



The Roles of Memorable Tourism Experiences in Understanding Revisit

Gada Gizachew Wakjira

Department of Marketing Management, Bule Hora University, Bule Hora, Ethiopia

Email: gada.gizachew@bhu.edu.et

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ABSTRACT

The world economy was shifting to new ones. The tourism industry is also changing with new concepts. The local visitors' behavior has also changed from traditional ones to new ones in last few decades. Currently, Myanmar tourism industry mainly focused on exploring the experience economy for travelers. Thus, this study aims to examine the effect of memorable tourism experiences on revisit intention. The purposive sampling method was used in this study. The target respondents were travelers who had experience hiking. Although, the questionnaire was distributed to 150 people, only 140 of them were valid for this study. The descriptive analysis and multiple regression methods used to test the proposed hypotheses. This study found that refreshment, involvement, meaningfulness, and surprise experiences have a positively significant effect on revisit intention.

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INTRODUCTION

The world economy was shifting to an experienced economy. (Pine, 1998) argued that businesses tire of selling memorable experiences for customers in a service economy. In other words, consumers were no longer constant simply buying products, they desire to buy experiences. In fact, today's business environment brings the opportunities for consumers to make many choices. Consumers touch the memorable things created by firms when they make purchase decisions. Businesses find that ways to create memorable interactions with customers are important for the experience economy (Hidayah, 2022; Hidayah et al., 2023; Iskanto & Rahmalia, 2023; Setiawan et al., 2022; Yulihardi et al., 2022). Today, the tourism industry is shifting to provide memorable experiences to tourists. This movement started when tourist destinations recognized that they needed to offer more than historical places, sun, sand, and sea to attract visitors. The experience economy has become the major focal point for the tourism industry by competing to offer the unique experiences. Thus, memorable tourism experiences have the high interest topic for scholars since a few decades ago (Setiasih & Dandono, 2022).

Tourism practitioners and specialists try to innovate the travel package in various forms. (Tureac, 2008) categorized the types of tourism by using various criteria. According to the Tureac research works, there were nine criteria for grouping the tourism forms. These criteria were the initial area and destination, number of participants, organizational criteria, criterion season, temporal criterion, transportation vehicle, social criterion, age and occupation of the criterion, and type of destination (Setiawan et al., 2022; Tricahyono et al., 2023).

In Myanmar, domestic travelers' keen interest in traveling to the famous pagodas in the past. The traveling behavior of domestic travelers was changing in those days. Domestic travelers seek out new destinations for exciting and memorable experiences. Hiking and trekking are the newly forms of travel for domestic travelers. Domestic tourists want to get new exposure for traveling by testing the new mode of travel that is popular in Myanmar. According to the beautiful natural sense, cool weather, hospitality mindset of local residents, and low risk destination, hiking tourism in Kalaw (beautiful city of Southern State, Myanmar) has attracted both local and international tourists. The research on hiking

tourism of Kalaw township was limited, especially for memorable tourism experiences. Therefore, this research work tries to study the effect of memorable tourism experiences on the revisit intention of Kalaw hiking tourism in Myanmar.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Experience Economy

In the last years of the 20th century, Pine II, B.J., and Gilmore, J.H. (1998) wrote the new articles at Harvard Business Review. The name of this article was “Welcome to the Experience Economy”. This article focuses on how the world economy is changing in the real world. They introduced the term “service economy in economic and business literature. According to their explanations, experiences are an individual concern, particular ones depend on the person’s perceptions of events. It can reflect the response to the service delivery process of firms that are more difficult to control on their own.

(Zhang, 2010) contended that the emergence of an experience economy depends on the changing of contextual factors. Before Zhang's work, Knutson and Beck (2004) pioneered the three contextual factors for the experience economy, 1) shock of technology, 2) changing consumers’ buying behavior, 3) intensifying competition among firms. In the age of the experience economy, determining, designing, and delivering the appropriate service design with a greater focus on customers' emotions was critical for service firms.

Memorable Tourism Experience

The very first example of an experience economy was the tourism industry, which is evidenced in early-year literature (Cohen, 1979). In this age, many scholars advocate that tourism experience is a subjective emotional state of tourists (Larsen, S. (2007). In those literature works, memorable tourism experiences (MTEs) were organized from tourism experiences. There were many factors compromised for tourism experiences. According to Sharma, P., & Nayak, J. K. (2019) literature works, everything physically works, social factors, tourism services and products, and internal factors such as tourists' motivation, perceptions about tourism products can be recognized as memorable tourism experiences. The research scholars conducted the research to confirm the components of memorable tourism experiences (MTEs). Among these scholars, Kim et al (2012). developed the 7-component MTEs scale, and Chandral et al. (2015) introduced the 10 components for MTEs scale. After these two scholars' groups, various researchers developed the various components in later studies for MTEs. This study highlighted the 8 components for MTEs using 29 indicators. These 8 components and working definitions are shown in Table (1).

Revisit Intention

Ajzen (1991) developed the theory of planned behavior that stated the human behavioral intention. These explanations well work for analyzing the human behavior regard with social sciences. This TPB (theory of planned behavior) tries to explain consumer behavior in different context. Among of these different fields, concept of tourists’ revisit intention studied by (Tousn et al., 2015). We can simply define the revisit intention as repeat visit to one destination for different purposes. Moreover, various scholars try to define the concept of revisit intentions of tourists. Gitelson & Crompton (1984) found that revisit intention is an important factor for the tourism industry. As mentioned above, re-visit can refer as re-consumption of tourists’ products. The various literature works developed the various factors that influence the revisitation intentions of tourists. This study examines the effect of memorable tourism experiences on the revisitation intentions of tourists. According to this literature, the following hypothesis developed for this study:

H1 : Hedonism has a significant and positive effect on the revisitation intentions of tourists.

H2 : Novelty has a significant and positive effect on the revisitation intentions of tourists.

H3 : Refreshment has a significant and positive effect on the revisitation intentions of tourists.

H4 : Meaningfulness has a significant and positive effect on the revisitation intentions of tourists.

H5 : Knowledge has a significant and positive effect on the revisitation intentions of tourists.

H 6 : Involvement has a significant and positive effect on the revisitation intentions of tourists.

H 7 : Local culture has a significant and positive effect on the revisitation intentions of tourists.

H 8 : Surprising experiences have a significant and positive effect on the revisitation intentions of tourists.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is is designed as an explanatory research. This research work builds the conceptual frame by reviewing the previous literature. The survey method used for the data collection process. A structured questionnaire was used to measure the constructive variables in this study. For the memorable tourism experiences (MTEs), eight constructive variables and twenty-nine questions were used by combining the two scholars' works, namely Kim et al. and Chandaral. The questions for revisit intention were six items created by reviewing the previous research works. The self-determinist technique used to collect the required data. This research work used the Cronbach alpha value for the reliability of collected data. Descriptive analysis was also employed for analyze the collected data. This study majority used the correlation test and multiple regression analysis test for the proposed research hypothesis.

Table (1) Scale Development of Memorable Tourism Experiences

Scale	Code	Definitions	Indicators	Source
Hedonism	Hedo 1	Hedonism means pleasure, enjoyment and delight of person. Hedonism factors, in the context of this study refer to thrill, enjoyment, excitement and participation in activities .	I really excited this trip	Kim et al .(2012)
	Hedo 2		I really enjoined this trip	
	Hedo 3		I enjoined these trips activities	
	Hedo 4		I sense adventure for new experiences	
Novelty	Nov 1	Quality of being new and difference ones that has not been experience in previous.	I want get new experiences	Kim et al .(2012)
	Nov 2		I have new experience during this trip	
	Nov 3		This trip experience is unique	
	Nov 4		I get life -time experience	
Refreshment	Ref 1	Psychological benefits from travel experiences	This trip revitalizes to me.	Kim et al .(2012)
	Ref 2		I enjoined the sense of freedom	
	Ref 3		I refresh my feeling during this trip	
	Ref 4		This trip liberating my thoughts	
Meaningfulness	Mean 1	Participation in tourist activities and purchasing	I was inspired during this trip	Kim et al .(2012)

	Mean 2	tourism products may improve person's well-being and learn more about one self.	I learned about myself during this trip.	
	Mean 3		I did something important during this trip	
	Mean 4		I did something meaningful during this trip.	
Knowledge	Know 1	Complete involve in tourism activities that promote the gaining of new knowledge	I can explore new things during this trip.	Kim et al. (2012)
	Know 2		I gain knowledge during this trip.	
	Know 3		I tough new culture during this trip	
Involvement	Invo 1	Involvement defined as a reinforcement of affective feelings.	I visited a place where I really wanted to go.	Kim et al (2012)
	Invo 2		I enjoyed activities which I really wanted to go.	
	Invo 3		I highly interested the main activities of this trip	
Local Culture	Lo 1	This study defines the local culture as how tourists interact with life style of local people and	Good impressions about the local people.	Kim et al . (2012)
	Lo 2		Closely experienced the local culture.	
	Lo 3		Local people in destinations were more friendly.	
	Lo 4		I really like the local food culture	
Surprising Experience	Se 1	Unplanned discoveries, unintended experiences, unexpected outcomes during trip.	Unexpected good incidents, experiences during the trip	Chandaral (2015)
	Se 2		Certain random things that surprised me during the trip	

	Se 3		Unexpected benefits or advantages during the trip	

Source : Author's Compilation (2023)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

(a) Profile of Respondents

The questionnaire was distributed to 150 respondents. The answers of 140 respondents were valid, and we ignored the rest (10 respondents) because they were not incomplete answers to the survey questionnaire. Thus, the valid response rate is 93.3%. Most of the respondents were female (75%), their age mostly spread around 31- 40 (34%), most of them were graduated (48%) and have been working for corporate staff (51%). The other things of demographic contents depicted in Table (2).

Table (2) Demographic Profile of Respondents

Sr No.	Particular	Number	Percentage
1.	Gender		
	Female	105	75%
	Male	35	25%
2.	Age		
	21 – 30	36	26%
	31 – 40	47	34%
	41 – 50	37	26%
	Above 50	20	14%
3.	Occupation		
	Corporate Staff	51	36%
	Government Staff	19	14%
	Students	33	23%
	Own Business	37	27%
4.	Education Background		
	High School	7	5%
	Collage / University	33	24%
	Graduate	68	48%
	Post Graduate	32	23%
	Total	140	100%

Source : Survey Data (2023)

(b) Reliability Analysis

Table (4) presents the reliability of each variable that used in this study. This study used the Cronbach's alpha analysis on the dependent and independent variables in order to determine the reliability of the instrument is used to measure the internal consistency of test. The coefficient of reliability reaches between "0" and "1". The internal consistency of variables better when the value of Cronbach alpha near to "1". The Cronbach value of each scale items shown in Table (4).

Table (4) Reliability Analysis

Sr No.	Variable	No. of items	Question Types	Cronbach Alpha value
1	Hedonism	4	5 points Likert scale	0.857

2	Refreshment	4	5 points Likert scale	0.948
3	Novelty	4	5 points Likert scale	0.883
4	Involvement	4	5 points Likert scale	0.890
5	Meaningfulness	4	5 points Likert scale	0.863
6	Knowledge	4	5 points Likert scale	0.583
7	Local Culture	4	5 points Likert scale	0.800
8	Surprise Experiences	4	5 points Likert scale	0.560
9	Revisit Intention	4	5 points Likert scale	0.814

Source : Survey Data (2023)

(c) Correlation Analysis on Memorable Tourism Experiences (MTEs) and Revisit Intention

In this section, we are going to examine the relationship between dependent and independent variables. Memorable tourism experiences (MTEs) used as independent variables, comprised with 8 cohort variables, and revisit intention was assumed as a dependent variable. For this study, the Pearson correlation analysis technique was applied in order to test the relationship of dependent variable and independent variables. Saunders & Lewis (2012) proposed using the Pearson correlation coefficient to test the linear relationship between dependent and independent variables. This coefficient is normally denoted with the letter “r”. The value of “r” near to “0” means that the data do not correlate with each other. In other side, the value of “r” near to “+1 or – 1” means that it may be a positive or negative relationship with each other’s. The results of this analysis are mentioned in Table (5).

Table (5) Correlation between MTEs and Revisit Intention

Variables	N	Hedonism	Refreshment	Novelty	Involvement	Meaningfulness	Knowledge	Local Culture	Surprise Experiences	Revisit Intention
Hedonism	140	1	.865*	.765*	.771*	.516*	.522*	.583*	.575*	.763*
Refreshment	140		1	.737*	.737*	.423*	.471*	.523*	.542*	.773*
Novelty	140			1	.815*	.642*	.597*	.561*	.583*	.698*
Involvement	140				1	.697*	.569*	.621*	.648*	.740*
Meaningfulness	140					1	.576	.617	.702	.516
Knowledge	140						1	.641	.617	.574
Local Culture	140							1	.666	.621
Surprise Experiences	140								1	.704*
Revisit Intention	140									1

Source : Survey Data (2023)

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed)

According to the result of correlation analysis, the correlation range of dependent variable and independent variable was rounded to “1,” which indicates the strong relationship between memorable tourism experiences (MTEs) and revisit intention.

(d) Regression Analysis on the Effect of MTEs on Revisit Intention

The regression analysis employed to examine the effect of memorable tourism experiences (MTEs) on revisit intention of visitors to Kalaw hiking trips. The multiple regression model for the research hypotheses was developed as follows-

$$Y_i = b_0 + b_1X_{1i} + b_2X_{2i} + b_3X_{3i} + b_4X_{4i} + b_5X_{5i} + X_{6i} + X_{7i} + X_{8i} + e_i$$

Whereas:

Y_i = mean of revisit intention for i^{th} respondents.

X_{1i} = mean of hedonism

X_{2i} = mean of refreshment

X_{3i} = mean of novelty

X_{4i} = mean of involvement

X_{5i} = mean of meaningfulness

X_{6i} = mean of knowledge

X_{7i} = mean of local culture

X_{8i} = mean of surprise experience

The results presented in Table (6) highlight the fitness of the regression model in explaining the study phenomena. The attributes of MTEs determined to be the determinant factors for revisit intention. This is supported by coefficient determination of R square of 75%. This means that MTEs attribute 75% variations in the dependent variable, which is revisited intention. The result of this model fitness is described in Table (6).

Table (6) Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics			
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2
1	.863 ^a	.745	.729	.47931	.745	47.805	8	131

Source : Survey Data (2023)

Table (7) provides the results of regression coefficients that examine the effect of MTEs on revisit intention. This result highlighted the refreshment, surprise experience, and revisit intention are positively significant related ($\beta = .221$, $p = .003$), ($\beta = .365$, $p = .000$) at 1% level. The table further indicates that involvement, meaningfulness, and revisit intention are positively related ($\beta = .172$, $p = .045$), ($\beta = .166$, $p = .030$) at 5 % level. Thus, the optimal model for this research is: revisit Intention = .288 + .221 refreshment + .172 involvement + .166 meaningfulness + .365 surprise experience.

Table (7) Regression Coefficient

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error		
(Constant)	.288	.152	1.889	.061
Hedonism mean	.116	.084	1.389	.167
Refreshment mean	.221***	.072	3.071	.003
Novelty mean	.050	.090	.559	.577
Involvement mean	.172**	.085	2.028	.045
Meaningfulness mean	.166**	.075	-2.198	.030
Knowledge mean	.066	.066	.992	.323
LC mean	.077	.068	1.136	.258
Surprise experience mean	.365***	.077	4.723	.000

Source : Survey Data (2023) *** : significant at 1% level ** : Significant at 5% level

(e) Hypothesis Testing

This section discussed the hypothesis testing of the study variables. The rule of thumb was to accept the proposed hypothesis if the independent variables (attributes of MTEs) significant relationship with the dependent variable. The significance was tested at the critical P value of 0.05. Table 8 presents the hypothesis testing.

Sr No.	Hypothesis	Rule	P Value	Comment
1	H1 : Hedonism has a significant and positive effect on revisit intention of tourists.	Accept H1 if P value < 0.05	.167	The alternative hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, hedonism has no significant effect on revisit intention.
2	H2 : Novelty has a significant and positive effect on revisit intention of tourists	Accept H2 if P value < 0.05	.577	The alternative hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, the novelty has no significant effect on revisit intention
3	H3 : Refreshment has a significant and positive effect on revisit intention of tourists.	Accept H3 if P value < 0.05	.003	The alternative hypothesis was accepted. Therefore, refreshment has a positively significant effect on revisit intention
4	H4 : Meaningfulness has a significant and positive effect on revisit intention of tourists.	Accept H4 if P value < 0.05	.030	The alternative hypothesis was accepted. Therefore, meaningfulness has a positively significant effect on revisit intention
5	H5 : Knowledge has a significant and positive effect on revisit intention of tourists.	Accept H5 if P value < 0.05	.323	The alternative hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, knowledge has no significant effect on revisit intention
6	H 6 : Involvement has a significant and positive effect on revisit intention of tourists.	Accept H6 if P value < 0.05	.045	The alternative hypothesis was accepted. Therefore, involvement has a positively significant effect on revisit intention
7	H 7 : Local culture has a significant and positive effect on revisit intention of tourists.	Accept H7 if P value < 0.05	.258	The alternative hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, local culture has no significant effect on revisit intention
8	H 8 : Surprising experiences have a significant and positive effect on revisit intention of tourists.	Accept H8 if P value < 0.05	.000	The alternative hypothesis was accepted. Therefore, surprise experience has a positively significant effect on revisit intention

Source : Author's Work (2023)

CONCLUSION

As a pioneering study for the Myanmar tourism industry, this research tries to examine the effect of memorable tourism experiences (MTEs) on the revisit intention of local visitors to Kalaw hiking. The correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis tests were conducted to examine the proposed research hypothesis. Thus, this research concludes with the following points: the first is that refreshment and surprise experiences have a significant positive effect on revisit intention at 1% level. The second is that involvement and meaningfulness have a positive and significant effect on revisit intention at the 5% level.

(a) Recommendation

Based on these findings, this study recommends that tour firms develop travel packages for visitors that seem to refresh their traveling moods. Moreover, tour practitioners can create tour packages that surprise visitors during their hiking journey. For example, creating events that excited the visitors. The other recommendation for the local authority is to create the necessary tourist infrastructure for visitors to be more convince during their trips. For instance, make the safety zone for hiking destination and so on.

(b) Areas for further Studies

This study sought to find the effect of memorable tourism experiences on Kalaw hiking tours. Thus, further studies can also be considered for other tourism destinations in Myanmar, such as Pyin Oo Lwin, Hpa An . Additionally, other studies should focus on effecting on revisit intention, such as destination image, perceived risk, tourist satisfaction, and so on.

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