destination selection: A meta-analysis of tourist decision-making factors. Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management.

Butler, R. W. (2023). Sustainable tourism and island destination development. Tourism Geographies, 25(3), 410–425.

Cano, J. C., Santos, R. M., & Dela Cruz, P. R. (2021). Tourist satisfaction with natural attractions: Implications for service quality and destination management. Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research, 18(2), 45–60.

Crompton, J. L. (2023). Motivations for pleasure travel and tourism decision-making. Annals of Tourism Research, 92, 103341.

Dann, G. M. S. (1977). Anomie, ego-enhancement and tourism. Annals of Tourism Research, 4(4), 184–194. https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(77)90037-8

Dolnicar, S. (2023). Understanding tourist satisfaction and behavioral intentions. Tourism Management, 95, 104675.

Fang, M. (2024). Rural tourism development through homestay conversion in ancient towns: Factors influencing residents' participation. Tourism Management Perspectives, 49, 101021.

Grace, M. (2024). Social support and relocation intentions: The role of travel to remote destinations. Journal of Travel Research, 63(1), 112–125.

Hinlayagan, J. M., Paredes, L. T., & Alvarado, C. M. (2023). Factors influencing tourists' decision-making in choosing cultural destinations in the Davao Region, Philippines. Philippine Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Studies, 5(1), 23–38.

Hinlayagan, K. R., Gratuito, K. N., Matillosa, S. M. L., & Laos, R. V. (2023). Factors influencing tourist decision-making on choosing a cultural destination. International Journal of Tourism & Hospitality Reviews, 10(2), 26–32. https://doi.org/10.18510/ijthr.2023.1023

Jafari, J., & Scott, N. (2023). Tourism decision-making and destination competitiveness. Tourism Management Perspectives, 46, 101095.

Jiwasiddi, A., Schlagwein, D., Cahalane, M., Cecez-Kecmanovic, D., Leong, C., & Ractham, P. (2024). Digital nomadism as a new part of the visitor economy: The case of the "digital nomad capital" Chiang Mai, Thailand. Information Systems Journal, 34(5), 1493–1535. https://doi.org/10.1111/isj.12496

Kim, S., & Lee, C. (2023). Destination image and tourist behavioral intentions. Tourism Management Perspectives, 47, 101118.

Kozak, M., Cetin, G., & Alrawadieh, Z. (2024). Repositioning work and leisure: Digital nomads versus tourists. International Journal of Tourism Research, 26(4), e2732. https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.2732

Libre, M. R., Castillo, J. A., & Ramos, S. E. (2022). Tourist experience, perceived value, satisfaction, and revisit intention: Evidence from Philippine destinations. International Journal of Tourism Research, 24(4), 512–525.

Mihai, C., Andrei, D., & Popescu, A. (2023). Determinants of tourists' destination choice and length of stay: A principal component analysis approach. Sustainability, 15(4), 2156.

Mihai, V. C., Dumitras, D. E., Oroian, C., Chiciudean, G. O., Arion, F. H., & Mureșan, I. C. (2023). Exploring the factors involved in tourists' decision-making and determinants of length of stay. Administrative Sciences, 13(10), 215.

Mirehie, M., Gibson, H. J., Buning, R. J., Coble, C., & Flaherty, M. (2021). Towards an understanding of family travel decision-making processes in the context of youth sport tourism. Journal of Destination Marketing & Management, 21, 100644. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2021.100644

Mohamad, N. A., Idris, R., & Manshoor, N. (2024). Determinants of tourists' accommodation choice and length of stay in Kedah, Malaysia. Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management, 58, 155–165.

Ortaleza, M. C., Dizon, R. T., & Pascual, J. L. (2021). Destination attributes influencing tourist decision-making: A systematic review using PRISMA. Tourism Review, 76(4), 1051–1068.

Resos, J., et al. (2025). Tourist behavior and accommodation selection in Cebu, Philippines.

Ryan, C. (2023). Tourism experiences and visitor behavior. Annals of Tourism Research, 93, 103401.

Sarfraz, M., Raza, M., Khalid, R., Ivascu, L., Albasher, G., & Ozturk, I. (2022). Coronavirus disease 2019 safety measures for sustainable tourism: The mediating effect of tourist trust. Frontiers in Psychology, 13, 784773. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.784773

Türk, B., Yıldız, T., & Dursun, M. T. (2025). Tourist decision-making when selecting a destination: An analytical hierarchy process analysis of consumption values. International Journal of Management Studies.

Zhang, Y., et al. (2023). Destination image and tourist behavior.