

Examining the Relationships of Cognitive, Affective, and Conative Destination Image: A Research on Safranbolu, Turkey

Umit Basaran

Correspondence: Umit Basaran, Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Bulent Ecevit University, Zonguldak, 67100, Turkey. Tel: 90-372-291-1704. E-mail: umbasaran@gmail.com

Received: February 1, 2016

Accepted: March 7, 2016

Online Published: April 20, 2016

doi:10.5539/ibr.v9n5p164

URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/ibr.v9n5p164>

Abstract

Destination image is formed by three distinctly different but hierarchically interrelated components called cognitive, affective, and conative (Gartner, 1993:193). In this context, the main purpose of this research is to confirm the relationships between the cognitive, affective, and conative components of destination image. It also aims to reveal the multidimensional nature of cognitive destination image and determine the dimensions that compose it. Data for the sample was collected from 446 tourists who visited Safranbolu, Turkey. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA), confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), and hierarchical regression analysis were conducted to test the hypotheses. The results show that the cognitive destination image is a multidimensional construct. Also it is confirmed that destination image is a hierarchical structure within the cognitive, affective, and conative components. The assessment of both the cognitive and the affective components of destination image can be used as a predictor of tourists' behavioral intentions toward destinations, such as intention to revisit, recommend, and spread positive word of mouth. Moreover, it is revealed that the affective component is influenced by the cognitive component and the affective component also mediates the relationship between the cognitive and conative components. These results provide some theoretical and managerial implications.

Keywords: destination image, cognitive image, affective image, conative image, behavioral intentions

1. Introduction

The tourism sector is one of the major sectors around the world with an important source of revenues for the economies. Destinations may be considered as factors that make a significant contributions to countries' tourism receipts as well. Then, it can be commented that destinations are competitive elements that need to be marketed in the correct way for the countries. If the destinations within the country are the places that are known and preferred by domestic and foreign tourists, it will have a great deal of influence on regional development and also development countrywide. Branding and in this way increasing the perceived image and perceived value of destinations is an important manner in terms of tourism competitiveness between countries.

Safranbolu is Turkey's one of the most important tourist destination in terms of the cultural tourism. Safranbolu has attracted the domestic and foreign tourists' attention with the old Ottoman houses as a part of its distinctive architecture. Urban architecture of Safranbolu also appears in different locations of Turkey, such as Bepazari-Ankara, Goynuk-Bolu, Odunpazarı-Eskisehir, Tarakli-Adapazari. Different from those destinations Safranbolu was added to the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) World Heritage List in 1994.

Determining the destination image that affect consumers' destination choices is an important subject in the consumer behavior and tourism marketing literature. Destination image is composed of individual's all kinds of beliefs, thoughts, and impressions about a destination (Crompton, 1979, Gartner, 1986). Destination image is a sum of associations and pieces of information connected to a destination, which would include multiple components of the destination and personal perception (Murphy, Pritchard, & Smith, 2000:44-45). A tourism destination is a package of tourism facilities and services, which, like any other consumer product or service, is composed of a number of multidimensional attributes that together determine its attractiveness to a particular individual in a given choice situation (Hu & Ritchie, 1993:26). Hence, there are several studies which investigate the destination image formation in a multidimensional concept in the literature (Gearing, Swart, & Var, 1974; Hunt, 1975; Crompton, 1979; Calantone, Benedetto, Hakam, & Bojanic, 1989; Chon, Weaver, & Kim, 1991; Fakeye & Crompton, 1991; Gartner & Shen, 1992; Echtner & Ritchie, 1993; Hu & Ritchie, 1993; Baloglu & McCleary, 1999a; Baloglu & McCleary, 1999b, Gallarza, Saura, & Garcia, 2002; Murphy, et al., 2000; Baloglu & Mangalolu, 2001; Beerli & Martin, 2004a; Konecnik & Gartner, 2007; Lin, Morais,

Kerstetter, & Hou, 2007; Royo-Vela, 2009; Pena, Jamilena, & Molina, 2012; Agapito, Valle, & Mendes, 2013; Kim, Holland, & Han, 2013; Song, Su, & Li, 2013; Tavitiyaman & Qu, 2013; Lim & Weaver, 2014; Quintal, Phau, & Polczynski, 2014; Kim & Park, 2015).

Destination image is also formed by three distinctly different but hierarchically interrelated components called cognitive, affective, and conative (Gartner, 1993). Additionally, Baloglu and McCleary (1999a) have considered the destination image concept as an attitudinal construct consisting of an individual's mental representation of knowledge (beliefs), feelings, and global impression about a destination. Within the studies the destination image structure is also researched as a different level of evaluations such as cognitive, affective, and global or conative destination images (Baloglu & McCleary, 1999a; Baloglu & McCleary, 1999b; Beerli & Martin, 2004a; Pike & Ryan, 2004; Konecnik & Gartner, 2007; Lin et al., 2007; San Martin & Rodriguez del Bosque, 2008; Wang & Hsu, 2010; Agapito et al., 2013; Song et al., 2013; Giraldi & Cesareo, 2014; Lim & Weaver, 2014; Kim & Park, 2015; Zeng, Chiu, Lee, Kang, & Park, 2015).

The aim of this study is to determine whether the cognitive destination image is a multidimensional structure and also specify the aspects composing cognitive destination image perceived by tourists. Furthermore, this study aims to provide empirical evidence in order to reveal the hierarchical nature of the cognitive-affective-conative model of destination image proposed by Gartner (1993); Dann (1996); Pike and Ryan (2004); Konecnik and Gartner (2007); Tasci, Gartner, & Cavusgil (2007); Pena et al. (2012); Agapito et al. (2013). The study model is designed to propose relationships among the different levels of evaluations within destination image structure composed of cognitive, affective, and conative. In the study the mediation effect of affective destination image in the relationship between cognitive and conative destination image is also investigated.

This study is expected to contribute to the literature by analyzing the destination image within the relations between cognitive, affective, and conative components. Also, it is crucial to determine the attributes that is formed the cognitive evaluations of tourists about the destination. Moreover, it is anticipated to be important in terms of practice by leading the way to local authorities, tourism establishments, and destination management organizations that want to improve perceived destination image and, therefore to increase the tourists' willingness to behave positively toward the destination.

2. Literature Review

Cognitive destination image refers to individual's own knowledge and beliefs about the destination (an evaluation of the perceived attributes of the destination) (Beerli & Martin, 2004a). In other words, cognitive destination image should be composed of perceptions of individual attributes (Echtner & Ritchie, 1993). Within the studies in the literature, cognitive destination image is measured with several attributes and dimensions (Calantone, et al., 1989; Fakeye & Crompton, 1991; Baloglu & McCleary, 1999a; Baloglu & McCleary, 1999b, Baloglu & Mangalolu, 2001; Beerli & Martin, 2004a; Chen & Tsai, 2007; Chi & Qu, 2008; Qu, Kim, & Im, 2011; Assaker, 2014; Quintal et al., 2014; Kim & Park, 2015).

Calantone et al., (1989) used 13 attributes called *good shopping facilities, warm and friendly people, safety, varied and good food, unusual cultural experiences, many tourist attractions, good tourist facilities, value for money, good transportation facilities, exciting night life and entertainment, beautiful scenery, relaxing places to visit, beaches and water sports* in their research for measuring the destination perceptions. Fakeye and Crompton (1991) suggested 32 items that were used to measure the Rio Grande Valley's destination image. After factor analysis, 23 items within the five factors (*social opportunities and attractions; natural and cultural amenities; accommodations and transportation; infrastructure, foods and friendly people; bars and evening entertainment*) were revealed. (Fakeye & Crompton, 1999). Baloglu and McCleary (1999a, 1999b); Baloglu and Mangalolu (2001) measured perceptual/cognitive destination image within 14 items (*good value for money, beautiful scenery/natural attractions, good climate, interesting cultural attractions, suitable accommodations, appealing local food (cuisine), great beaches/water sports, quality of infrastructure, personal safety, interesting historical attractions, unpolluted/unspoiled environment, good nightlife and entertainment, standard hygiene and cleanliness, interesting and friendly people*) generated from the literature review and a content analysis of the four destinations' (Turkey, Greece, Italy, and Egypt) guidebooks and brochures. Beerli and Martin (2004a:666) revealed 21 items classified into 5 dimensions (*natural and cultural resources; general, tourist and leisure infrastructures; atmosphere; social setting and environment; sun and sand*) for destination image of Lanzarote, Spain. Chen and Tsai (2007) carried out an empirical study in Kengtin Region, an important and famous coastal destination in Southern Taiwan. After the factor analyses 14 items and 4 factors of "*destination brand*", "*entertainment*", "*nature and culture*", "*sun and sand*" were served as the measurement variables of destination image (Chen & Tsai, 2007:1119). Chi and Qu (2008) found out nine-factor solution with 37 items. The nine factors were labeled based on the core variables that constituted them: *travel environment, natural attractions, entertainment and events, historic attractions, travel infrastructure, accessibility, relaxation, outdoor activities, and price and value* (Chi & Qu, 2008). Qu

et al. (2011) designated that underlying dimensions of cognitive destination image of Oklahoma consist of *quality of experiences, touristic attractions, environment and infrastructure, entertainment/outdoor activities* and *cultural traditions*. Assaker (2014) tested an empirical model in the context of Australia as a tourism destination. Research confirmed that destination image is operationalized as a second-order factor model, which is formed by six first order factors (18 destination attributes) of *natural and well-known attractions; variety of tourist services and culture; quality of general tourist atmosphere; entertainment and recreation; general environment; and accessibility* (Assaker, 2014). Quintal et al., (2014) derived 5 factors (*infrastructure, activities/services, perceived financial risk, local produce, climate*) within 15 items from the brand image of Western Australia's South-West region. Kim and Park (2015) explored 4 factors which are labeled as *quality of experience; infrastructure and attractions; value and environment; and excitement and comfort* within 16 items for cognitive destination image of Weh Island, Indonesia. Hence, Hypothesis 1 is developed as follows.

H1: Cognitive destination image is a multidimensional construct.

Affective destination image is defined as individuals' feelings toward a destination or as an emotional response of individuals to a place. (Russell, 1980; Baloglu & Brinberg, 1997; Baloglu & McCleary, 1999b; Kim & Yoon, 2003; Konecnik & Gartner, 2007; Lin et al., 2007). From a theoretical and empirical point of view, cognitive destination image analyzed as an antecedent of the affective destination image and also empirical studies show that there is a positive and significant relation between the cognitive and affective destination image (Gartner, 1993; Stern & Krakover, 1993; Baloglu, 1999; Baloglu & McCleary, 1999a; Beerli & Martin, 2004a; Beerli & Martin, 2004b; Pike & Ryan, 2004; Boo & Busser, 2005; Konecnik & Gartner, 2007; Lin et al., 2007; San Martin & Rodriguez del Bosque, 2008; Li, Cai, Lehto, & Huang, 2010; Wang & Hsu, 2010; Agapito et al., 2013; Fan & Qiu, 2014). Therefore, Hypothesis 2 is offered as follows.

H2: Cognitive destination image significantly influences affective destination image.

Conative destination image is the action step: how one acts on the information and how they feel about a destination. The actions comprise individual's actual conduct or intention to revisit, recommend the destination to others or spread positive word of mouth (Gartner, 1993; Bigne, Sanchez, & Sanchez, 2001; Pike & Ryan, 2004; Konecnik & Gartner, 2007; Tasci & Gartner, 2007; Tasci et al., 2007; Chi & Qu, 2008; Kim et al., 2013). There are several empirical evidences that support the influence of the destination image on behavioral intentions or loyalty (Bigne et al., 2001; Chen & Tsai, 2007; Alcaniz, Garcia, & Blas, 2009; Qu et al., 2011; Moon, Ko, Connaughton, & Lee, 2013; Song et al., 2013). Bigne et al. (2001) found out that the overall image determines people's recommendation of the destination and the intention to return. According to Chen and Tsai (2007)'s research, destination image composed of *destination brand; entertainment; nature and culture; and sun and sand* has a significantly positive effect on behavioral intentions comprised of likeliness to revisit and willingness to recommend. The results of Alcaniz et al. (2009)'s research revealed that the functional component of cognitive destination image, based on more tangible or measurable perceptions, such as *scenery, accommodation or price levels*, significantly affects the revisit intention. Besides, research demonstrated that the psychological component of cognitive destination image contains more abstract and intangible characteristics, such as *atmosphere or friendliness*; shows influence on the intention to recommend. Moon et al. (2013) stated that destination image, included both cognitive (*opportunity for adventure, ease of communication, hospitality/friendliness/receptiveness, tourist sites/activities, and nightlife/entertainment*) and affective components (*relaxing/distressing, friendly/unfriendly, arousing/sleepy, interesting/boring, pleasant/unpleasant, and exciting/gloomy*) have positive influences on behavioral intention. Song et al. (2013) determined that destination image that consists of cognitive (*people, life and customs; infrastructure and superstructure; indoor and outdoor resources*) and affective dimensions have statistically significant and positive influence on destination loyalty intention.

On the other hand, there is little empirical evidence regarding the separate effects of the cognitive destination image (Baloglu, 1999; Alcaniz et al., 2009; Agapito et al., 2013; Li & Yang, 2015) and the affective destination image (Baloglu, 1999; Li et al., 2010; Agapito et al., 2013) on the conative destination image or behavioral intentions. Thus, Hypotheses 3 and 4 are developed as follows.

H3: Cognitive destination image significantly influences conative destination image.

H4: Affective destination image significantly influences conative destination image.

Some theoretical evidences exist that affective destination image might mediate the relation between the cognitive destination image and the conative destination image or behavior (Gartner, 1993; Pike & Ryan, 2004; Konecnik & Gartner, 2007; Tasci et al., 2007). From an empirical point of view, there is a lack of evidence that the mediation effect of the affective destination image is in existence (Agapito et al., 2013). So, Hypothesis 5 is offered as follows.

H5: Affective destination image mediates the relationship between cognitive and conative destination image.

3. Methodology

3.1 Sample and Procedure

The survey method was used to collect data in the study. The questionnaire has been prepared in Turkish and English and consists of three parts. In the first part, the statements are used for measuring the cognitive image perceptions of tourists. In the second part, there are statements determining the affective and conative destination image. In the third part, there are questions about the number of visits, the length and the purpose of the visit and the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Data were collected between April and June, 2015 from the tourists who visited Safranbolu, Turkey.

The population of the study consists of all domestic and foreign tourists who were visited Safranbolu. According to the information received from Safranbolu Tourism Information Office, the number of tourists who stayed in accommodations in Safranbolu was 263.444 in 2014. It is also thought to be that the number of tourists who visited Safranbolu was around 700.000 in 2014. The minimum sample size was calculated as 384 participants (Sekaran, 2013). The questionnaire was performed on 500 visitors who selected by convenience sampling method. As a result of the examination, 54 questionnaires were regarded as invalid. Consequently, 446 questionnaires were evaluated in the study.

Primarily, the validity and reliability analyses were performed for the studied constructs. The construct validity of the constructs was tested by factor analysis. In general terms, factor analysis is a modeling approach for studying hypothetical constructs by using a variety of observable proxies or indicators of them that can be directly measured (Raykov & Marcoulides, 2006:117). There are two types of factor analysis including exploratory and confirmatory. An exploratory factor analysis (EFA) in which there is no prior specification of the number of factors is exclusively exploratory (Anderson & Gerbing, 1988:412). In contrast to EFA, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) is appropriately used when the researcher has some knowledge of the underlying latent variable structure (Byrne, 2010).

Cognitive destination image scale was composed from the several studies in the literature (Baloglu & McCleary, 1999a; Beerli & Martin, 2004a; Chi & Qu, 2008; Pena et al., 2012; Agapito et al., 2013; Song et al., 2013; Assaker, 2014). Therefore, the construct validity of this construct was tested by EFA first. Afterwards, a measurement model was created that covers cognitive, affective, and conative destination image and CFA was performed to examine the construct validity of all studied constructs.

In addition to CFA, reliability analyses were conducted for all constructs. Cronbach's alpha (α) statistics were used in order to determine the internal consistency of the scales within reliability analyses. Cronbach's alpha (α) statistic indicates whether the statements in the scale create a whole to describe a homogeneous structure. Generally, reliability coefficients around 0.90 are considered "excellent", values around 0.80 are "very good", and values around 0.70 are "adequate" (Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994; Kline, 2011).

Hierarchical regression analysis was used to test the relationships between the components of destination image - cognitive, affective, and conative. Exploratory factor analysis, reliability analyses and hierarchical regression analysis were conducted using SPSS, confirmatory factor analysis was performed using AMOS.

3.2 Measures

The variables and the sources of scale items used for the measurement are reported in Table 1. Cognitive destination image variable consists of 30 items. In order to measure the respondents' level of agreement with these attributes, individuals were asked to rate the attributes are how much offered in Safranbolu according to the scale ranging from 1 (*offers very little*) to 5 (*offers very much*).

Table 1. Variables and sources of scale items used for measurement

Variable	Source of scale for measurement
Cognitive destination image (30 items)	Baloglu & McCleary (1999a) Beerli & Martin (2004a) Chi & Qu (2008) Pena et al. (2012) Agapito et al. (2013) Song et al. (2013) Assaker (2014)
Affective destination image (4 items)	Russell (1980) Russell & Pratt (1980) Russell, Ward, & Pratt (1981) Baloglu & McCleary (1999a) Lin et al. (2007) San Martin & Rodriguez del Bosque (2008) Wang & Hsu (2010) Lehto, Lee, & Ismail (2014)
Conative destination image (3 items)	Konecnik & Gartner (2007) Wang & Hsu (2010) Agapito et al. (2013) Song et al. (2013) Tavitiyaman & Qu (2013)

Affective destination image variable consists of 4 items. These four items are Russell and Pratt's (1980) four bipolar scales of affect (unpleasant-pleasant; gloomy-exciting; sleepy-arousing; distressing-relaxing). In order to measure the respondents' level of agreement with these affects, individuals were asked to rate the feelings toward Safranbolu according to the scale ranging from 1 to 7 (*the higher the score, the more positive the affect*).

Conative destination image variable consists of 3 questions. These questions involves intention to revisit (Would you return to Safranbolu in the next 12 months?), intention to recommend (Would you recommend Safranbolu to your family and friends?), and intention to spread positive word of mouth (Would you say positive things about Safranbolu to other people?). The respondents were asked to answer these questions according to the scale ranging from 1 (*definitively no*) to 5 (*definitively yes*).

4. Results

Within the demographic characteristics of domestic and foreign tourists participated in the study, gender, marital status, age, education, home city, home country, nationality, number of visits, length of the visit and purpose of the visit variables are evaluated (Table 2).

Table 2. Demographic characteristics of the participants (N=446)

Demographic Characteristics					
Gender	N	%	Home city (Turkish visitors)	N	%
Male	221	49.6	Istanbul	72	29.1
Female	219	49.1	Ankara	51	20.6
Unanswered	6	1.3	Zonguldak	21	8.5
Marital status	N	%	Kastamonu	16	6.4
Married	204	45.7	Bursa	11	4.5
Single	226	50.7	Bartın	10	4.0
Unanswered	16	3.6	Izmir	10	4.0
Age	N	%	Bolu	8	3.2
25 and below	95	21.3	Kocaeli	7	2.8
Between 26-35	158	35.4	Eskisehir	5	2.0
Between 36-45	122	27.4	Sakarya	5	2.0
46 and above	63	14.1	Trabzon	5	2.0
Unanswered	8	1.8	Other	27	10.9
Education	N	%	Home country (Foreign visitors)	N	%
Secondary school/Elementary school	38	8.5	China	42	21.2
High school	106	23.8	Taiwan	34	17.2
Vocational school/College/University	265	59.4	Germany	22	11.1
Graduate school	26	5.8	Japan	19	9.6
Unanswered	11	2.5	South Korea	16	8.1
Number of visits	N	%	USA	9	4.6
First	334	74.9	France	8	4.0
Two or more	103	23.1	England	5	2.5
Unanswered	9	2.0	Italy	5	2.5
Purpose of the visit	N	%	Portuguese	5	2.5
To see new/different places	130	29.2	Other	33	16.7
To know different cultures/way of living	97	21.7	Nationality	N	%
To relax and rest	106	23.8	Turkish	248	55.6
To have fun/excitement	92	20.6	Foreign	198	44.4
Business	16	3.6	Length of the visit	N	%
Other	5	1.1	1 day or less	234	52.5
			2 days or more	203	45.5
			Unanswered	9	2.0

EFA was conducted first to cognitive destination image scale consists of 30 items to reveal the construct validity of the measure. As a result of factor analysis, factor loading of the item - "Interesting cultural activities and festivals" - was determined below 0.50. The specified expression has been deleted (Brown, 2006). EFA results retained with 29 statements are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Results of exploratory factor analysis for cognitive destination image scale

Scale items	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Beautiful and natural scenery of mountains, forests and valleys	0.603	0.339	0.339	0.130	0.102	0.292
2 Beautiful lakes and rivers	0.764	0.178	0.151	0.302	0.098	0.058
3 Spectacular caves and underground formations	0.661	0.308	0.125	0.277	0.065	0.148
4 Great variety of fauna and flora	0.695	0.108	0.324	0.064	0.188	0.183
5 Distinctive historical and cultural heritage	0.088	0.752	0.223	0.175	0.138	0.280
6 Distinct characteristics of architecture and buildings	0.114	0.719	0.324	0.134	0.017	0.291
7 Interesting historical sites and museums	0.085	0.733	0.219	0.263	0.157	0.161
8 Unusual customs and traditions	0.215	0.668	0.170	0.276	0.163	0.129
9 Appealing local food cuisine and variety of foods	0.328	0.686	0.085	0.168	0.214	0.149
10 Variety of products that promote local culture	0.237	0.682	0.247	0.214	0.191	0.146
11 Personal safety	0.140	0.219	0.757	0.150	0.096	0.181
12 Cleanliness of environment	0.204	0.153	0.700	0.267	0.241	0.082
13 Hospitable and friendly residents	0.161	0.277	0.697	0.225	0.108	0.250
14 Pleasant weather	0.217	0.181	0.726	0.254	0.125	0.165
15 Tranquil and restful atmosphere	0.156	0.265	0.758	0.207	0.075	0.197
16 Quality of infrastructure (roads, water, electricity, gas, sewer, landscaping etc.)	0.133	0.178	0.271	0.679	0.118	0.193
17 Quality and variety of accommodations	0.116	0.314	0.283	0.595	0.078	0.266
18 Variety of shopping facilities	0.147	0.273	0.262	0.597	0.129	0.259
19 Quality and variety of restaurants	0.145	0.282	0.268	0.614	0.121	0.336
20 Good nightlife and entertainment	0.177	0.149	0.072	0.767	0.256	0.053
21 Opportunities for sports and outdoor activities (climbing, trekking, water sports, adventure sports, picnicking, camping, hunting, fishing etc.)	0.197	0.167	0.205	0.717	0.152	0.162
22 Well organized traffic flow and parking information	0.211	0.080	0.028	0.240	0.755	0.055
23 Adequate and convenient parking lot	0.143	0.136	0.047	0.181	0.796	0.125
24 Easy access to the city	0.052	0.203	0.267	0.043	0.654	0.344
25 Adequate and convenient local transportation	-0.024	0.180	0.209	0.111	0.758	0.125
26 Good value for money	0.035	0.237	0.238	0.235	0.132	0.746
27 Reasonable price for food and accommodation	0.141	0.180	0.175	0.183	0.119	0.788
28 Reasonable price for entertainment, attractions and activities	0.154	0.227	0.185	0.212	0.190	0.747
29 Reasonable price for other shopping (local products and flavors etc.)	0.232	0.220	0.146	0.194	0.180	0.746
Eigenvalues	12.861	1.807	1.545	1.448	1.375	1.193
Variance explained (%)	44.348	6.230	5.328	4.994	4.743	4.115
Cumulative variance explained (%)	44.348	50.578	55.906	60.900	65.643	69.758
KMO Measure of sampling adequacy = 0.953						
Barlett's test of sphericity	$\chi^2 = 8290.314$	sd = 406		p = 0.001		

The first factor of the scale is “natural attractions” (4 item), second factor is “cultural attractions” (6 items), third factor is “social setting and environment” (5 items), fourth factor is “infrastructure and facilities” (6 items), fifth factor is “accessibility” (4 items) and sixth factor is “price and value” (4 items). Therefore, Hypothesis 1 was supported.

After EFA, construct validity was also tested with CFA. In the measurement model, cognitive destination image was second order construct, affective and conative destination images were first order constructs. Unstandardized and standardized estimates, standard errors (S.E.), critical ratios (C.R.), and square multiple correlations (SMC) obtained from CFA are presented in Table 4. Fit statistics, $\chi^2/sd = 1.868$; root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) = 0.044; goodness of fit index (GFI) = 0.875; adjusted goodness of fit index (AGFI) = 0.855; normed fit index (NFI) = 0.906; Tucker-Lewis index (TLI) = 0.949; comparative fit index (CFI) = 0.954; all indicated acceptable or adequate fit for the model (Schumacker & Lomax, 2004; Byrne, 2010; Kline, 2011).

Table 4. Results of confirmatory factor analysis for cognitive, affective, and conative destination image scales

Variables - Items	Unstandardized estimates	Standardized estimates	S.E.	C.R.	SMC
Cognitive destination image CR - AVE = 0.918 - 0.654					
<i>Natural attractions</i>					
1 Beautiful and natural scenery of mountains, forests and valleys	1.000	0.865	-	-	0.748
2 Beautiful lakes and rivers	0.789	0.689	0.052	15.224	0.475
3 Spectacular caves and underground formations	0.757	0.671	0.051	14.712	0.450
4 Great variety of fauna and flora	0.776	0.689	0.050	15.393	0.474
<i>Cultural attractions</i>					
5 Distinctive historical and cultural heritage	1.000	0.829	-	-	0.687
6 Distinct characteristics of architecture and buildings	0.975	0.806	0.046	21.201	0.649
7 Interesting historical sites and museums	0.935	0.791	0.050	18.752	0.626
8 Unusual customs and traditions	0.846	0.717	0.052	16.354	0.514
9 Appealing local food cuisine and variety of foods	0.838	0.703	0.052	15.987	0.495
10 Variety of products that promote local culture	0.897	0.781	0.049	18.484	0.611
<i>Social setting and environment</i>					
11 Personal safety	1.000	0.773	-	-	0.598
12 Cleanliness of environment	0.936	0.757	0.056	16.747	0.572
13 Hospitable and friendly residents	1.111	0.831	0.059	18.750	0.691
14 Pleasant weather	1.102	0.810	0.061	18.182	0.657
15 Tranquil and restful atmosphere	1.091	0.838	0.058	18.924	0.702
<i>Infrastructure and facilities</i>					
16 Quality of infrastructure (roads, water, electricity, gas, sewer, landscaping, etc.)	1.000	0.742	-	-	0.551
17 Quality and variety of accommodations	1.017	0.776	0.064	16.017	0.603
18 Variety of shopping facilities	1.079	0.786	0.071	15.226	0.618
19 Quality and variety of restaurants	1.108	0.813	0.066	16.781	0.661
20 Good nightlife and entertainment	0.841	0.611	0.063	13.290	0.373
21 Opportunities for sports and outdoor activities (climbing, trekking, water sports, adventure sports, picnicking, camping, hunting, fishing, etc.)	0.985	0.702	0.068	14.441	0.493
<i>Accessibility</i>					
22 Well organized traffic flow and parking information	1.000	0.612	-	-	0.975
23 Adequate and convenient parking lot	1.176	0.692	0.086	13.713	0.479
24 Easy access to the city	1.333	0.781	0.115	11.569	0.610
25 Adequate and convenient local transportation	1.178	0.753	0.103	11.409	0.566
<i>Price and value</i>					
26 Good value for money	1.000	0.807	-	-	0.650
27 Reasonable price for food and accommodation	0.993	0.798	0.054	18.545	0.637
28 Reasonable price for entertainment, attractions and activities	1.005	0.843	0.050	19.921	0.711
29 Reasonable price for other shopping (local products and flavors, etc.)	1.020	0.828	0.052	19.469	0.686
Affective destination image CR - AVE = 0.891 - 0.672					
1 Unpleasant - Pleasant	1.000	0.863	-	-	0.744
2 Gloomy - Exciting	0.917	0.808	0.045	20.404	0.652
3 Sleepy - Arousing	0.866	0.750	0.048	18.190	0.563
4 Distressing - Relaxing	1.014	0.854	0.045	22.312	0.729
Conative destination image CR - AVE = 0.859 - 0.673					
1 Would you return to Safranbolu in the next 12 months?	1.000	0.684	-	-	0.467
2 Would you recommend Safranbolu to your family and friends?	1.177	0.871	0.074	15.832	0.759
3 Would you say positive things about Safranbolu to other people?	1.238	0.890	0.080	15.533	0.791

Additionally, the convergent validity was assessed of the scales by the method outlined by Fornell and Larcker (1981). For convergent validity, the composite reliability (CR) and the average variance extracted (AVE) were calculated in order to determine whether the measurement variable was representative of the related construct. As seen in Table 4, all AVEs exceed the cutoff value of 0.50 (Fornell & Larcker, 1981; Hair, Anderson, Tatham, & Black, 1998), and all CRs exceed the cutoff value of 0.70 (Fornell & Larcker, 1981; Hair et al., 1998). These results provided evidence for convergent validity of each of the constructs involved in the research model of the study.

The means, standard deviations, and reliability estimates (Cronbach's alpha) for the measures used in the study are also reported in Table 5. As seen in Table 5, the internal consistency (α) for each measure was above the 0.70 as recommended by Nunnally and Bernstein (1994).

Table 5. Reliability estimates of scales and descriptive statistics

Scale/Dimension	Reliability estimate (α)	Mean	Standard deviation
Cognitive destination image (29 items)	0.955	3.238	0.718
Natural attractions (4 items)	0.833	3.069	0.858
Cultural attractions (6 items)	0.906	3.609	0.889
Social setting and environment (5 items)	0.900	3.431	0.982
Infrastructure and facilities (6 items)	0.886	3.089	0.871
Accessibility (4 items)	0.822	3.036	0.815
Price and value (4 items)	0.890	3.037	0.932
Affective destination image (4 items)	0.899	4.442	1.268
Conative destination image (3 items)	0.840	3.443	1.003

Hypothesis 1 was supported as a result of EFA and CFA. Hierarchical regression analysis was conducted to test the other hypotheses (Table 6). Because they may affect the variables and relationships of interest, gender, marital status, age, and education were included as control variables.

Table 6. Results of hierarchical regression analysis

	<i>Dependent variables</i>		
	Affective destination image	Conative destination image	
	<i>Step 1</i>	<i>Step 2</i>	<i>Step 3</i>
	β	β	β
Control variables			
Gender	-0.035	-0.031	-0.022
Marital status	0.055	0.002	-0.013
Age	0.085	0.038	0.014
Education	0.038	0.103*	0.092*
Independent variables			
Cognitive destination image	0.692**	0.757**	0.565**
Mediator variable			
Affective destination image			0.276**
F value	80.873**	120.249**	117.534**
R²	0.498	0.596	0.634
Adjusted R²	0.492	0.591	0.629
ΔR^2			0.038**

N=446, *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01

Hypotheses 2 and 3 predicted that cognitive destination image would be related to affective and conative destination image. As shown in Table 6, cognitive destination image was significantly and positively associated with affective destination image ($\beta=0.692$, $p<0.01$) and conative destination image ($\beta=0.757$, $p<0.01$). Thus, Hypotheses 2 and 3 were supported.

Hypotheses 4 as well predicted that affective destination image would be related to conative destination image. As shown in Table 4, affective destination image was significantly and positively associated with conative destination image ($\beta=0.276$, $p<0.01$). Therefore, Hypotheses 4 was supported.

Three-step mediation regression procedure outlined by Baron and Kenny (1986) was followed to test the mediating role of affective destination image (Hypotheses 5). Mediation represents a model in which an independent variable causes an intervening variable, which in turn causes the dependent variable (Baron & Kenny, 1986:1176; MacKinnon, Lockwood, Hoffman, West, & Sheets, 2002; Preacher & Hayes, 2004). Baron and Kenny (1986) stipulate three requirements for establishing mediation effect.

1. The independent variable (cognitive destination image) must be significantly related to mediator variable (affective destination image).
2. The independent variable (cognitive destination image) must be significantly related to dependent variable (conative destination image).
3. When the mediator variable (affective destination image) is included in the second step, the effect of independent variable (cognitive destination image) on dependent variable (conative destination image) should be non-significant (full mediation) or significantly weaker (partially mediation).

The first and second requirements were met as indicated by the support for Hypotheses 2 and 3 (Table 6, Step 1 and 2). The third requirement for establishing mediation was examined by including affective destination image (Table 6, Step

3) in the regression equation for conative destination image. When affective destination image was included in the regression equation as a mediator variable, cognitive destination image still remained as a significant predictor, but its estimation weight decreased significantly ($\beta=0.565$, $p<0.01$). Finally, the Sobel test revealed that the indirect path from cognitive destination image to conative destination image through affective destination image was significant ($Z=6.23$, $p<0.01$). The indirect estimate of cognitive destination image on conative destination image, through affective destination image, is calculated as 0.192 (i.e., 0.692×0.276). Thus, affective destination image partially mediated the relationship between cognitive destination image and conative destination image, providing support for Hypotheses 5.

The summary of the overall model and the results of the hypotheses testing of the study are demonstrated in Figure 1.

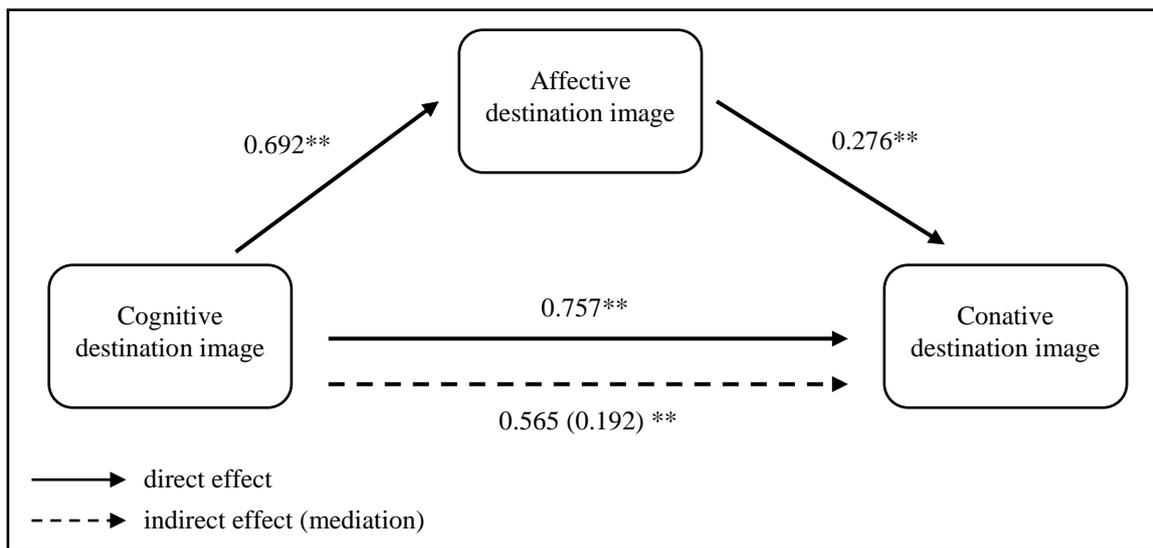


Figure 1. Model summary

N=446, **p < 0.01

5. Discussion

This research highlights three different points about the destination image. Firstly it is determined that cognitive destination image is a multidimensional construct. In the research, it is found out that the cognitive destination image that perceived by tourists who visited Safranbolu, consists of six dimensions labeled *natural attractions*, *cultural attractions*, *social setting and environment*, *infrastructure and facilities*, *accessibility*, and *price and value*. Accordingly, several researches supported that cognitive destination image is composed of various attributes or dimensions (Calantone, et al., 1989; Fakeye & Crompton, 1991; Baloglu & McCleary, 1999a; Baloglu & McCleary, 1999b, Baloglu & Mangalolu, 2001; Beerli & Martin, 2004a; Chen & Tsai, 2007; Chi & Qu, 2008; Qu et al., 2011; Assaker, 2014; Quintal et al., 2014; Kim & Park, 2015). Understanding perspectives of tourists’ mental evaluations about the destination, may help decision makers to build strong and long-term marketing strategies and raise the awareness about the destination.

Secondly it is confirmed that destination image is a hierarchical structure within the cognitive, affective, and conative components as proposed by Gartner (1993); Dann (1996); Pike and Ryan (2004); Konecnik and Gartner (2007); Tasci et al. (2007); Pena et al. (2012); Agapito et al. (2013). Within the hypotheses developed for testing the hierarchical structure of destination image, primarily, the effect of cognitive destination image on affective destination image is obtained. This finding supports other studies which show that cognitive and affective components are interrelated and that affect depends on cognition (Holbrook, 1978; Russell, 1980; Anand, Holbrook, & Stephens, 1988; Gartner, 1993; Stern & Krakover, 1993; Baloglu, 1999; Baloglu & McCleary, 1999a; Beerli & Martin, 2004a; Beerli & Martin, 2004b; Pike & Ryan, 2004; Boo & Busser, 2005; Konecnik & Gartner, 2007; Lin et al., 2007; San Martin & Rodriguez del Bosque, 2008; Li et al., 2010; Wang & Hsu, 2010; Agapito et al., 2013; Fan & Qiu, 2014). If tourists have positive cognitive, mental or intellectual evaluations and judgments about the destination’s attributes based, functional component, then they may have positive feelings or strong emotions about the destination.

Within the other hypotheses for testing the hierarchical structure of the destination image, the effects of cognitive and affective destination image on conative destination image is revealed. The purpose of analyzing these relationships is to determine which one is more effective on tourists’ behaviors between cognitive and affective destination image. Within tourists behaviors or indicators of loyalty; intention to revisit, and recommend the destination and spread positive word

of mouth about the destination are included as conative destination image. Study findings show that both cognitive and affective components have an impact on tourists behavioral intentions. However, the direct effect of cognitive destination image is greater than affective destination image. Besides, it was determined that affective destination image mediates the relationship between cognitive and conative destination image. These findings support other studies which underline the importance of affect in destination image, and indicate that the willingness to react positively to the destination might be higher when the visitors associate positive feelings to the destination in addition to positive knowledge and beliefs about the destination (Baloglu, 1999; Li et al., 2010; Agapito et al., 2013). Therefore, thirdly it is revealed that affective destination image is an important predictor of the conative destination image, in addition to cognitive destination image, and affect is also crucial for increasing loyalty, and consequently for the development of a strong relationship between tourists and the destination.

6. Conclusion

The main purpose of this research is to confirm the relationships between the cognitive, affective, and conative components of destination image, as proposed by Gartner (1993); Dann (1996); Pike and Ryan (2004); Konecnik and Gartner (2007); Tasci et al. (2007); Pena et al. (2012); Agapito et al. (2013). It also aims to reveal the multidimensional nature of cognitive destination image and determine the dimensions that constitute it, as analyzed by several researches (Gearing et al., 1974; Hunt, 1975; Crompton, 1979; Calantone, et al., 1989; Chon et al., 1991; Fakeye & Crompton, 1991; Gartner & Shen, 1992; Echtner & Ritchie, 1993; Hu & Ritchie, 1993; Baloglu & McCleary, 1999a; Baloglu & McCleary, 1999b, Gallarza et al., 2002; Murphy, et al., 2000; Baloglu & Mangalolu, 2001; Beerli & Martin, 2004a; Konecnik & Gartner, 2007; Lin et al., 2007; Royo-Vela, 2009; Pena et al., 2012; Agapito et al., 2013; Kim et al., 2013; Song et al., 2013; Tavitiyaman & Qu, 2013; Lim & Weaver, 2014; Quintal et al., 2014; Kim & Park, 2015). For these purposes, a questionnaire was administered on tourists who visited Safranbolu, Turkey, and in order to test the hypotheses exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, and hierarchical regression analysis were conducted.

The research contributes to the literature in two ways. First, in the study, cognitive destination image is analyzed in a multidimensional manner. This allows to determine the dimensions which are effective in the formation of the cognitive destination image of a place that is visited mostly for cultural tourism. Second, this study investigates the destination image components separately in a hierarchical structure as cognitive, affective, and conative, in order to better understand how people evaluate and act toward places. It is generally admitted that all mental activity has three aspects, cognitive, affective and, conative; and when we apply one of these three adjectives to any phase of mental process, we mean merely that the aspect named is the most prominent of the three at that moment (McDougall, 1928:266; 2001:31). In this context, the triple classificatory scheme is useful in the assessment of mental evaluations, since responses that express evaluation and so reveal attitudes should be divided into three classes (cognition, affect, and conation) and therefore each dimension should study and understand separately (Lavidge & Steiner, 1961; Insko & Schopler, 1967; Ostrom, 1969; Bagozzi, 1978; Holbrook, 1978; Hilgard, 1980; Breckler, 1984). In this regard, the three components also proposed for destination image by Gartner (1993); Dann (1996); Konecnik and Gartner (2007); Tasci et al. (2007) can be very useful for destination marketing organizations which are responsible for positioning, branding, communicating of destinations, and also building image, and developing marketing strategies for destinations.

The study results provide some practical implications. First, the findings show that cognitive destination image is consist of various attributes offered by the destination. Natural beauties such as, mountains, forests, valleys, lakes, rivers, and caves, etc., and make them attractive for tourists is an important manner. Cultural and historical sites, heritage, traditions, in other words the individuality and novelty of the destination and the promotion of the local culture is also significant. In addition, the urban infrastructure, tourism facilities and social facilities, easy access and transportation facilities contribute to the perception of cognitive image of destination. The attributes such as, safe and secure environment, cleanliness, convenience climate conditions, value for money that is offered by the destination should be also emphasized. In this way, it is proposed that emphasizing and highlighting the various attributes of the destination is important for destination marketing organizations, in order to determine the perceived destination image accurately and improve it within the intellectual, perceptual or cognitive component.

Second, the findings suggest that the attributes of the destination perceived by tourists affect their feelings against the destination. Additionally, the assessment of the cognitive and the affective components of destination image can be both used as a predictor of tourists' behavioral intentions toward destinations, such as intention to revisit the destination, intention to recommend the destination and intention to say positive things about the destination. Results also indicate that affective component partially mediated the relationship between cognitive and conative destination image. That is, tourists' perception of cognitive attributes offered by destination may have more powerful impact on willingness to response positively to the destination in the case of the tourist associates positive feelings to the destination, such as pleasure, excitement, arousal, and relaxation.

Based on these findings, it is suggested for destination marketing organizations that communication and promotion of the natural and cultural richness, and social environment of the destination, providing improvements in general infrastructure, tourism facilities, and accessibility, making reasonable adjustments on prices for products and services are crucial for enhancing the cognitive destination image. In this way, it can be provided that visitors have positive feelings about the destination. However, destination marketing organizations need to take the cognitive and affective destination image together into consideration for developing strategies properly and therefore increasing the competitiveness of the destination. Thereby, positive behavioral intentions of visitors toward the destination can be increased.

There are some limitations related to the study which needs to be acknowledged. First, the research includes only one destination. Therefore, other studies should be carried out in different destinations, in order to validate the results and contribute to the generalization of the findings. Second, the study was conducted in the spring period, thus findings were limited to spring visitors. Tourists who travel in different seasons may constitute different beliefs and opinions about the destination or develop different feelings toward the destination. Further researches should be performed in different seasons, in order to compare the results. Third, in the study the relationships between cognitive, affective, and conative destination image were analyzed merely. For future research, it is proposed that different variables such as information sources, perceived risks, or personal factors like travel motivations and socio-demographic characteristics that could be related to cognitive and affective components of destination image could be inserted into the proposed model for extending the study area. In addition, it is suggested that the effects of cognitive and affective components on overall image of the destination should be investigated for increasing the contribution of the study to the literature. Besides, testing the proposed model separately regarding to first-time and repeated visitors, or domestic and foreign tourists, since the destination images may differ within the different groups of tourists, may enhance the practical implications for the destination marketing organizations.

References

- Agapito, D., Valle, P. O. D., & Mendes, J. D. C. (2013). The cognitive-affective-conative model of destination image: A confirmatory analysis. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 30(5), 471-481.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2013.803393>
- Alcaniz, E. B., Garcia, I. S., & Blas S. S. (2009). The functional-psychological continuum in the cognitive image of a destination: A confirmatory analysis. *Tourism Management*, 30(5), 715-723.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2008.10.020>
- Anand, P., Holbrook, M. B., & Stephens, D. (1988). The formation of affective judgments: the cognitive-affective model versus the independence hypothesis. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 15(3), 386-391.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/209176>
- Anderson, J. C., & Gerbing, D. W. (1988). Structural equation modeling in practice: A review and recommended two-step approach. *Psychological Bulletin*, 103(3), 411-423. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.103.3.411>
- Assaker, G. (2014). Examining a hierarchical model of Australia's destination image. *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, 20(3), 1-16. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1356766714527104>
- Bagozzi, R. P. (1978). The construct validity of the affective, behavioral, and cognitive components of attitude by analysis of covariance structures. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 13(1), 9-31.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1207/s15327906mbr1301_2
- Baloglu, S. (1999). A path analytic model of visitation intention involving information sources, socio-psychological motivations, and destination image. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 8(3), 81-90.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1300/J073v08n03_05
- Baloglu, S., & Brinberg, D. (1997). Affective images of tourism destinations. *Journal of Travel Research*, 35(4), 11-15.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/004728759703500416>
- Baloglu, S., & Mangaloglu, M. (2001). Tourism destination images of Turkey, Egypt, Greece, and Italy as perceived by US-based tour operators and travel agents. *Tourism Management*, 22(1), 1-9.
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(00\)00030-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(00)00030-3)
- Baloglu, S., & McCleary, K. W. (1999a). A model of destination image formation. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 26(4), 868-897. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(99\)00030-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(99)00030-4)
- Baloglu, S., & McCleary, K. W. (1999b). U.S. international pleasure travelers' images of four Mediterranean destinations: A comparison of visitors and nonvisitors. *Journal of Travel Research*, 38(2), 144-152.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/004728759903800207>

- Baron, R. M., & Kenny, D. A. (1986). The moderator-mediator variable distinction in social psychological research: conceptual, strategic, and statistical considerations. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 51(6), 1173-1182. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.51.6.1173>
- Beerli, A., & Martin, J. D. (2004a). Factors influencing destination image. *International Annals of Tourism Research*, 31(3), 657-681. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2004.01.010>
- Beerli, A., & Martin, J. D. (2004b). Tourists' characteristics and the perceived image of tourist destinations: A quantitative analysis-A case study of Lanzarote, Spain. *Tourism Management*, 25(5), 623-636. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2003.06.004>
- Bigne, J. E., Sanchez, M. I., & Sanchez, J. (2001). Tourism image, evaluation variables and after purchase behaviour: Inter-relationship. *Tourism Management*, 22(6), 607-616. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(01\)00035-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(01)00035-8)
- Boo, S., & Busser, J. A. (2005). The hierarchical influence of visitor characteristics on tourism destination images. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 19(4), 55-67. http://dx.doi.org/10.1300/J073v19n04_05
- Breckler, S. J. (1984). Empirical validation of affect, behavior, and cognition as distinct components of attitude. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 47(6), 1191-1205. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.47.6.1191>
- Brown, T. A. (2006). *Confirmatory factor analysis for applied research* (1st ed.). New York, NY: The Guilford Press.
- Byrne, B. M. (2010). *Structural equation modeling with Amos: Basic concepts, applications and programming* (2nd ed.). New York, NY: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group.
- Calantone, R. J., Di Benedetto, C. A., Hakam, A., & Bojanic, D. C. (1989). Multiple multinational tourism positioning using correspondence analysis. *Journal of Travel Research*, 28(2), 25-32. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/004728758902800207>
- Chen, C. F., & Tsai, D. C. (2007). How destination image and evaluative factors affect behavioral intentions? *Tourism Management*, 28(4), 1115-1122. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2006.07.007>
- Chi, C. G. Q., & Qu, H. (2008). Examining the structural relationships of destination image, tourist satisfaction and destination loyalty: An integrated approach. *Tourism Management*, 29(4), 624-636. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2007.06.007>
- Chon, K. S., Weaver, P. A., & Kim, C. Y. (1991). Marketing your community: Image analysis in Norfolk. *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, 31(4), 31-37. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/001088049103100414>
- Crompton, J. L. (1979). An assessment of the image of Mexico as a vacation destination and the influence of geographical location upon that image. *Journal of Travel Research*, 17(4), 18-23. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/004728757901700404>
- Dann, G. M. S. (1996). Tourists' images of a destination-an alternative analysis. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 5(1-2), 41-55. http://dx.doi.org/10.1300/J073v05n01_04
- Echtner, C. M., & Ritchie, J. R. B. (1993). The measurement of destination image: An empirical assessment. *Journal of Travel Research*, 31(4), 3-13. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/004728759303100402>
- Fakeye, P. C., & Crompton, J. L. (1991). Image differences between prospective, first-time, and repeat visitors to the lower Rio Grande Valley. *Journal of Travel Research*, 30(2), 10-16. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/004728759103000202>
- Fan, J., & Qiu, H. L. (2014). Examining the effects of tourist resort image on place attachment: A case of Zhejiang, China. *Public Personnel Management*, 43(3), 340-354. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0091026014535180>
- Fornell, C., & Larcker, D. F. (1981). Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 18(1), 39-50. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/3151312>
- Gallarza, M. G., Saura, I. G., & Garcia, H. C. (2002). Destination image: Towards a conceptual framework. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 29(1), 56-78. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(01\)00031-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(01)00031-7)
- Gartner, W. C. (1986). Temporal influences on image change. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13(4), 635-644. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(86\)90006-X](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(86)90006-X)
- Gartner, W. C. (1993). Image formation process. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 2(2-3), 191-216. http://dx.doi.org/10.1300/J073v02n02_12
- Gartner, W. C., & Shen, J. (1992). The impact of Tiananmen square on China's tourism image. *Journal of Travel Research*, 30(4), 47-52. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/004728759203000407>

- Gearing, C. E., Swart, W. W., & Var, T. (1974). Establishing a measure of touristic attractiveness. *Journal of Travel Research, 12*(1), 1-8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/004728757401200401>
- Giraldi, A., & Cesareo, L. (2014). Destination image differences between first-time and return visitors: An exploratory study on the city of Rome. *Tourism and Hospitality Research, 14*(4), 197-205. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1467358414543971>
- Hair, J. F., Anderson, R. E., Tatham, R. L., & Black, W. C. (1998). *Multivariate data analysis* (5th ed.). New Jersey, NJ: Prentice-Hall Inc.
- Hilgard, E. R. (1980). The trilogy of mind: Cognition, affection, and conation. *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences, 16*(2), 107-117. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/1520-6696\(198004\)16:23.0.CO;2-Y](http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/1520-6696(198004)16:23.0.CO;2-Y)
- Holbrook, M. B. (1978). Beyond attitude structure: toward the informational determinants of attitude. *Journal of Marketing Research, 15*(4), 545-556. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/3150624>
- Hu, Y., & Ritchie, J. R. B. (1993). Measuring destination attractiveness: A contextual approach. *Journal of Travel Research, 32*(2), 25-34. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/004728759303200204>
- Hunt, J. D. (1975). Image as a factor in tourism development. *Journal of Travel Research, 13*(3), 1-7. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/004728757501300301>
- Insko, C. A., & Schopler, J. (1967). Triadic consistency: A statement of affective-cognitive-conative consistency. *Psychological Review, 74*(5), 361-376. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/h0020278>
- Kim, S. H., Holland, S., & Han, H. S. (2013). A structural model for examining how destination image, perceived value, and service quality affect destination loyalty: A case study of Orlando. *International Journal of Tourism Research, 15*(4), 313-328. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jtr.1877>
- Kim, S., & Park, E. (2015). First-time and repeat tourist destination image: The case of domestic tourists to Weh Island, Indonesia. *An International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research, 26*(3), 421-433. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13032917.2014.984233>
- Kim, S., & Yoon, Y. (2003). The hierarchical effects of affective and cognitive components on tourism destination image. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing, 14*(2), 1-22. http://dx.doi.org/10.1300/J073v14n02_01
- Kline, R. B. (2011). *Principles and practice of structural equation modeling* (3rd ed.). New York, NY: The Guilford Press.
- Konecnik, M., & Gartner, W. C. (2007). Customer-based brand equity for a destination. *Annals of Tourism Research, 34*(2), 400-421. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2006.10.005>
- Lavidge, R. J., & Steiner, G. A. (1961). A model for predictive measurements of advertising effectiveness. *Journal of Marketing, 25*(6), 59-62. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1353/asr.2000.0008>
- Lehto, X. Y., Lee, G., & Ismail, J. (2014). Measuring congruence of affective images of destinations and their slogans. *International Journal of Tourism Research, 16*(3), 250-260. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jtr.1923>
- Li, J. J., & Yang, Y. B. (2015). Describing and testing gender as moderator: Illustrated substantively with a hypothesized relation between image, satisfaction, and behavioural intentions. *Anatolia, 26*(2), 258-268. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13032917.2014.939203>
- Li, M., Cai, L. A., Lehto, X. Y., & Huang, J. Z. (2010). A missing link in understanding revisit intention - The role of motivation and image. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing, 27*(4), 335-348. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2010.481559>
- Lim, Y., & Weaver, P. A. (2014). Customer-based brand equity for a destination: the effect of destination image on preference for products associated with a destination brand. *International Journal of Tourism Research, 16*(3), 223-231. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jtr.1920>
- Lin, C. H., Morais, D. B., Kerstetter, D. L., & Hou, J. S. (2007). Examining the role of cognitive and affective image in predicting choice across natural, developed, and theme-park destinations. *Journal of Travel Research, 46*(2), 183-194. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0047287506304049>
- MacKinnon, D. P., Lockwood, C. M., Hoffman, J. M., West, S. G., & Sheets, V. (2002). Comparison of methods to test mediation and other intervening variable effects. *Psychological Methods, 7*(1), 83-104. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/1082-989X.7.1.83>
- McDougall, W. (1928). *An outline of psychology* (4th ed.). London: Methuen & Co. Ltd.

- McDougall, W. (2001). *An introduction to social psychology* (14th ed.). Ontario: Batoche Books.
- Moon, K. S., Ko, Y. J., Connaughton, D. P., & Lee, J. H. (2013). A mediating role of destination image in the relationship between event quality, perceived value, and behavioral intention. *Journal of Sport & Tourism, 18*(1), 49-66. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14775085.2013.799960>
- Murphy, P., Pritchard, M. P., & Smith, B. (2000). The destination product and its impact on traveller perceptions. *Tourism Management, 21*(1), 43-52. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(99\)00080-1](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(99)00080-1)
- Nunnally, J. C., & Bernstein, I. H. (1994). *Psychometric theory* (3rd ed.). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Inc.
- Ostrom, T. M. (1969). The relationship between the affective, behavioral, and cognitive components of attitude. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 5*(1), 12-30. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0022-1031\(69\)90003-1](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0022-1031(69)90003-1)
- Pena, A. I. P., Jamilena, D. M. F., & Molina, M. A. R. (2012). Validation of cognitive image dimensions for rural tourist destinations: a contribution to the management of rural tourist destinations. *Journal of Vacation Marketing, 18*(4), 261-273. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1356766712449351>
- Pike, S., & Ryan, C. (2004). Destination positioning analysis through a comparison of cognitive, affective, and conative perceptions. *Journal of Travel Research, 42*(4), 333-342. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0047287504263029>
- Preacher, K. J., & Hayes, A. F. (2004). SPSS and SAS procedures for estimating indirect effects in simple mediation models. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, and Computers, 36*(4), 717-731. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3758/BF03206553>
- Qu, H., Kim, L. H., & Im, H. H. (2011). A model of destination branding: integrating the concepts of the branding and destination image. *Tourism Management, 32*(3), 465-476. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2010.03.014>
- Quintal, V., Phau, I., & Polczynski, A. (2014). Destination brand image of Western Australia's South-West Region: Perceptions of local versus international tourists. *Journal of Vacation Marketing, 20*(1), 41-54. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1356766713490163>
- Raykov, T., & Marcoulides, G. A. (2006). *A first course in structural equation modeling* (2nd ed.). New Jersey, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Royo-Vela, M. (2009). Rural-cultural excursion conceptualization: A local tourism marketing management model based on tourist destination image measurement. *Tourism Management, 30*(3), 419-428. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2008.07.013>
- Russel, J. A., & Pratt, G. (1980). A description of the affective quality attributed to environments. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 38*(2), 311-322. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.38.2.311>
- Russel, J. A., Ward, L. M., & Pratt, G. (1981). Affective quality attributed to environments: A factor analytic study. *Environment and Behavior, 13*(3), 259-288. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0013916581133001>
- Russell, J. A. (1980). A circumplex model of affect. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 39*(6), 1161-1178. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/h0077714>
- San, M. H., & Rodriguez, D. B. I. A. (2008). Exploring the cognitive-affective nature of destination image and the role of psychological factors in its formation. *Tourism Management, 29*(2), 263-277. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2007.03.012>
- Schumacker, R. E., & Lomax, R. G. (2004). *A beginner's guide to structural equation modelling* (2nd ed.). New Jersey, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Sekaran, U. (2013). *Research methods for business: A skill building approach* (4th ed.). New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons Inc.
- Song, Z., Su, X., & Li, L. (2013). The indirect effects of destination image on destination loyalty intention through tourist satisfaction and perceived value: The bootstrap approach. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing, 30*(4), 386-409. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2013.784157>
- Stern, E., & Krakover, S. (1993). The formation of a composite urban image. *Geographical Analysis, 25*(2), 130-146. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1538-4632.1993.tb00285.x>
- Tasci, A. D. A., & Gartner, W. C. (2007). Destination image and its functional relationships. *Journal of Travel Research, 45*(4), 413-425. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0047287507299569>
- Tasci, A. D. A., Gartner, W. C., & Cavusgil, S. T. (2007). Conceptualization and operationalization of destination image. *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research, 31*(2), 194-223. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1096348006297290>

- Tavitiyaman, P., & Qu, H. (2013). Destination image and behavior intention of travelers to Thailand: The moderating effect of perceived risk. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 30(3), 169-185.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2013.774911>
- Wang, C. Y., & Hsu, M. K. (2010). The relationships of destination image, satisfaction, and behavioral intentions: An integrated model. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 27(8), 829-843.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2010.527249>
- Zeng, S., Chiu, W., Lee, C. W., Kang, H. W., & Park, C. (2015). South Korea's destination image: Comparing perceptions of film and nonfilm Chinese tourists. *Social Behavior and Personality*, 43(9), 1453-1462.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2224/sbp.2015.43.9.1453>

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>).