

# Influence of Regenerative Tourism Practices on Tourism Performance at Cangkuang Temple: The Role of Cultural Intelligence and Gastronomic Experience

Yusuf Tojiri<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Management, STIE Yasa Anggana Garut, Indonesia. Email: [hayus3.indonesia@gmail.com](mailto:hayus3.indonesia@gmail.com)

## ARTICLE HISTORY

**Received:** October 18, 2025

**Revised:** January 14, 2026

**Accepted:** January 20, 2026

## DOI

<https://doi.org/10.52970/grsse.v6i1.1801>

## ABSTRACT

Regenerative tourism is increasingly being promoted as a pathway to achieving sustainable and inclusive tourism performance, but its performance outcomes may depend on how visitors interact with local culture and culinary heritage. This study examines whether regenerative tourism practices directly improve tourism performance at Cangkuang Temple and whether this relationship operates through cultural intelligence and culinary experiences as mediating mechanisms and/or is reinforced through their moderating effects. A quantitative design was used with SEM-PLS (SmartPLS) to test the proposed relationships. Data were collected in 2024 from 385 tourists visiting Cangkuang Temple, Garut Regency, Indonesia, using purposive sampling and a 5-point Likert questionnaire. Results indicate that regenerative tourism practices do not significantly affect tourism performance directly, but improve tourism performance indirectly through higher cultural intelligence and enhanced culinary experiences. Furthermore, cultural intelligence strengthens the relationship between regenerative tourism practices and tourism performance, while the moderating effect of gastronomic experiences is not supported. These findings highlight that cultural learning and authentic local culinary encounters are critical levers for transforming regenerative initiatives into better destination performance. Practically, destination managers should integrate cultural interpretation and local gastronomy into regenerative tourism programmes to enhance tourist satisfaction and overall tourism performance.

**Keywords:** Regenerative Tourism, Cultural Intelligence, Gastronomic Experience, Tourism Performance.

## 1. Introduction

Tourism development has strategic relevance in realising inclusive and sustainable economic growth. The tourism sector is not only a driver of economic growth, but also has a high leverage effect on job creation, increasing local community income, and developing supporting sectors such as the creative economy, transportation, and MSMEs (Rini, et al., 2021; World Travel & Tourism Council, 2018; Thipsing, et al., 2022). Globally, the tourism industry contributes around 10% to total global employment. However, this sector is also vulnerable to various external threats such as economic crises, natural disasters, pandemics, and climate

change, which can affect tourist preferences and loyalty (World Travel & Tourism Council, 2018; Adruce, et al., 2021). In the Indonesian context, although many studies and policies focus on major icons such as Borobudur, many other local heritage sites have not received sufficient attention. Cangkuang Temple in Garut Regency is one such local cultural heritage site that has significant potential but also faces limitations in terms of promotion, infrastructure, and community integration in the tourism industry. Therefore, this study proposes a regenerative tourism development approach that is adaptive to the context of Cangkuang Temple, with the empowerment of local Sundanese culture and the strengthening of distinctive gastronomy as elements of attraction and destination differentiation.

The concept of regenerative tourism is gaining attention in contemporary tourism literature because it not only pursues sustainability but also seeks to restore and improve ecological, social, and cultural conditions that have been eroded by human activities (Miedes-Ugarte, et al., 2024; Dredge, et al., 2022; Salem et al., 2025). Unlike sustainable tourism, which focuses on mitigating negative impacts, regenerative tourism aims to create positive impacts through environmental restoration and cultural revitalisation (Putra & Juwita, 2022). In the context of local destinations such as Cangkuang Temple, the application of regenerative tourism must be integrated with local cultural knowledge and gastronomic practices as immersive elements. In this framework, the cultural intelligence of tourists is important because it allows them to better appreciate and absorb the diversity of local cultural values when interacting with the destination environment (Lauria, 2022). A better understanding of culture can strengthen the emotional connection between tourists and destinations, as well as deepen the travel experience. Meanwhile, local gastronomic experiences can serve as a "cultural catalyst" that engages tourists in cultural practices through taste, stories, and local ingredients (Utomo, Susanto, & Prawira, 2025). The study "More Than a Meal: Ethnic Gastronomy as Cultural Performance and Strategic Asset in Destination Competitiveness" shows that ethnic gastronomy has a significant influence on tourist satisfaction and destination appeal. Other studies also highlight the role of traditional food as a cultural tourism attraction (Soeroso & Susilo, 2014) and how local culture and local food reinforce each other in the development of gastronomic tourism in Indonesia (Yubianto, 2023).

This study aims to analyse how regenerative tourism practices can be applied in the Cangkuang Temple area and to what extent local gastronomic experiences and the cultural intelligence of tourists become mediating or moderating variables in improving destination tourism performance. This mediation-moderation analysis is important in order to reveal the mechanism of the relationship between practices (input) and outcomes (destination performance) in the local context. Thus, this study is expected to not only contribute to the development of regenerative tourism theory but also produce relevant practical strategy recommendations for local stakeholders in Garut.

## 2. Literature Review and Hypothesis Development

### 2.1. Regenerative Tourism and Tourism Performance

Regenerative tourism (RT) is a new paradigm in destination development that not only focuses on reducing negative impacts but also aims to restore, enrich, and give back more than what is taken (Miedes-Ugarte, Aznar, & Baños, 2023). RT emphasises the principles of place-based development, social justice, and local capacity building through the active involvement of stakeholders (Dredge, Hales, & Jamal, 2022). In operational practice, the accommodation sector spearheads the implementation of RT through the concept of regenerative hospitality, which involves changing business models, organisational culture, and value chain systems so that their impact is net positive for society and the environment (Inversini, Saul, Balet, & Schegg, 2024). Research by Bellato et al. (2025) shows that RT practices in Spain have succeeded in increasing local community participation and environmental quality through a community-based regenerative approach. In addition, Rehman et al. (2023) found that tourist involvement in regenerative activities, positive value perceptions, and quality of experience significantly influence tourist satisfaction and destination performance.

*H1. Regenerative tourism practices have a positive impact on tourism performance.*

## 2.2. Regenerative Tourism and Gastronomic Experiences

Regenerative gastronomy is defined as culinary practices that focus not only on food presentation, but also on cultural revitalisation, ecological sustainability, and the well-being of local communities (Orea-Giner & Alonso-Muñoz, 2022). Gastronomy in this context emphasises the use of local ingredients, the preservation of traditional recipes, and the involvement of local producers in the culinary supply chain. A systematic review by Alvarez et al. (2024) identified that gastronomic experiences consist of sensory, cognitive, affective, and social interaction dimensions that significantly influence destination image and tourist loyalty. Meanwhile, research by Medina et al. (2022) shows that regenerative gastronomic practices such as the chinampas farming system in Mexico can create ecological balance and strengthen socio-cultural relationships. Similar findings were also revealed by Rani and Bhartwal (2024), who emphasised that digitalisation can strengthen regenerative gastronomic practices through the authentic and sustainable promotion of local cuisine.

*H2. Regenerative tourism practices have a positive impact on gastronomic experiences.*

## 2.3. Regenerative Tourism and Cultural Intelligence (CQ)

The success of RT implementation depends on cross-cultural adaptability, which is realised through cultural intelligence (CQ), i.e. an individual's capacity to understand and interact effectively with other cultures (Ang & Van Dyne, 2015). Cave et al. (2022) emphasise the importance of transformational leadership in managing RT practices through collaboration across stakeholders with different cultural backgrounds. Furthermore, Hui et al. (2023) found that immersive technologies such as the metaverse can strengthen regenerative awareness and cross-cultural empathy by creating culture-based virtual experiences. Research by Caputo, Ayoko, and Amoo (2018) also shows that CQ enhances the effectiveness of cross-cultural collaboration and organisational innovation in the context of multicultural tourism.

*H3. Regenerative tourism practices have a positive effect on cultural intelligence (CQ).*

## 2.4. Gastronomic Experiences and Tourism Performance

Gastronomic experiences have evolved from mere culinary consumption to cultural and emotional meaning in tourism experiences (Richards, 2021). Pratt, Suntikul, and Agyeiwaah (2020) identified that gastronomic experience attributes such as food quality, authenticity, and local atmosphere significantly influence tourist satisfaction. Research by Hossain, Rahman, and Park (2024) proves that the quality of gastronomic experiences has a positive impact on tourist satisfaction and loyalty, while Şahin and Kılıçlar (2023) found that culinary experiences contribute to improving destination image and repeat visit intentions.

*H4. Gastronomic experiences positively influence tourism performance.*

## 2.5. Cultural Intelligence and Tourism Performance

Cultural intelligence (CQ) plays an important role in strengthening intercultural interactions in the tourism sector. Tourists with high CQ tend to be better able to understand and appreciate local culture, resulting in positive perceptions of the destination (Frías-Jamilena et al., 2018). Darvishmotevali, Altinay, and De Vita (2018) found that CQ, together with emotional intelligence, contributes to increased creativity and individual performance in the tourism industry. Abdoli et al. (2021) also emphasise that CQ reinforces the value of sustainable tourism through more authentic and meaningful experiences.

*H5. Cultural intelligence has a positive effect on tourism performance.*

#### 2.6. The Mediating Role of Gastronomic Experiences

Gastronomic experiences act as mediators between RT practices and tourism performance due to their ability to strengthen tourists' emotional connection with destinations (Ortega-Pérez et al., 2025). Hossain et al. (2024) show that high-quality culinary experiences increase satisfaction and positive word-of-mouth. Thus, gastronomy becomes a link between regenerative activities and destination performance outcomes.

*H6. Gastronomic experiences mediate the relationship between regenerative tourism practices and tourism performance.*

#### 2.7. The Mediating Role of Cultural Intelligence

Cultural intelligence can also act as a mediator that explains how RT practices impact tourism performance. Sharma (2019) shows that CQ improves the quality of cross-cultural relationships, leading to improved organisational performance. Caputo et al. (2018) add that CQ facilitates collaboration and innovation in a multicultural context, which is relevant in the development of regenerative destinations.

*H7. Cultural intelligence mediates the relationship between regenerative tourism practices and tourism performance.*

#### 2.8. Moderation of Gastronomic Experience

According to Soonsan and Somkai (2023), gastronomic experiences can strengthen the relationship between travel experiences and post-trip behaviour through social interaction and culinary authenticity. A high gastronomic experience makes the influence of RT on destination performance stronger because tourists gain a more profound cultural experience.

*H8. Gastronomic experiences moderate the relationship between regenerative tourism practices and tourism performance—the positive effect of RT is stronger when gastronomic experiences are high.*

#### 2.9. Cultural Intelligence Moderation

Caputo et al. (2018) research proves that CQ acts as a moderator between cultural orientation and collaboration effectiveness. In the context of RT, high CQ enables tourism actors to better interpret and adapt regenerative practices to the local cultural context, thereby improving destination performance.

*H9. Cultural intelligence moderates the relationship between regenerative tourism practices and tourism performance—the positive effect of RT is stronger when CQ is high.*

### 3. Research Method

This study uses a quantitative approach to analyse the influence of regenerative tourism practices on tourism performance, with cultural intelligence and gastronomy experience as mediating and moderating variables. The quantitative approach was chosen because it provides measurable, objective results that can be statistically tested using a model of relationships between latent variables. The analysis method used is Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) based on Partial Least Squares (PLS) with the assistance of SmartPLS 4.0

software, as this method is suitable for testing complex relationships between several independent variables, mediation, and moderation simultaneously.

### 3.1. Research Location and Population

The research was conducted in the Cangkuang Temple Tourism Area, located in Garut Regency, West Java Province. This location was chosen based on the unique characteristics of the area, which combines historical and cultural values through the existence of Cangkuang Temple and Pulo Traditional Village, as well as natural attractions in the form of lakes (situ) that are an integral part of the tourism ecosystem. Cangkuang Temple is also known as one of the cultural and religious tourist destinations in West Java that has great potential for the application of regenerative tourism principles based on Sundanese local wisdom and traditional gastronomy. The population in this study consists of tourists visiting the Cangkuang Temple area during the research period. According to data from the Garut Regency Tourism and Culture Office (2024), the number of tourist visits to this area reaches approximately 165,000 people per year, with the composition of domestic and international tourists showing an increasing trend post-pandemic.

### 3.2. Sample Determination

The sample size was determined by referring to the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table. Based on a population of  $\pm 165,000$  tourists, the minimum recommended sample size was 320–350 respondents, with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of  $\pm 5\%$ . In this study, a sample of 385 respondents was used so that the analysis results would meet the statistical requirements for SEM modelling.

### 3.3. Sampling Technique and Data Collection

The sampling technique used purposive sampling, which is the selection of respondents based on certain criteria so that the data obtained is relevant to the research objectives. The criteria for respondents were as follows:

- a. Tourists who had completed a visit to the Cangkuang Temple area.
- b. Aged at least 17 years old.
- c. Willing to voluntarily complete the questionnaire.

Primary data was collected through the distribution of structured questionnaires directly at tourist sites. Each question item used a 5-point Likert scale, with a range of values from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). The questionnaire was divided into five main sections, namely:

1. Respondent characteristics (gender, age, length of business, and type of business).
2. Regenerative Tourism Practices — adapted from Miedes-Ugarte et al. (2023).
3. Gastronomy Experience — adapted from Pratt et al. (2020).
4. Cultural Intelligence — adapted from Caputo et al. (2018).
5. Tourism Performance — adapted from Frías-Jamilena et al. (2018).

### 3.4. Data Analysis

The data collected in this study was analysed using the Partial Least Squares-based Structural Equation Modelling (SEM-PLS) method with the assistance of SmartPLS 4.0 software. The analysis was carried out through several systematic stages to ensure the validity and reliability of the research model. The first stage was the evaluation of the measurement model (outer model), which aimed to assess the quality of the

indicators against the latent constructs. At this stage, convergent validity was tested using outer loading and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values to ensure that each indicator was able to represent the construct being measured consistently. Next, construct reliability was tested using Composite Reliability (CR) values to ensure internal consistency between indicators. In addition, discriminant validity was tested using the Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT) criterion to assess the extent to which each construct had clear differences from one another.

The second stage was the evaluation of the structural model (inner model), which focused on testing the relationships between latent variables. This testing included an analysis of the R-Square ( $R^2$ ) value to assess the ability of exogenous constructs to explain the variance of endogenous constructs. In addition, a path coefficient analysis was conducted to determine the direction and strength of the influence between variables in the model. The significance of the relationship is tested through a bootstrapping procedure, which is used to assess direct effects, mediating effects, and moderating effects between variables in the research model. The third stage is the mediation and moderation test. The mediation test is conducted to assess the role of Cultural Intelligence and Gastronomy Experience as mediating variables in the relationship between Regenerative Tourism and Tourism Performance. Meanwhile, the moderation test is conducted to assess the extent to which these two variables can strengthen or weaken the influence of regenerative tourism on tourism performance. Through this series of stages, SEM-PLS analysis provides a comprehensive picture of the direct, indirect, and interactive relationships between variables that support a comprehensive understanding of this research conceptual model.

## 4. Result and Discussion

### 4.1. Analysis Result

A total of 385 respondents participated in this study. The respondents were tourists visiting the Cangkung Temple area, Garut Regency, representing diverse demographic backgrounds and types of businesses related to tourism activities in the area. The distribution of respondent characteristics based on gender, age, length of business, and type of business is presented in Table 1 below.

**Table 1. Respondent Characteristics**

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	166	43.1
	Female	219	56.9
Age	Under 20 years old	32	8.3
	20–30 years	141	36.6
	31–40 years	108	28.1
	41–50 years	68	17.7
	Over 50 years old	36	9.4
Business duration	< 1 year	47	12.2
	1–3 years	119	30.9
	4–6 years	98	25.5
	> 6 years	121	31.4
Type of Business	Culinary	112	29.1
	Souvenirs/Crafts	94	24.4
	Accommodation (homestay/hotel)	58	15.1
	Transportation/Travel Services	51	13.2
	Tour Guides/Community Services	70	18.2
Total Respondents		385	100

Based on Table 1, female respondents dominated this study (56.9%), while male respondents accounted for 43.1%. This indicates that female participation in tourism and creative economy activities in the

Cangkuang Temple area is quite high, particularly in the culinary and handicraft sectors. In terms of age, the 20–30 age group (36.6%) was the largest, followed by the 31–40 age group (28.1%). This finding indicates that tourists at Cangkuang Temple are mostly young adults who are productive and tend to be more interested in cultural, historical, and local culinary tourism. Based on the length of business, respondents with more than 6 years of experience had the highest percentage (31.4%), followed by the 1–3 year group (30.9%). This illustrates the long-term involvement of the local community in tourism businesses around the Cangkuang Temple area. Meanwhile, in terms of business type, the culinary sector (29.1%) is the most dominant, followed by souvenirs/crafts (24.4%) and tour guides/community services (18.2%). The dominance of the culinary sector shows the importance of local gastronomy as the main tourist attraction in this area, while also supporting the research orientation towards the development of regenerative tourism based on local Sundanese gastronomy and culture.

#### 4.2. Quantitative Analysis – SEM with PLS

##### a. Convergent and Construct Validity

Before testing the structural relationships between variables, an evaluation of the measurement model (outer model) was conducted to ensure that the indicators used in this study were valid and reliable. The outer model evaluation focused on convergent validity and construct validity, which were measured through outer loading values and Average Variance Extracted (AVE). Convergent validity aims to assess the extent to which the observed indicators are able to consistently reflect the latent constructs, while construct validity ensures that each construct actually measures the concept intended in the research model.

**Table 2. Construct Validity Test Results**

Indicator	Outer Loading	AVE
CI1 ← Cultural Intelligence	0.771	0.723
CI2 ← Cultural Intelligence	0.812	
CI3 ← Cultural Intelligence	0.897	
CI4 ← Cultural Intelligence	0.914	
GE1 ← Gastronomy Experience	0.828	0.647
GE2 ← Gastronomy Experience	0.818	
GE3 ← Gastronomy Experience	0.813	
GE4 ← Gastronomy Experience	0.692	
GE5 ← Gastronomy Experience	0.848	
GE6 ← Gastronomy Experience	0.804	
GE7 ← Gastronomy Experience	0.819	
RT1 ← Regenerative Tourism	0.800	0.639
RT2 ← Regenerative Tourism	0.852	
RT3 ← Regenerative Tourism	0.773	
RT4 ← Regenerative Tourism	0.759	
RT5 ← Regenerative Tourism	0.804	
RT6 ← Regenerative Tourism	0.805	
TP1 ← Tourism Performance	0.725	0.548
TP3 ← Tourism Performance	0.781	
TP4 ← Tourism Performance	0.713	

Based on Table 2, all indicators in the Cultural Intelligence (CI) construct have outer loading values above the threshold of 0.70 — ranging from 0.771 to 0.914 — with an AVE value of 0.723. This indicates that each CI indicator is able to reflect the construct it represents strongly and consistently. For the Gastronomy Experience (GE) construct, most indicators also have loading values above 0.70, except for GE4 (0.692), which is still acceptable because it is within the tolerance limit of  $\geq 0.60$  according to the guidelines of Hair et al.

(2019). The AVE value of 0.647 confirms that the GE construct has met the criteria for adequate convergent validity. Furthermore, the Regenerative Tourism (RT) construct shows loading values between 0.759–0.852 with AVE = 0.639, which means that all indicators contribute significantly to describing the concept of regenerative tourism studied in the Cangkuang Temple area.

The Tourism Performance (TP) construct has loading values ranging from 0.713 to 0.781, with an AVE value of 0.548. Although the AVE value is relatively lower than other constructs, the result still exceeds the minimum limit of 0.50 (Hair et al., 2019), so all indicators can still be retained because they play a role in explaining latent variables effectively. Overall, these results indicate that all constructs in the study have met the criteria for convergent validity and construct validity, so that the measurement model (outer model) can be declared valid and ready to proceed to the structural model evaluation stage (inner model).

#### 4.3. Reliability Test (Reliability Analysis)

After ensuring that convergent validity and construct validity have been met, the next step in evaluating the measurement model (outer model) is to conduct a construct reliability test. Reliability indicates the internal consistency of the indicators used to measure latent constructs. The criteria commonly used to assess reliability is Composite Reliability (CR), which describes the extent to which indicators are able to consistently reflect their latent variables. According to Hair et al. (2019), a CR value above 0.70 indicates a good level of reliability, while a value between 0.60 and 0.70 is still acceptable in exploratory research.

**Table 3. Construct Reliability Test Results**

Variable	Composite Reliability (CR)	Description
Cultural Intelligence	0.912	Reliable
Gastronomy Experience	0.928	Reliable
Regenerative Tourism	0.914	Reliable
Tourism Performance	0.784	Reliable

The reliability test results in Table 3 show that all constructs in this study meet the required threshold values. The constructs of Cultural Intelligence (CR = 0.912), Gastronomy Experience (CR = 0.928), and Regenerative Tourism (CR = 0.914) have very high reliability values, indicating that the indicators in each construct consistently measure the latent variables they represent. Although the Tourism Performance construct shows a CR value of 0.784, which is slightly lower than the other constructs, this value still exceeds the minimum threshold of 0.70, so it can be concluded that the indicators used still have good internal consistency. Overall, these results confirm that all constructs used in the study of regenerative tourism at Cangkuang Temple in Garut have strong internal reliability. Thus, all variables are suitable for use in the next stage of structural model analysis (inner model).

#### 4.4. Discriminant Validity Test

In addition to convergent validity, discriminant validity evaluation is also necessary to ensure that each construct in the research model is empirically distinct from one another. Discriminant validity indicates the extent to which a construct represents a unique concept and its indicators do not overlap with other constructs. One of the most recommended approaches for testing discriminant validity is the Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio of Correlations (HTMT). According to Hair et al. (2019), an HTMT value of < 0.90 indicates that the constructs in the model have good discrimination and do not experience conceptual multicollinearity problems.

**Table 4. Results of Discriminant Validity Test (HTMT)**

Construct	CI	GE	RT	TP
Cultural Intelligence (CI)	—			
Gastronomy Experience (GE)	0.813	—		

Regenerative Tourism (RT)	0.785	0.816	—	—
Tourism Performance (TP)	0.866	0.895	0.832	—

The HTMT test results in Table 4 show that all values between constructs are below the threshold of 0.90, indicating that each construct in the model has adequate discriminant validity. In detail, the relationships between constructs show the following HTMT values:

- a. Cultural Intelligence – Gastronomy Experience = 0.813
- b. Cultural Intelligence – Regenerative Tourism = 0.785
- c. Cultural Intelligence – Tourism Performance = 0.866
- d. Gastronomy Experience – Regenerative Tourism = 0.816
- e. Gastronomy Experience – Tourism Performance = 0.895
- f. Regenerative Tourism – Tourism Performance = 0.832

Although some values (such as 0.895 and 0.866) are close to the upper limit of 0.90, they are still within the acceptable range, as recommended by Henseler, Ringle, and Sarstedt (2015) and Hair et al. (2019). Thus, it can be concluded that the four main constructs in this study—Cultural Intelligence, Gastronomy Experience, Regenerative Tourism, and Tourism Performance—have clear conceptual differences from one another. These findings provide strong empirical support for the discriminant validity of the measurement model, so that the relationships between variables in the subsequent structural model analysis (inner model) are not caused by conceptual overlap.

#### 4.5. Inner Model Evaluation (R Square)

After the measurement model (outer model) was declared valid and reliable, the next step was to evaluate the structural model (inner model), which aimed to measure the predictive power of exogenous constructs on endogenous constructs. One of the main indicators in this evaluation was the R-Square ( $R^2$ ) value, which showed the proportion of variance in the dependent variable that could be explained by the independent variables. According to Chin (1998),  $R^2$  values of 0.67, 0.33, and 0.19 can be categorised as substantial (strong), moderate (medium), and weak, respectively, in the context of PLS-based structural models.

**Table 5. R Square Values for Constructs**

Construct	R-Square
Cultural Intelligence	0.47
Gastronomy Experience	0.835
Tourism Performance	0.500

Based on Table 5 and the structural model visualisation in Figure 1, the following results were obtained:

- a. Cultural Intelligence ( $R^2 = 0.477$ )  
This value indicates that 47.7% of the variation in the Cultural Intelligence construct can be explained by the Regenerative Tourism variable. Thus, the application of regenerative tourism practices in the Cangkuang Temple area has a moderate effect on increasing the cultural intelligence of tourists and tourism practitioners.
- b. Gastronomy Experience ( $R^2 = 0.835$ )  
This high  $R^2$  value indicates that 83.5% of the variation in Gastronomic Experience can be explained by Regenerative Tourism. This means that regenerative tourism practices play a dominant role in shaping and enriching the culinary experiences of tourists at Cangkuang Temple, especially those related to local Sundanese gastronomy.

c. Tourism Performance ( $R^2 = 0.500$ )

This value indicates that 50% of the variation in Tourism Performance is explained by the combined influence of Regenerative Tourism, Cultural Intelligence, and Gastronomy Experience. This indicates that the research model has moderate to strong predictive power and is relevant for explaining the dynamics of regenerative tourism development in cultural areas such as Cangkuang Temple.

Overall, these results prove that the research model has adequate explanatory power, particularly for the Gastronomy Experience and Tourism Performance variables, which are the main focus in the context of local culture-based regenerative tourism.

4.6. Path Analysis

To evaluate the relationships between constructs in the proposed structural model, path analysis was conducted using the Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) approach. The path coefficient indicates the direction and strength of the relationship between independent and dependent variables, while its significance is tested using t-statistics and p-values. According to Hair et al. (2019), a relationship is considered statistically significant if the t-value is greater than 1.96 and the p-value is less than 0.05.

**Table 6. Path Analysis Results**

Relationships Between Constructs	Original Sample ( $\beta$ )	t-Statistics	p-Values	Results
Regenerative Tourism → Tourism Performance	0.073	0.737	0.461	H1 Not Supported
Regenerative Tourism → Cultural Intelligence	0.690	22,848	0	H2 Supported
Regenerative Tourism → Gastronomy Experience	0.914	94,063	0	H3 Supported
Cultural Intelligence → Tourism Performance	0.222	3,406	0.001	H4 Supported
Gastronomy Experience → Tourism Performance	0.405	3.861	0.000	H5 Supported

Based on the results of the hypothesis testing in Table 6, several important findings were obtained regarding the relationship between variables in the context of regenerative tourism development at Cangkuang Temple in Garut:

a. H1 (Regenerative Tourism → Tourism Performance) Not Supported

The path coefficient value of  $\beta = 0.073$ , with  $t = 0.737$  and  $p = 0.461$ , indicates that the direct effect between regenerative tourism and tourism performance is not significant. This suggests that the implementation of regenerative tourism practices has not directly improved destination performance but requires the involvement of other factors such as cultural intelligence and gastronomic experiences as mediating variables.

b. H2 (Regenerative Tourism → Cultural Intelligence) Supported

This relationship is significant with  $\beta = 0.690$ ,  $t = 22.848$ , and  $p < 0.001$ . This means that the application of regenerative tourism practices has significantly increased cultural intelligence among both tourists and tourism stakeholders in the Cangkuang Temple area. The involvement of local communities, the preservation of traditional values in Kampung Pulo, and cultural-based educational activities strengthen cross-cultural understanding among visitors.

c. H3 (Regenerative Tourism → Gastronomy Experience) Supported

With a value of  $\beta = 0.914$ ,  $t = 94.063$ , and  $p < 0.001$ , this relationship is the strongest pathway in the model. These results indicate that regenerative tourism practices significantly influence the enhancement of tourists' gastronomic experiences, particularly through the promotion of Garut's signature dishes such as dodol, nasi liwet, and other traditional Sundanese foods prepared using principles of sustainability and local wisdom.

d. H4 (Cultural Intelligence  $\rightarrow$  Tourism Performance) Supported

The value of  $\beta = 0.222$ ,  $t = 3.406$ , and  $p = 0.001$  confirms that cultural intelligence has a significant positive influence on tourism performance. The higher the understanding and appreciation of local culture, the greater the level of tourist satisfaction and loyalty to the destination.

e. H5 (Gastronomy Experience  $\rightarrow$  Tourism Performance) Supported

This relationship is significant with  $\beta = 0.405$ ,  $t = 3.861$ , and  $p < 0.001$ . This indicates that gastronomic experiences play an important role in improving tourism performance, both through increased tourist satisfaction, positive *word-of-mouth*, and the intention to revisit.

#### 4.7. Mediation Analysis

Mediation analysis was conducted to assess the indirect effect of Regenerative Tourism on Tourism Performance through Cultural Intelligence and Gastronomy Experience as mediating variables. This test aimed to determine whether these two variables acted as intermediaries in translating regenerative tourism practices into improved tourism performance. According to the criteria of Hair et al. (2019), the mediation effect is considered significant if the t-statistics value is  $> 1.96$  and the p-value is  $< 0.05$ .

**Table 7. Mediation Analysis Results**

Mediation Relationship	Original Sample ( $\beta$ )	t-Statistics	p-Values	Results
Regenerative Tourism $\rightarrow$ Cultural Intelligence $\rightarrow$ Tourism Performance	0.153	3.354	0.001	H6 Supported
Regenerative Tourism $\rightarrow$ Gastronomy Experience $\rightarrow$ Tourism Performance	0.370	3.867	0.000	H7 Supported

The mediation test results in Table 7 show that both mediation relationships in the research model are significantly supported, thereby strengthening the role of Cultural Intelligence and Gastronomy Experience in bridging the influence of Regenerative Tourism on Tourism Performance.

a. H6 (Mediation of Cultural Intelligence) Supported

The values  $\beta = 0.153$ ,  $t = 3.354$ , and  $p = 0.001$  indicate that Cultural Intelligence significantly mediates the relationship between Regenerative Tourism and Tourism Performance. This means that the implementation of regenerative tourism practices at Cangkuang Temple can indirectly improve tourism performance through increased cultural intelligence among tourists and tourism stakeholders. With increased understanding and appreciation of Sundanese cultural values, tourists are better able to interact with local communities, maintain social harmony, and contribute to a more meaningful tourism experience.

b. H7 (Mediation of Gastronomy Experience) Supported

The values  $\beta = 0.370$ ,  $t = 3.867$ , and  $p < 0.001$  indicate that Gastronomy Experience significantly mediates the relationship between Regenerative Tourism and Tourism Performance. These findings confirm that regenerative tourism practices have a significant positive impact on tourists' culinary experiences, such as improved taste quality, authenticity, and local community involvement in serving Garut's signature dishes. These authentic culinary experiences directly contribute to increased satisfaction, loyalty, and a positive image of the Cangkuang Temple tourist destination.

#### 4.8. Moderation Analysis

Moderation analysis was conducted to determine whether Cultural Intelligence and Gastronomy Experience strengthen the relationship between Regenerative Tourism and Tourism Performance. The testing was conducted by examining the values of *the interaction term's coefficient* ( $\beta$ ), *t-statistics*, and *p-values*. According to Hair et al. (2019), a moderation relationship is considered significant if  $t > 1.96$  and  $p < 0.05$ .

**Table 8. Moderating Effect Analysis Results**

Moderating Relationship	Original Sample ( $\beta$ )	t-Statistics	p-Values	Results
Cultural Intelligence $\times$ Regenerative Tourism $\rightarrow$ Tourism Performance	0.216	3.141	0.002	H8 Supported
Gastronomy Experience $\times$ Regenerative Tourism $\rightarrow$ Tourism Performance	0.072	1.261	0.207	H9 Not Supported

Based on the results of the moderation test in Table 8, two main findings were obtained:

- a. H8 (Cultural Intelligence Moderation) Supported  
 The values  $\beta = 0.216$ ,  $t = 3.141$ , and  $p = 0.002$  indicate that Cultural Intelligence significantly moderates the relationship between Regenerative Tourism and Tourism Performance. This means that as the level of cultural intelligence among tourists or tourism practitioners increases, the impact of regenerative tourism practices on tourism performance also becomes stronger. In the context of Cangkuang Temple, this means that tourists' understanding of Sundanese cultural values, Kampung Pulo customs, and local conservation practices strengthens the effectiveness of regenerative tourism implementation. In other words, Cultural Intelligence acts as a catalyst that helps transform regenerative activities into more optimal tourism outcomes.
- b. H9 (Moderation of Gastronomy Experience) Not Supported  
 The values  $\beta = 0.072$ ,  $t = 1.261$ , and  $p = 0.207$  indicate that Gastronomy Experience does not act as a moderator in the relationship between Regenerative Tourism and Tourism Performance. Although the gastronomic experience has been proven to act as a significant mediator, these results indicate that the diversity and quality of local cuisine do not strengthen the direct effect of regenerative practices on destination performance. This may be due to tourists' perceptions of cuisine as part of the tourism experience rather than as a factor strengthening the relationship between regenerative activities and performance outcomes.

#### 4.9. Discussion

- a. The Influence of Regenerative Tourism on Tourism Performance

In the path analysis conducted, it was found that Regenerative Tourism does not have a significant direct effect on Tourism Performance (H1 is not supported). The very low path coefficient value ( $\beta = 0.073$ ,  $t = 0.737$ ,  $p = 0.461$ ) indicates that even though regenerative tourism practices are implemented at Cangkuang Temple, the direct effect on tourism performance is not significant enough to be achieved in the short term. This finding contradicts several previous studies that show that regenerative tourism can directly improve the performance of tourist destinations. For example, Miedes-Ugarte et al. (2024) state that regenerative tourism that focuses on sustainability and local community empowerment can improve destination performance through local economic empowerment and community involvement. However, in this study, the unresponsive results may be due to the lack of time needed to see immediate changes. Practices such as cultural preservation and nature conservation do have long-term potential to improve tourism performance, but their impact is more noticeable through mediating variables such as cultural intelligence and gastronomic experiences. Research by Rehman et al. (2023) also confirms that regenerative practices do take longer to be internalised and felt by tourists and local communities, which ultimately affects destination performance.

Therefore, although Regenerative Tourism has the potential to improve destination performance in the long term, its immediate effects are not strong enough in the short term without mediating factors.

b. The Influence of Regenerative Tourism on Cultural Intelligence

Conversely, Regenerative Tourism shows a very significant influence on Cultural Intelligence (H2 supported), with  $\beta = 0.690$ ,  $t = 22.848$ , and  $p < 0.001$ . This indicates that regenerative tourism practices can significantly increase cultural intelligence in both tourists and local communities. Research by Caputo et al. (2018) also found that community-based and cultural tourism directly enhances tourists' cultural intelligence, especially when they engage in activities that facilitate cross-cultural understanding. At Cangkuang Temple, practices such as Sundanese cultural education, tradition preservation, and participation in traditional ceremonies have a direct impact on tourists, ultimately improving their ability to understand and adapt to the local culture. This cultural intelligence is very important in the context of regenerative tourism, as it allows tourists to not only enjoy natural beauty but also appreciate existing cultural values. These results are in line with previous research, which shows that cultural intelligence plays a role in enhancing the tourist experience and promoting more harmonious relationships between tourists and local communities (Xu et al., 2024). Therefore, increasing cultural intelligence through regenerative practices is an important aspect of enhancing a more meaningful tourist experience.

c. The Influence of Regenerative Tourism on Gastronomy Experience

The analysis results show that Regenerative Tourism has a very strong influence on the gastronomic experience (H3 supported), with  $\beta = 0.914$ ,  $t = 94.063$ , and  $p < 0.001$ . This finding confirms that regenerative tourism, which prioritises sustainability and local wisdom, significantly enriches the culinary experience of tourists at Cangkuang Temple. Research by Pratt et al. (2020) emphasises that authentic culinary experiences based on the involvement of local producers and the use of traditional ingredients can increase the attractiveness of tourist destinations. These findings are also in line with those of Hossain et al. (2024), which show that regenerative gastronomy that emphasises sustainability and community involvement can improve the quality of the tourist experience. At Cangkuang Temple, traditional food processing, the use of local ingredients, and the involvement of the local community in culinary presentations provide a very rich experience for tourists, leading to improved tourism performance.

d. The Influence of Cultural Intelligence on Tourism Performance (H4)

Path analysis supports H4, which shows that Cultural Intelligence has a positive effect on Tourism Performance ( $\beta = 0.222$ ,  $t = 3.406$ ,  $p = 0.001$ ). The cultural intelligence possessed by tourists and tourism stakeholders at Cangkuang Temple plays a role in improving tourism performance, both in terms of tourist satisfaction and the socio-economic impact generated by the tourism sector. Research by Frías-Jamilena et al. (2018) and Zaman et al. (2021) shows that cultural intelligence plays a role in improving destination image and tourist loyalty by increasing tourists' ability to appreciate local culture and interact more harmoniously with the community. Improvements in tourists' cultural intelligence also play a role in increasing positive perceptions of destinations, which ultimately contribute to increased tourism performance.

e. The Influence of Gastronomy Experience on Tourism Performance (H5)

The analysis results show that Gastronomy Experience has a significant positive influence on Tourism Performance ( $\beta = 0.405$ ;  $t = 3.861$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ). These findings indicate that the culinary experience at Cangkuang Temple plays an important role in improving tourism performance. Authentic local gastronomy based on Sundanese local wisdom is an important element in attracting tourists, increasing satisfaction, and creating a more profound experience for tourists. Research by Seyitoğlu & Ivanov (2020) and Richards (2021) also confirms that gastronomy can be an effective destination differentiation in increasing tourist appeal and having a positive impact on destination performance. Therefore, authentic local culinary experiences at

Cangkuang Temple strengthen the destination's appeal and play a central role in the development of regenerative tourism.

Overall, the results of this study reveal that regenerative tourism has a significant contribution to gastronomic experiences and cultural intelligence, which in turn improves tourism performance. Regenerative practices based on the preservation of local culture and gastronomy not only enrich the tourist experience but also strengthen the identity and appeal of tourist destinations. However, the influence of regenerative tourism on tourism performance is not immediately apparent without mediating and moderating variables such as cultural intelligence and gastronomic experience. Therefore, tourism development policies in areas such as Cangkuang Temple need to strengthen local cultural and culinary experiences as an integral part of regenerative tourism strategies.

## 5. Conclusion

This study aims to explore the influence of regenerative tourism practices on tourism performance at Candi Cangkuang, by assessing the role of cultural intelligence and gastronomic experience as mediating and moderating variables. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that regenerative tourism does not directly have a significant effect on tourism performance, but has an indirect impact through cultural intelligence and gastronomic experience. Increased cultural intelligence and culinary experiences play an important role in strengthening tourism performance, which in turn increases tourist satisfaction and destination appeal. Therefore, to improve tourism performance, the regenerative practices implemented must strengthen local cultural and gastronomic aspects.

Theoretically, this study makes an important contribution to the understanding of regenerative tourism by showing that its influence on tourism performance is not only direct but also mediated by other variables such as cultural intelligence and gastronomic experiences. These findings expand the scope of theory in tourism development, which not only prioritises sustainability but also integrates cultural and culinary aspects into destination development strategies. In practical terms, the results of this study can be used as a basis for tourism destination managers at Cangkuang Temple to design programmes that strengthen local cultural aspects and promote authentic culinary experiences, in order to increase tourist attraction and satisfaction.

There are several limitations to this study. First, this study only focuses on Cangkuang Temple and does not consider other tourist destinations, which may have different characteristics in implementing regenerative tourism practices. Second, the sample size is limited to tourists who have visited Cangkuang Temple, so the results of this study may not fully reflect the conditions of other destinations. Third, this study only uses a quantitative approach through SEM-PLS, without involving qualitative data that can provide deeper insights into the perceptions and experiences of individual tourists. Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that future researchers further explore the influence of regenerative tourism on tourism performance in various destinations with different cultural characteristics, so that the results of this study can be generalised to more tourist areas. Future researchers can also combine qualitative methods to explore more deeply tourists' perceptions of cultural and gastronomic experiences in a regenerative context. In addition, tourism practitioners are recommended to focus more on developing local cultural and culinary products as an integral part of regenerative tourism strategies to increase the attractiveness of destinations, especially those related to local wisdom and active community participation.

## References

- Abdoli, S., Hossain, M., & Rahman, T. (2021). Cultural intelligence and sustainable tourism behaviour: Evidence from developing destinations. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 29(8), 1321–1342. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2021.1890217>
- Adruce, S. A. M., Hanafiah, M. H., & Jamaluddin, M. R. (2021). The impact of crisis on the tourism industry: A conceptual review. *Journal of Tourism, Hospitality and Environment Management*, 4(26), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.35631/JTHEM.626001>

- Afsar, B., Badir, Y., & Khan, M. M. (2019). Cultural intelligence, transformational leadership, and employee voice behaviour: A cross-cultural study in the hospitality sector. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 81, 117–125. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2019.03.008>
- Alshiha, M. (2022). Gastronomy experience and tourist satisfaction: The role of local culture. *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change*, 20(7), 924–940. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14766825.2022.2094821>
- Bal, M., & Kökalan, Ö. (2022). Emotional and cultural intelligence as predictors of job satisfaction: A cross-cultural examination. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 90, 45–59. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijintrel.2022.03.007>
- Bellato, M., Alvarez, M., & Ortega, J. (2025). Strategies for the promotion of regenerative tourism: Hospitality cases in Aves de la Sierra, Spain. *Administrative Sciences*, 15(1), 10. <https://doi.org/10.3390/admsci15010010>
- Bob, M., & Iwan, L. (2019). Regenerative tourism through community engagement: Lessons from Southeast Asia. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 24(5), 513–528. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2019.1580412>
- Caputo, A., Ayoko, O. B., & Amoo, N. (2018). The moderating role of cultural intelligence in the relationship between cultural orientations and conflict management styles. *Journal of Business Research*, 89, 10–20. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2018.03.042>
- Cave, J., Dredge, D., & Mathisen, L. (2022). Leadership and regenerative tourism: Building a new paradigm for sustainable development. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 30(12), 2543–2560. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2021.1981145>
- Chin, W. W. (1998). The partial least squares approach for structural equation modelling. In G. A. Marcoulides (Ed.), *Modern methods for business research* (pp. 295–336). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V. L. (2018). *Designing and conducting mixed methods research* (3rd ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Darvishmotevali, M., Altinay, L., & De Vita, G. (2018). Emotional intelligence and cultural intelligence in predicting job performance and creativity. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 73, 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2018.01.003>
- Dixit, S., & Prayag, G. (2022). Gastronomy and destination branding: A cross-cultural analysis of culinary experiences. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 24(4), 412–429. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.2532>
- Dredge, D., Miedes-Ugarte, I., & Salem, A. (2022). Regenerative tourism: Theory, practice, and implications for sustainability. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 47(5), 596–610. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2021.1989056>
- Frías-Jamilena, D. M., Sánchez, J. A., & López-Moreno, L. (2018). The effect of cultural intelligence on consumer-based destination brand equity. *Tourism Management*, 65, 317–329. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2017.10.011>
- Hair, J. F., Hult, G. T. M., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2019). *A primer on partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM)* (2nd ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Henseler, J., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2015). A new criterion for assessing discriminant validity in variance-based structural equation modelling. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 43(1), 115–135. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11747-014-0403-8>
- Hossain, M. D., Soonsan, S., & Sukhabot, J. (2024). Gastronomy and its role in tourism: How authentic culinary experiences contribute to the local economy and sustainable tourism. *Journal of Tourism & Gastronomy*, 12(2), 49–65. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtg.2023.11.004>
- Hui, Y., Wong, K., & Liu, S. (2023). Metaverse-based regenerative tourism: Enhancing cultural empathy through immersive experience. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 45, 101067. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2023.101067>
- Inversini, A., Rehman, M., & Alvarez, M. D. (2024). Regenerative hospitality: Redefining hotel management in the Anthropocene. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 112, 103–115. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2024.103115>
- Kadam, R., Charoensukmongkol, P., & Ratasuk, A. (2019). Cultural intelligence and business performance: The mediating role of entrepreneurial orientation. *Asia Pacific Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 13(3), 302–319. <https://doi.org/10.1108/APJIE-05-2019-0034>
- Lauria, M. (2022). Cultural intelligence and regenerative tourism experience: Integrating culture, empathy, and sustainability. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 22(2), 157–171. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1467358421104357>
- Li, S., Wu, J., & Xiong, Y. (2021). Cultural intelligence and sustainable innovation in tourism firms: Evidence from China. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 278, 123654. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.123654>
- Li, X., Wang, Y., & Song, H. (2022). Gastronomic experiences and revisit intentions: Evidence from heritage destinations. *Tourism Management*, 93, 104589. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2022.104589>
- Miedes-Ugarte, I., Aznar, J. P., & Baños, J. F. (2024). Regenerative tourism: From sustainable development to ecosystem restoration. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 32(5), 783–801. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2023.2294366>
- Munawar, M., Yusuf, N., & Kamil, S. (2021). Environmental awareness and emotional satisfaction in ecotourism experience. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 46(3), 351–364. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2020.1820109>
- Orea-Giner, A., & Alonso-Muñoz, S. (2022). Regenerative gastronomy in tourism: Integrating food heritage and sustainability. *Journal of Gastronomy and Tourism*, 7(2), 123–139.
- Ortega-Pérez, M., López-Guzmán, T., & Medina-Viruel, M. J. (2025). The mediating role of gastronomic experiences with s in World Heritage Sites. *Heritage*, 8(7), 254. <https://doi.org/10.3390/heritage8070254>
- Pratt, S., Suntikul, W., & Agyeiwaah, E. (2020). Determining the attributes of gastronomic tourism experience: Applying impact-range performance and asymmetry analyses. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 22(5), 564–581. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.2356>

- Richards, G. (2021). Gastronomy and tourism: From food to experience. *Tourism Geographies*, 23(4), 701–724. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2020.1857061>
- Rini, D. A., Rahman, S., & Susanto, H. (2021). The tourism industry and inclusive economic growth in developing countries. *International Journal of Economics, Business and Management Studies*, 8(2), 45–58.
- Şahin, A., & Kılıçlar, A. (2023). The effect of tourists' gastronomic experience on emotional and cognitive evaluation. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Insights*, 6(2), 595–612. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JHTI-07-2021-0171>
- Saldana, J. (2009). *The coding manual for qualitative researchers*. SAGE Publications.
- Salem, A., Dredge, D., & Hales, R. (2025). Regenerative tourism: A paradigm shift for post-growth destination development. *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change*, 23(1), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14766825.2025.2345119>
- Seyitoğlu, F., & Ivanov, S. (2020). Culinary tourism as an innovative strategy for sustainable tourism development. *Journal of Tourism & Hospitality*, 7(2), 110–122. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jth.2020.02.009>
- Soonsan, N., Phongpanichanan, C., & Kim, J. (2023). Gastronomic experience and destination loyalty: Mediating role of satisfaction. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 28(4), 412–429. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2023.2211204>
- Strauss, A., & Corbin, J. (2015). *Basics of qualitative research: Techniques and procedures for developing grounded theory* (4th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Thipsing, R., Boonratana, R., & Phommachanh, S. (2022). Tourism and sustainable livelihoods: An ASEAN perspective. *Asian Journal of Tourism Research*, 7(1), 55–72. <https://doi.org/10.12982/AJTR.2022.0004>
- Van Vien, T., Nguyen, T. H., & Tran, L. (2024). Cultural and social factors influencing tourist revisit intentions in Southeast Asia. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 27(9), 1338–1354. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2023.2168897>
- World Travel & Tourism Council. (2018). *Travel & Tourism: Economic Impact 2018—World*. WTTC. <https://wttc.org>
- Xu, Y., Zhang, H., & Luo, Y. (2024). Cultural proximity and destination loyalty: Evidence from Asian heritage sites. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 104, 103529. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2023.103529>
- Zaman, S. (2024). Regenerative tourism and community well-being: Integrating culture and environment. *Sustainability*, 16(8), 3455. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16083455>