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The Influence of Tourism Destination Components on Tourists' Visit Intention from a Tourism Economics Perspective in Malioboro

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Abstract: Tourists' visiting intention is an important indicator of destination sustainability and competitiveness. This study aims to analyze the effects of attraction, accessibility, amenities, and ancillary services on tourists' visiting intention. A quantitative approach was employed using a survey method, in which primary data were collected through structured questionnaires distributed to tourists visiting the study destination. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression, supported by partial significance testing (t-test) and simultaneous testing (F-test). The results indicate that all independent variables have a positive and statistically significant effect on tourists' visiting intention. Among these variables, amenities show the strongest influence, followed by accessibility and ancillary services, while attraction has a significant but relatively weaker effect compared to the other variables. These findings suggest that tourists' visiting intention is not solely driven by the attractiveness of the destination, but is largely determined by the quality of the experience perceived during the visit, particularly in terms of facility comfort and ease of access. Simultaneously, attraction, accessibility, amenities, and ancillary services are proven to have a significant combined effect on visiting intention, indicating that tourists' decisions are shaped by the integrated interaction of multiple destination components. This study implies that destination development strategies should prioritize improvements in amenities and accessibility while maintaining the quality of attractions and ancillary services. The findings are expected to serve as a reference for destination managers and future researchers in developing tourism strategies that are oriented toward enhancing tourists' experiences.

Keywords: Tourist Attraction, Accessibility, Amenities, Ancillary Services, Visiting Intention.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism can contribute significantly to a country's economic growth (Sokhanvar & Jenkins, 2022). The tourism sector makes a substantial contribution to a country's gross

domestic product, increases employment opportunities, generates foreign exchange earnings, and serves as a strategy for economic diversification (Lee, 2021; Rahman et al., 2022). In the context of sustainable development, tourism development needs to be managed in a planned manner so that the resulting economic benefits are aligned with social interests and the preservation of local culture. Therefore, the quality of tourism destination management becomes a key factor in maintaining tourism competitiveness and the sustainability of its long-term economic contribution.

Indonesia, as a country with diverse natural, cultural, and historical resources, has enormous tourism potential to be developed. However, the magnitude of this potential does not automatically guarantee the success of a tourism destination, as success is largely determined by the destination's ability to provide high-quality tourism experiences to visitors (Gato et al., 2022). Suboptimal destination management may reduce the quality of tourists' experiences and have an impact on satisfaction and visit intention. Along with the growth of the tourism industry and the development of creative tourism, local destination management is required to implement innovative and adaptive strategies in order to create positive and sustainable tourism experiences.

In this context, the quality of the tourist experience is closely related to the performance of destination components that form the tourism system as a whole. Destination components, which include attractions, accessibility, amenities, and supporting services, play a role in determining the extent to which a destination is able to provide comfort, convenience, and added value to tourists during their visit. Imbalances or weaknesses in any of these components may reduce the overall quality of the tourism experience, even if the destination possesses strong attraction potential. Therefore, integrated management of destination components is an essential prerequisite for creating high-quality and sustainable tourism experiences.

One indicator of successful tourism destination management is an increase in tourists' intention to visit and revisit. Visit intention represents tourists' behavioral tendencies formed based on perceptions and experiences while being at a tourism destination (KR et al., 2023; (Jumiati et al., 2025). Positive experiences encourage tourists to revisit and recommend the destination to others. Conversely, negative experiences may reduce visit intention even when the destination has strong attractions.

In tourism studies, destination quality is often measured through the main components forming the tourism product, commonly referred to as the 4A concept, namely Attraction, Accessibility, Amenities, and Ancillary Services (Ambarwati & Munawaroh, 2023). Attractions are related to the main appeal offered by a destination, accessibility refers to the ease with which tourists can reach the location, amenities are associated with supporting facilities, while ancillary services relate to additional services and tourism management institutions. These four components are interrelated and collectively influence tourists' perceptions and satisfaction. If one of these components does not function properly, the quality of the tourist experience may decline.

Malioboro is one of the most well-known cultural heritage areas and serves as a major landmark of Yogyakarta City. This area holds a highly strategic position as it is located in the city center and functions as a hub for various social, economic, and cultural activities. Malioboro Street is also recognized as part of the "Philosophical Axis" that connects Tugu Yogyakarta, the Yogyakarta Palace, and Panggung Krapyak. The Philosophical Axis is interpreted as a representation of the journey of human existence, beginning with birth, followed by the process of maturation, and ultimately returning to the Creator (Al Fajar et al., 2024). The uniqueness of these historical and philosophical values has led Malioboro to develop as a public space that is consistently crowded with tourists.

As a consequence of this status, the high demand from tourists visiting Malioboro has triggered the emergence of various activities and dynamics within the area. Local communities

actively participate in meeting tourists' needs by providing various products and services, such as culinary offerings, clothing, handcrafted souvenirs, and transportation services, including bicycles, pedicabs, and horse-drawn carriages (Al Fajar et al., 2024). On the other hand, the increasing number of tourists has encouraged business actors to develop tourism-supporting facilities, such as multi-story hotels and modern shopping centers, which has led to increased traffic intensity in the Malioboro area (Wibisono, 2023).

In the past, Malioboro was often associated with chaotic, crowded, and poorly organized conditions. The high density of street vendors, irregular vehicle parking, and limited space for pedestrians frequently caused discomfort for tourists. Rapid and sporadic shifts in land-use functions also pushed Malioboro toward increasing commercialization, and in some sections, the burden has exceeded the area's capacity and carrying capacity (Dinas PUPESDM Provinsi DIY, 2019). If these conditions were left unaddressed, negative impacts on tourist satisfaction and visit intention would be unavoidable. Therefore, the Regional Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta implemented an area revitalization program as an effort to reorganize and rejuvenate Malioboro, while also supporting the proposal of the Philosophical Axis as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site, so that Malioboro's function as a historic city center could be re-emphasized (Al Fajar et al., 2024).

Along with the implementation of area management policies, Malioboro has undergone significant changes through the reorganization of street vendors, the widening of pedestrian pathways, traffic regulation, and the improvement of public facilities, making the area more orderly, comfortable, and tourist-friendly. These changes are expected to enhance the overall quality of the 4A components (attractions, accessibility, amenities, and supporting services), thereby providing a more positive tourism experience. However, the actual impact of area restructuring on tourists' visit intention needs to be examined empirically, considering that not all policies are always positively received by tourists. Therefore, analyzing the influence of the 4A components on visit intention is essential as a basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the Malioboro area management policy.

A quantitative approach using multiple linear regression analysis is considered relevant for objectively measuring the factors influencing tourists' visit intention. By utilizing primary data obtained directly from tourists in the Malioboro area, the relationship between various aspects of area management and visit intention can be systematically analyzed. This approach allows researchers to identify the most influential factors in shaping tourists' visit intention. The results of the analysis are expected to provide a clear overview of the main factors determining tourists' intention to visit the Malioboro area after revitalization.

Based on the above discussion, this study is important to conduct in order to understand the influence of the 4A components on tourists' visit intention in the Malioboro Tourism Area after revitalization. This research is expected to contribute academically to the development of urban tourism studies, particularly related to the evaluation of tourism destination management. In addition, the findings are expected to serve as a consideration for the government and area managers in formulating future Malioboro management policies. Thus, the development of the Malioboro area can be carried out sustainably and oriented toward tourist satisfaction and visit intention.

Theoretical Basis

Consumer Behavior

Consumer behavior is a branch of economics and marketing that examines how individuals, groups, and organizations make decisions in purchasing, using, evaluating, and consuming goods and services to fulfill their needs and desires (Wardhana, 2024). Consumer behavior theory fundamentally seeks to explain the reasons behind consumer behavior patterns as reflected in the law of demand. In this context, the theory addresses two main questions:

first, why consumers tend to purchase more goods when prices decrease and reduce their purchases when prices increase; and second, how consumers determine the quantity and combination of goods to be purchased by considering their limited income (Mauliddah et al., 2021).

From a tourism perspective, consumer behavior theory is applied to understand tourist satisfaction by positioning destinations as products and tourists as consumers (Solomon, 2020). This approach allows destination managers to analyze how tourists' perceptions, expectations, and experiences are formed throughout the tourism consumption process. Tourist satisfaction becomes the primary objective of destination management because it is closely associated with long-term benefits, such as increased revisit rates and the formation of a positive destination image (Wijaya, 2020). The level of tourist satisfaction is influenced by the overall quality of the tourism product offered. Tourism products are understood as the synergy of tourists' experiences with diverse tourism components within a destination (Hadi, 2019).

Tourist Visit Intention

Visit intention intersects with consumer purchase intention, representing a psychological drive that encourages tourists to revisit a destination, which is influenced by the quality of experience and the level of prior satisfaction (Novitaningtyas et al., 2022). Destination components such as attractions, accessibility, core facilities, and service quality have a positive relationship with tourist satisfaction, which subsequently becomes a strong predictor of tourists' visit intention (Ambarwati & Munawaroh, 2023; (Sugiama, Suhartanto, LU, REDIYASA, et al., 2024). Other studies also emphasize that tourist satisfaction is a central variable in tourism literature for explaining loyalty behavior and visit intention (LE & LE, 2020), where positive perceptions of travel experiences and destination satisfaction contribute significantly to tourists' decisions to revisit and recommend destinations to others (Respati et al., 2025). Conversely, tourist dissatisfaction may reduce revisit intention and encourage the spread of negative word of mouth (PAI et al., 2019).

Tourism Product

Tourism products are a combination of tangible and intangible elements packaged within a travel sequence and can only be fully experienced when the entire sequence provides a positive experience for tourists (Apriliyanti et al., 2020). Essentially, tourism products are intangible in nature because they are formed from various complementary elements that correspond to the type and characteristics of the tourist journey. The attributes of tourism products, when integrated, determine the tourist experience, which subsequently influences satisfaction and visit intention (Dimić & Radivojević, 2017).

Tourism components such as attractions, accessibility, core facilities, and supporting services play a strategic role in shaping tourist satisfaction and the intention to revisit (Sugiama, Suhartanto, LU, Rediyasa, et al., 2024). Numerous studies indicate that optimal and integrated management of attraction components, facilities, accessibility, and supporting services is able to enhance tourist satisfaction levels (Ardiansyah et al., 2023). Tourism attractions play an important role in introducing the leading potential of a region to local communities and tourists alike.

Hypothesis

Based on theoretical reviews and empirical findings from previous studies, this research formulates hypotheses to examine the influence of the main tourism components on tourists' visit intention.

1. H1. Tourism attractions have a positive effect on tourist' visit intention.

Tourism attractions play a role in providing important information to local communities regarding tourism potential and the ease of access to regional attractions (Dumitrașcu et al., 2023). In addition, attractions, together with accessibility and core facilities, are determinants of tourist satisfaction and revisit intention (Sugiama, Suhartanto, LU, Rediyasa, et al., 2024).

2. H2. Accessibility has a positive effect on tourists' visit intention.
   Tourists' visit intention is influenced by attractions, amenities, accessibility, and supporting services that collectively shape the overall visit experience (Ardiansyah et al., 2023). The recreational amenity experience model also emphasizes aspects of health, recreation, and cultural aesthetic values in tourism activities (Lin et al., 2025).
3. H3. Amenities have a positive effect on tourists' visit intention
   The availability and quality of amenities, such as recreational facilities, accommodation, and other supporting facilities, play a role in shaping a comfortable and enjoyable tourism experience, thereby potentially increasing tourist satisfaction (Ardiansyah et al., 2023; Lin et al., 2025).
4. H4. Supporting services have a positive effect on tourists' visit intention.
   Adequate supporting services, including tourism information, security, and destination management, are factors that contribute to tourist satisfaction, particularly in supporting the smooth implementation of tourism activities (Ismail & Rohman, 2019; Ardiansyah et al., 2023).
5. H5. Attractions, accessibility, amenities, and supporting services simultaneously have a positive effect on tourists' visit intention

METHODS

Data

The type of data used in this study is primary data, obtained directly by the researchers through the distribution of questionnaires to respondents who met the research criteria. The research instrument was designed in the form of closed-ended questions and measured using a 1–5 Likert scale, which is commonly employed in quantitative research to objectively measure respondents' attitudes, perceptions, and opinions. The use of a Likert scale enables researchers to systematically and consistently quantify tourists' perceptions of the phenomena under study (Biasetton et al., 2024). In addition, this study also utilizes secondary data as supporting data obtained from official documents, reference books, and scientific journal articles to strengthen the theoretical foundation and empirical context of the research.

The sampling technique applied was non-probability sampling, considering that the exact population size of tourists visiting Malioboro is unknown. Sample determination was conducted using snowball sampling, a technique that begins with initial respondents and expands through referrals to subsequent respondents who meet the research criteria (Ting et al., 2025). Data collection was carried out online via the Google Form platform and distributed to tourists who had visited the Malioboro area. All questionnaire items were closed-ended with limited response options, facilitating ease of response for participants and supporting more accurate and consistent quantitative data analysis.

Analysis Method

Data analysis employed multiple linear regression to examine the simultaneous influence of several independent variables on tourists' visit intention, as this method is effective in explaining causal relationships in quantitative research (Sinambela, 2021).

$$Y=\alpha+\beta_1X_1+\beta_2X_2+\beta_3X_3+\beta_4X_4+\varepsilon$$

Y = Tourists' visit intention
X_1 = Tourism attractions
X_2 = Accessibility
X_3 = Amenities
X_4 = Supporting services
α = Constant
$\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\beta_4$ = Regression coefficients
ε = Error term

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Classical Assumption Test

Before conducting multiple linear regression analysis, classical assumption tests were performed to ensure that the regression model met the required statistical assumptions.

Normality Test

The normality test aims to determine whether the residuals in a regression model have a normal distribution.

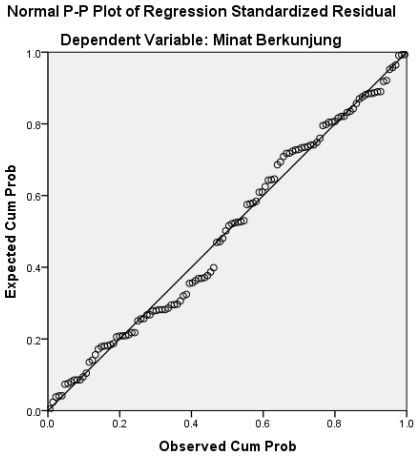
Table 1. Normality Test Kolmogorov-Smirnov
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		118
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.83860339
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.074
	Positive	.074
	Negative	-.060
Test Statistic		.074
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.155[c]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Source: Processed data, 2026

Based on the results of the One-Sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov test, the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value was 0.155 > 0.05, indicating that the residuals in this study are normally distributed. In addition, the Normal P–P Plot shows that the distribution of residual points follows the diagonal line, which further supports the conclusion that the data meet the normality assumption.



Source: Processed data, 2026

Figure 1. Normality Test P-Plot

Multicollinearity Test & Heteroscedasticity

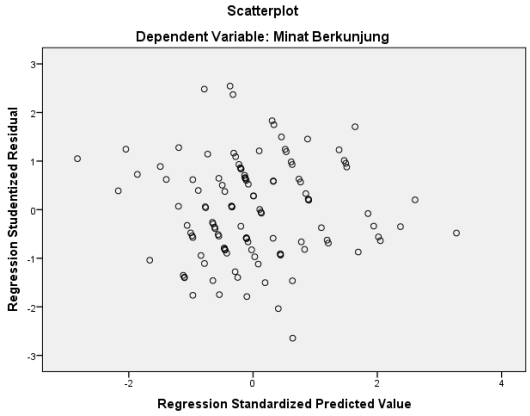
Multicollinearity and heteroskedasticity tests were conducted to ensure that the regression model is free from strong correlations among independent variables and from issues of unequal residual variance.

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test & Heteroscedasticity

Multicollinearity			Heteroscedasticity
Variable	**Tolerance**	**VIF**	**Collinearity Statistics**
Constant			
Attraction	.332	3.012	.874
Accessibility	.397	2.519	.321
Amenities	.449	2.227	.110
Support Services	.382	2.618	.944

Source: Processed data, 2026

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test, all variables have tolerance values greater than 0.01 and VIF values less than 10, indicating that multicollinearity does not occur in the regression model. The heteroskedasticity test results show that the significance values of all variables are greater than 0.05 and are supported by the scatterplot, which displays a random distribution of residual points without a specific pattern, indicating that the model is free from heteroskedasticity.



Source: Processed data, 2026

Figure 2. Scatterplot graph

Test Results

Table 3 presents the results of the estimated regression coefficients, showing the direction and magnitude of the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable in the research model.

Table 3. Multiple Linear Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
		B	Std. Error	Beta
1	Constant	.089	.454	
	Attraction	.261	.058	.247
	Accessibility	.242	.047	.262
	Amenities	.279	.042	.311
	Support Services	.233	.047	.253

Source: Processed data, 2026

Based on the regression results, the variables of attraction, accessibility, amenities, and supporting services have positive regression coefficients, indicating that improvements in each of these variables will increase the dependent variable. Among them, amenities show the strongest influence on the dependent variable, with a coefficient value of 0.279 and a beta of 0.311. Furthermore, accessibility and supporting services exhibit a moderate level of influence, with beta values of 0.262 and 0.253, respectively. Meanwhile, the attraction variable has the weakest effect, with a coefficient of 0.261 and a beta of 0.247. Overall, tourists' visit intention is influenced by a combination of destination components that complement each other in shaping the overall tourism experience.

Partial Test (t Test)

The t-test is conducted to determine the extent to which each independent variable partially affects the dependent variable in the multiple linear regression model.

Table 4. Partial test (t)

Model		t	Sig.
1	Constant	.196	.845
	Attraction	4.473	.000
	Accessibility	5.201	.000
	Amenities	6.563	.000
	Support Services	4.924	.000

Source: Processed data, 2026

The t-test results indicate that the attraction variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable, as shown by a t-value of 4.473 with a significance level of 0.000 (< 0.05). In addition, the accessibility, amenities, and supporting services variables are also proven to have a significant partial effect, with t-values of 5.201, 6.563, and 4.924, respectively, and significance levels of 0.000. These findings confirm that each destination component contributes to influencing tourists' visit intention. Therefore, all independent variables in this research model are partially proven to have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

Simultaneous test (F test)

The simultaneous test (F-test) is used to determine whether all independent variables jointly affect the dependent variable in a regression model.

Table 5. Simultaneous test (F)

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	638.092	4	159.523	219.080	.000[b]
	Residual	82.281	113	.728		
	Total	720.373	117			

a. Dependent Variable: Tourists' visit intention

b. Predictors: (Constant), Ancillary, Amenity, Accessibility, Attraction

Source: Processed data, 2026

The F-test results show that the calculated F-value is 219.080 with a significance level of 0.000, which is lower than the significance threshold of 0.05. This finding indicates that the regression model used is statistically significant. This means that all independent variables in the model have a simultaneous effect on the dependent variable. In other words, attraction, accessibility, amenities, and supporting services work together in influencing tourists' visit intention. Therefore, the regression model used in this study is considered appropriate for explaining the phenomenon under investigation.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

The Model Summary table presents the coefficient of determination, which is used to assess the ability of the independent variables to explain the overall variation of the dependent variable in the constructed research model.

Table 6. Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.941[a]	.886	.882	.853

a. Predictors: (Constant), Ancillary, Amenity, Accessibility, Attraction

b. Dependent Variable: Tourists' visit intention

Source: Processed data, 2026

The analysis results show that the R value of 0.941 indicates a very strong relationship between the independent variables and tourists' visit intention in the research model. The R Square value of 0.886 suggests that the model has a high explanatory power for the variation in the dependent variable. Meanwhile, the Adjusted R Square value of 0.882 indicates that the model remains stable and reliable. Thus, 88.2% of the variation in visit intention can be explained by the attraction, accessibility, amenities, and supporting services variables analyzed in this study. The remaining 11.8% is influenced by other factors outside the research model that were not examined and may affect tourists' visit intention.

Discussion

The Influence of Attractions on Tourists' visit intention

The partial test results indicate that the attraction variable has a significant effect on visit intention, as shown by a t-value of 4.473 with a significance level of 0.000 (< 0.05). This finding indicates that attractions are an important factor that directly influences tourists' decisions to visit a destination. Attractions serve as the main element that shapes the initial appeal of a tourism destination in the eyes of visitors. The stronger and more unique the attractions offered, the greater the tourists' intention to visit (Jumiati et al., 2025).

These findings show that, although attractions are not the variable with the highest influence compared to other variables in the model, improving the quality of attractions still plays a significant role in encouraging tourists' visit intention. Attractions function as an initial

triggering factor that shapes tourists' interest and positive perceptions of a destination, before being further influenced by other supporting factors. This result is in line with the studies of Marina et al. (2024) and Pratiwi (2023), which emphasize that destination attractions play a strategic role in building tourists' interest and initial responses, which can subsequently influence visit intention.

Consistent with the results of this study, the findings of Oktavia et al. (2023) show that tourism attractions significantly influence visit intention because they play a role in shaping tourists' perceptions and willingness to allocate their time and resources to visit a destination. In addition, Cahyani et al. (2023) emphasize that interest in natural beauty, cultural uniqueness, available facilities, the variety of tourism activities, and positive reviews from previous visitors collectively build positive perceptions of a destination. These perceptions subsequently encourage the emergence of visit intention and tourists' desire to experience the new offerings provided by the destination. Thus, although not the most dominant factor, attractions still play an important role in attracting tourists' interest and strengthening the competitiveness of tourism destinations.

The Influence of Accessibility on Tourists' visit intention

Based on the partial test results, the accessibility variable shows a calculated t-value of 5.201 with a significance level of 0.000, which is lower than 0.05. This result indicates that accessibility has a positive and significant effect on tourists' visit intention. These findings suggest that ease of access to tourism destinations, including road conditions, the availability of transportation, and the clarity of route information, is an important factor considered by tourists before making a visit. Good accessibility can reduce travel barriers and increase comfort, thereby encouraging a higher intention to visit.

The results of this study are consistent with the findings of Napitupulu et al. (2021), who state that tourism destinations with good accessibility, whether through public transportation or private vehicles, tend to have higher attractiveness for tourists. Ease of access allows tourists with limited time and mobility to reach destinations efficiently. In addition, research by Ariesta et al. (2020) shows that adequate accessibility can expand the tourism market reach, thereby attracting more potential visitors to a destination. These findings reinforce that accessibility plays an important role in shaping perceptions of travel convenience and comfort, which ultimately drive tourists' visit intention.

Based on the analysis results and supported by previous studies, it can be generally concluded that accessibility is an important factor in increasing tourists' visit intention, although it is not the sole determinant of visiting decisions. Easy, safe, and comfortable access can reduce travel barriers and enhance tourists' confidence in visiting tourism destinations. Therefore, improving accessibility should be pursued as part of destination development strategies to support increased visit intention and strengthen tourism competitiveness.

The Influence of Amenities on Tourists' visit intention

Based on the partial test results, the amenity variable shows a t-value of 6.563 with a significance level of 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05. These results indicate that amenities have a positive and significant effect on tourists' intention to visit. This finding demonstrates that the availability and quality of supporting facilities, such as toilet cleanliness, comfortable rest areas, parking availability, and other public facilities, are important factors considered by tourists when determining their intention to visit. Adequate amenities are able to enhance comfort while staying at a tourist destination, thereby encouraging tourists to be interested in making a visit (Jumiati et al., 2025).

Research conducted by Oktavia et al. (2023) shows that tourist attractions play a significant role in influencing visit intention because they shape tourists' perceptions and

desires to allocate their time and resources to visit a destination. Furthermore, Cahyani et al. (2023) emphasize that interest in natural beauty, cultural uniqueness, provided facilities, offered tourism activities, and positive reviews from previous visitors contribute to building positive perceptions of a destination. In the context of amenities, the availability and quality of facilities constitute an important part of the tourism experience perceived by visitors, as they strengthen impressions of comfort and attractiveness, thereby encouraging tourists' interest in experiencing new experiences at the destination.

In line with this, Salim et al. (2023) found that adequate facilities, such as spacious parking areas, clean toilets, rest areas, and other supporting services, can enhance the attractiveness of tourist destinations by creating a comfortable environment for visitors. This finding is reinforced by research conducted by Riwu et al. (2024), which shows that the availability of good facilities encourages visitors to feel more comfortable and motivated to revisit or recommend the destination to others. This condition indicates that amenities not only play a role in improving comfort but also indirectly encourage visit intention and support the sustainable growth of the tourism sector (Jumiati et al., 2025).

The Influence of Supporting Facilities on Tourists' visit intention

Based on the results of the partial test (t-test), the supporting services variable is proven to have a significant effect on the dependent variable with a t-value of 4.924 and a significance level of 0.000, which is smaller than the significance threshold of $\alpha = 0.05$. This finding indicates that supporting services make a tangible contribution to influencing tourists' visit intention through improving the quality of the travel experience. The presence of supporting facilities such as information centers, security, cleanliness, health facilities, and other auxiliary services becomes a statistically relevant factor in supporting the comfort and smoothness of tourists' activities. Thus, supporting services play an important role as complementary elements that strengthen the competitiveness and quality of tourist destinations (Jumiati et al., 2025).

The findings of this study indicate that the higher the level of visitor satisfaction, the better the supporting facilities consistently and sustainably perceived at the tourist destination. This condition confirms that supporting facilities play an important role in creating comfort, convenience, and smooth tourist activities during visits to a destination. These results are consistent with the study by Alvianna et al. (2020), which states that supporting facilities have a significant and positive effect on customer satisfaction in the tourism context. Therefore, the presence of adequate supporting services becomes an important factor in shaping a positive and memorable tourism experience for visitors (Jumiati et al., 2025).

Meanwhile, Pangayomaningrum et al. (2024) show that supporting variables have a strong influence on tourists' desire to make repeat visits. This finding indicates that supporting facilities not only affect temporary satisfaction but also contribute to visitor loyalty and the sustainability of tourist destinations. Furthermore, research by Ksissou et al. (2024) emphasizes that facilities and supporting services are strategic elements in tourism development planning and destination management decision-making. Therefore, strengthening supporting facilities becomes a crucial aspect of improving the competitiveness and sustainability of tourist destination management.

Simultaneous Influence on Tourists' visit intention

Based on the ANOVA test results as a simultaneous test, a significance value of 0.000 was obtained, which is smaller than the threshold of $\alpha = 0.05$. This result indicates that the regression model used in this study is statistically significant and feasible for further analysis. Thus, the variables of attraction, accessibility, amenity, and ancillary simultaneously influence tourists' visit intention. This finding confirms that visit intention is not formed by a single

factor independently but rather results from the interaction among destination components. This interaction reflects the complexity of tourists' decision-making processes when selecting a tourist destination (Jumiati et al., 2025).

The results also show that the four destination components work simultaneously in shaping tourists' perceptions and decisions to visit. Attractions serve as the initial trigger of interest, while accessibility determines the ease with which tourists can reach the destination. On the other hand, amenities and supporting services strengthen the tourism experience through comfort and service quality perceived by tourists during their stay at the destination. Imbalance in one component has the potential to reduce the effectiveness of other components in attracting visit intention. Therefore, tourist destination management requires an integrated approach capable of optimizing all components sustainably.

The findings of this study are consistent with the study by Pangayomaningrum et al. (2024), which states that the four independent variables simultaneously influence tourists' intention to travel. In addition, research by Daulay (2022) also supports these results by showing that although facilities and accessibility have relatively smaller effects, tourist attractions still play an important role in visitors' decision-making. This confirms that no single variable operates dominantly without the support of other variables. The integration among variables is the key to building the attractiveness of tourist destinations. Therefore, destination development needs to consider the synergy of all destination components to sustainably increase tourists' visit intention.

CONCLUSION

Based on the partial test results (t-test), all independent variables are proven to have a significant effect on tourists' visit intention. The amenity variable shows the strongest influence, reflected in the highest t-value, indicating that the quality and availability of facilities are the most determining factors in shaping visit intention. Furthermore, accessibility and supporting services also have significant and relatively strong influences, emphasizing the importance of ease of access and the presence of auxiliary services in creating a comfortable tourism experience. Meanwhile, attractions remain significant but with relatively weaker strength compared to other variables, thus mainly functioning as the initial trigger of tourists' interest.

Simultaneously, the ANOVA test results show that attraction, accessibility, amenities, and supporting services together have a highly significant influence on tourists' visit intention. These findings indicate that visit intention results from the interaction among tourist destination components, with amenities being the most prominent element in the model. However, this study is still limited to testing direct effects and has not considered psychological factors or tourists' subjective experiences. Therefore, future research is recommended to examine the role of mediating or moderating variables, such as satisfaction, destination image, or tourism experience, and to use qualitative approaches to deepen the understanding of the mechanisms underlying the formation of visit intention.

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