自然资源学报 2011, 26(9) 1475-1483 DOI: ISSN: 1000-3037 CN: 11-1912/N

本期目录 | 下期目录 | 过刊浏览 | 高级检索

[打印本页] [关闭]

论文

旅游地旅游者忠诚度机制模型及实证研究——以黄山风景区为例

陆林,刘莹莹,吕丽

安徽师范大学 国土资源与旅游学院 旅游发展与规划研究中心, 安徽 芜湖 241003

摘要:

旅游地忠诚的旅游者是其发展的重要资源,旅游者忠诚度机制研究有利于更全面地认识旅游者忠诚现象,帮助旅游地管理者制定有效的旅游者忠诚培育的战略。在文献回顾的基础上,尝试从交易过程、关系过程相结合的视角分析影响旅游地忠诚的要素,并尝试构建旅游地旅游者忠诚度机制的理论模型。通过问卷调查获得旅游者感知价值、满意度、信任和忠诚度数据,采用结构方程模型方法,以黄山风景区为案例地进行实证分析,检验模型拟合度及各变量对旅游者忠诚度的影响。结果显示,在影响旅游者忠诚度的各因素中,满意度对旅游者忠诚度的影响最大,路径系数是0.41;信任是影响旅游者忠诚度的另一重要因素,路径系数是0.21。

关键词: 旅游地 旅游者忠诚度 结构方程模型 黄山风景区

Tourism Destination Tourist Loyalty Mechanism Model and Empirical Study: A Case Study of Huangshan Scenic Area

LU Lin, LIU Ying-ying, Lü Li

Research Center of Tourism Planning and Development, College of Territorial Resources and Tourism, Anhui Normal University, Wuhu 241003, China

Abstract:

Loyal tourists of tourism destination is an important resource for its development. Research on tourist loyalty mechanism favors a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon of tourist loyalty, and helps tourism managers to draw up effective strategies of tourist loyalty cultivating. Based on literature review, the paper attempts to combine trading process with the relationship process in order to analyze the influencing factors of tourist loyalty, and to construct the theoretical model of tourism destination loyalty mechanism. Through the on-the-spot survey methods for obtaining tourists data about the perceived values including factors of service quality perception, price perception, emotional value and social value, satisfaction, trust and loyalty, and taking Huangshan scenic area as an example, the paper uses the structural equation model to test the model's fitting degree and to examine the variables' impact on the tourist loyalty. It is found that, in the four influencing factors of overall perceived value, factors of service quality perceived value, emotional value, and social value have passed the inspection except price perceived value, and emotional value has the most important impact on the overall perceived value while social value has the least impact on the overall perceived value. Factors of service quality perceived value, price perceived value, emotional value with positive impact on satisfaction have all passed the test, social value with positive impact on satisfaction does not pass the inspection, and emotional value has the greatest impact on satisfaction while quality of service perceived value has least impact on satisfaction. Among the several factors affecting tourist loyalty, tourists' satisfaction has the greatest impact on tourism destination tourist loyalty, the path coefficient is 0.41; and trust is another important impact factor, the path coefficient is 0.21.

Keywords: tourism destination tourist loyalty structural equation model Huangshan scenic area

收稿日期 2010-06-28 修回日期 2011-06-07 网络版发布日期

DOI:

基金项目:

国家自然科学基金(40971083)。

通讯作者:

作者简介:

参考文献:

[1] 黄福才,黄颖华.旅游者目的地忠诚驱动因素研究——以内地居民"香港游"为例[J].旅游科学,2007,21(3):72-

扩展功能

本文信息

- ▶ Supporting info
- ▶ PDF(467KB)
- **▶** HTML
- ▶ 参考文献

服务与反馈

- ▶ 把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶加入我的书架
- ▶加入引用管理器
- ▶ 引用本文
- ▶ Email Alert
- ▶ 文章反馈
- ▶浏览反馈信息

本文关键词相关文章

- ▶旅游地
- ▶ 旅游者忠诚度
- ▶ 结构方程模型
- ▶ 黄山风景区

本文作者相关文章

78. [2] 刘泽华,张捷, 吴小根,等.特殊时段旅游客流时间分布对旅游地理结构响应研究——以北京、黄山、西安黄 金周旅游客流为例[J].人文地理,2010,25(1):129-134. [3] 齐莉娜,张毅,田原,等.基于指称理论的旅游景区网站链 接动机分析——以黄山风景区为例[J].北京大学学报: 自然科学版, 2010, 46(3): 487-495. [4] 汪祖丞, 刘玲. 旅游客 流预测模型的比较及其实证研究——以黄山风景区为例[J]. 安徽师范大学学报: 自然科学版),2010,33(3):286-290. [5] 马丽君,孙根年,王洁洁,等.基于本底趋势线理论的3个遗产地旅游成长多周期分析[J].山地学报,2010,28 (4): 492-499. [6] Chen J S, Gursoy D.An investigation of tourists' destination loyalty and preferences [J]. International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management, 2001, 13(2): 79-85. [7] Kozak M. Repeaters' behavior at two distinct destinations [J]. Annals of Tourism Research, 2001, 28(3): 784-807. [8] Gallarza M G, Saura I G. Value dimensions, perceived value, satisfaction and loyalty an investigation of university students' travel behaviour [J]. Tourism Management, 2006, 27(3): 437-452. [9] Um S,Chon K, Ro Y. Antecedents of revisit intention [J]. Annals of Tourism Research, 2006, 33 (4):1141-1158. [10] Yüksel A, Yüksel F. Shopping risk perceptions: Effects on tourists' emotions, satisfaction and expressed loyalty intentions [J]. Tourism Management, 2007, 28(3): 703-713. [11] Chi C G-Q, Qu H. Examining the structural relationships of destination image, tourist satisfaction and destination loyalty model for casinos: An integrated approach [J]. Tourism Management, 2008, 29:624-636. [12] Castro C B, Armario E M, Ruiz D M. The influence of market heterogeneity on the relationship between a destination's image and tourists' future behavior [J]. Tourism Management, 2007, 28 (1):175-187. [13] Sui J J, Baloglu S. The role of emotional commitment in relationship marketing: An empirical investigation of a loyalty [J]. Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research, 2003, 27(4): 470-489. [14] Yüksel A, et al. Destination attachment: Effects on customer satisfaction and cognitive, affective and conative loyalty [J]. Tourism Management, 2009, 3(7): 1-11. [15] 黄颖华, 黄福才. 旅游者感知价值模型、 测度与实证研究[J].旅游学刊,2007,22(8):42-47. [16] Oliver R L. A cognitive model of the antecedents and consequences of satisfaction decisions [J]. Journal of Marketing Research, 1980, 17(4): 460-469. [17] Kristensen K, Martensen A, Gronholdt L. Customer satisfaction measurement at post Denmark: Results of application of the European customer satisfaction index methodology [J]. Total Quality Management, 2000, 11(7): 1007-1015 [18] Morgan R M, Hunt S D. The commitment-trust theory of relationship marketing [J]. Journal of Marketing, 1994, 58(3): 20-38. [19] 连漪, 汪侠. 旅游地顾客满意度测评 指标体系的研究及应用[J].旅游学刊,2004,19(5):9-13. [20] Parasuraman A, Zeithaml V A, Berry L L. SERVQUAL: A multiple-item scale for measuring consumer perceptions of service quality [J]. Journal of Retailing, 1988, 64(1): 12-40. [21] Sanchez J, Callarisa L, Rodríguez R M, et al. Perceived value of the purchase of a tourism product [J]. Tourism Management, 2006, 27(3): 394-409. [22] Lee C K, Yoon Y S, Lee S K. Investigating the relationships among perceived value, satisfaction, and recommendations: The case of the Korean DMZ [J]. Tourism Management, 2007, 28(1): 204-214. [23] 汪侠, 梅虎.旅游地顾客 忠诚模型及实证研究[J].旅游学刊,2006,21(10):33-38. [24] Kim T, Kim W G, Kim H B. The effects of perceived justice on recovery satisfaction, trust, word-of-mouth, and revisit intention in upscale hotels [J]. Tourism Management, 2009, 30(1): 51-62. [25] Bigne J E, Andreu L, Gnothl J. The theme park experience: an analysis of pleasure, arousal and satisfaction [J]. Tourism Management, 2005, 26(6):833-844. [26] Hu L T, Bentler Peter M. Fit indices in covariance structure modeling: Sensitivity to underparameterized model misspecification [J]. Psychological Methods, 1998, 3(4): 424-453. [27] 温忠麟, 侯杰泰,马什赫伯特.结构方程模型检验: 拟合指数与卡方准则[J].心理学报,2004,36(2):186-194. [28] Petrick J F. Development of a multi-dimensional scale for measuring the perceived value of a service [J]. Journal of Leisure Research, 2002, 34(2):119-134. [29] Bosque I R, Martin H S. Tourist satisfaction: A cognitiveaffective model [J]. Annals of Tourism Research, 2008, 35(2): 551-573.

本刊中的类似文章

文章评论(请注意:本站实行文责自负,请不要发表与学术无关的内容!评论内容不代表本站观点.)

反馈人	邮箱地址	
反馈标题	验证码	1697