

TOURISM DECISION MAKING AND THE EFFECT OF SATISFACTION IN AGRO TAMBI TOURISM

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Abstract: Agrotourism in Indonesia is one of the interesting destinations to be visited by tourists, which encourages PT Perkebunan Tambi which focuses on tea production to create a business line to increase revenue for the company through the establishment of Agro Tambi Tourism in 2001. Understanding the consumer characteristics of Agro Tourism that are different from consumers of tea products, causes the need for further study. Improving Service Quality is important to increase customer satisfaction. Increasing satisfaction lead the willingness of customer to recommend it to others. The purpose of this study is to understand tourists perception of the decision-making process, knowing the tourist's satisfaction and to examine the effect of decision-making process toward satisfaction that is the willingness to recommend Agro Tambi Tourism. The basic method in this research was used descriptive analysis method, Customer Satisfaction Index and regression analysis. A survey by non-probabilistic sampling was carried out to collect data, and 100 tourists observed as respondent. SPSS 17 was used to analysis those data. The results of the study showed that tourists perceptions were based on the benefits of travel. The Customer Satisfaction Index was 82.25 percent, which stated that tourists were very satisfied, and 88 percent of tourists agreed to recommend Agro Tambi Tourism. Source of information, travel expense, and advantage of travel had a significant influence on the willingness of tourists to recommend Agro Tambi Tourism to family and friends. Agro Tambi Tourism must provide activities that can increase the benefits and satisfaction of tourists. Thus, the recommendations to family and friends lead to reduced marketing costs for Agro Tambi Tourism.

Keywords: *Agrotourism, Decision-making, Tourist Satisfaction, Recommend Agro Tambi Tourism*

Introduction

Human needs are not only clothing and food needs but also psychological needs which are key factors in individual welfare. The tourism industry provides a service where fulfilling human psychological needs for recreation can be fulfilled with a number of tourist attractions provided by recreational areas. This makes the tourism industry an industry that will always develop according to the needs of their consumers.

Indonesia has a wide variety of tourist attractions that can be used as a holiday reference for domestic visitors or foreign visitors. Natural beauty characterizes tourism from Indonesia, which has been known by many foreign tourists because of its natural beauty. This makes Indonesia one of the main tourist destinations that raises the theme of nature in the World. Hermansyah et al (2012) stated that the Achievement of Visit Indonesia Year 2010 had experienced an increase amid the problems of global economic conditions. In 2010, tourist visits exceeded the Indonesian Government's target of 7 million visits. This increase makes the tourism industry in Indonesia an industry that has a bright future.

The natural beauty offered as a tourist attraction also makes agricultural-based attractions begin to develop. One of them is Agro Tambi Tourism located in Wonosobo Regency, Central Java Province. Agro Tambi Tourism which is a business unit of PT Perkebunan Tambi which focuses on the production of black tea and green tea, which is located in Wonosobo Regency. The strategic location of Agro Tambi Tourism because it is on the tourist route of the Sindoro Sumbing mountain range or commonly known as the Dieng Plateau. It makes the bargaining position of Agro Tambi Tourism has the advantage of several aspects such as strategic location, lodging availability, natural beauty and some tourist attractions that can be enjoyed by visitors who come to agro-tourism objects.

Visitor satisfaction is the main goal for the sustainability of tourist attractions to be able to develop and improve their quality to be able to meet the needs of tourists who come. Satisfaction obtained by tourists will ultimately affect the willingness of tourists to recommend tourist attractions to friends or relatives (Silvestri, 2015). Psychological factors (Pizam et al., 2009 in Rachmadi, 2016) such as the motivation of visitors to come on a tour and their opinions about the intended tourist attractions make it a concern for tourists to choose which tourist destination. They will go to meet their needs. Motivation behind the visitors to come can be divided into two categories, namely push factors and pull factors (Pitana and Gayatri, 2005; Crompton's, 1979; Uysal et al, 1996). The push factor is personal achievement, satisfaction, rest, adventure, increasing knowledge, going from routine and social interaction, while pull factors are climate and environmental conditions, access to ease of transportation (Van der Veen et al, 2012; Noor and Foo, 2014) and distance of tourist attractions. Abdullah et al (2018) says that four variables only explained 30.9 percent of the variance in tourist satisfaction where the highest predictor was destination image, accommodation service quality and ease of transportation but food image did not have a significant relationship with satisfaction.

Decision making of tourists to visit tourist attractions is basically the same as purchasing decisions, namely spending money to get satisfaction (Hermawan et al, 2012). The decisions of tourists on travel are related to leaving home, to which destination, what to do, how to get there, how much money is needed, how long to stay, where to stay, where to eat, and with

whom traveling is generally made to use several different approaches. These decision can occur routinely or tourists make decisions quickly without requiring long time, seeking information and evaluating available alternatives to make broader decisions, which generally start from (1) the need or desire to travel, (2) information collection and evaluation, (3) tourism decisions, (4) travel preparation and travel experience, and (5) evaluation of travel satisfaction influenced by (1) tourist profile, (2) travel awareness (3) travel features, (4) destination resources and characteristics. (Pizam et al, 2009 in Rachmadi, 2016; Kotler et al, 2017; Wall et al, 2006).

The process of decision making of tourists to visit Agro Tambi Tourism is influenced by several psychological factors such as tourist motivation both push factors and pull factors, searching for information about Agro Tambi Tourism, brand image of Agro Tourism, travel expenses to be incurred, benefits or advantages in travel and travel satisfaction related to post-purchase behaviour. The response from tourists regarding the decision-making process of the tour was very important to be known by agrotourism management to find out the real motives of the tourists who came. So that you can know the motives of the tourists who come, besides management can also increase the attraction they have to be able to compete with attractions that are close to Agro Tambi Tourism. The influence of each decision-making process on tourist affairs is taken into account in planning strategies for developing Agro Tourism facilities and services based on the experiences felt by Agro Tambi Tourism tourists.

Based on this background, the purpose of this study is to understand tourists perception of decision making process of visiting Agro Tambi Tourism, knowing the tourists satisfaction and to examine the effect of decision making process (pull motivation, push motivation, source of information, brand image, travel expense, advantage of travel) toward satisfaction (the willingness of tourists to recommend Agro Tambi Tourism).The research is expected to help Agro Tambi Tourism enhancing his performance in service and quality.

Study of Literature

Agro-tourism

Agro-tourism in terms of agricultural views serves as a unique diversification and quality improvement effort. A new image of agriculture is the application of an agribusiness model, agro-tourism is one of the agribusiness businesses (Utama et al, 2018). Most definitions of Agro Tourism have a general theme that combines elements of agricultural life and elements of the tourism industry. The aim of tourism agribusiness is to involve community members to come to the farm, with the main goal being to increase agricultural income (Centre for Land Research and Development and Agro-climate, 2019) and besides that the main goal of agro tourism is to expand knowledge, recreational experience, and its relationship with business in agriculture (Main, 2015; Astuti, 2014) by providing recreational and education-based costs to tourists. With proper planning and implementation, agro tourism will directly affect agricultural income (Mahaliyanaarachchi, 2017; Lobo et al, 1999 in Utama, 2015). The indirect focus of agro-tourism is to supply products such as livestock, value-added goods (such as sauces and jams) and other agricultural products (Thomas, 2018; Torres, 2003).

Decision-making

The decision-making process of tourists in choosing destinations can be explained by Correia et al (2008) through three important phases namely pre-decision, decision phase, and post-purchase evaluation phase. Crompton (1993) states that there are three phases of decision making, namely the initial consideration phase, the final consideration phase and the final decision phase. In this study using five levels of decision-making processes, namely

recognition of needs, information seeking, evaluation of alternatives, purchasing decisions and post-purchase behaviour (Kotler et al, 2017; Wall et al (2006). The process of decision making is closely related to social characteristics such as age, education, income (Nuraini et al, 2015), and previous experience and characteristics of tourist behaviour such as motivation (Muksin, 2018; Correira et al 2008), attitudes and values adopted (Pranita, 2016) including the benefits of travel (Amalia, 2017) and the superiority of tourist attractions (Eryani, 2018) .The purpose of the process carried out is to get satisfaction with tourism trips that will affect the intention to make a repeat visit (Rachmadi, 2011).

Service and Quality related to Tourist Satisfaction

Customer satisfaction depends on a product's perceived performance in delivering value relative to a buyer's expectation. Smart companies aim to delight customers by promising only what they can deliver and then delivering more than they promise (Kotler, 2018). Tourist satisfaction can be measured by indicators of tangible, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy (Parasuraman, 1998). The use of service quality indicators has been done to determine the quality of tourist experience (Dioko, 2017; Manning, 1995; Atilgan et al, 2003; Silvestri et al, 2015). Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) is used by Fitrianti (2005) to measure level of satisfaction in Lembah Harau Tourism and Oktaviani et al (2006) to measure level of satisfaction in Pasir Mukti Agro Tourism in Bogor, Indonesia.

Recommending Agro Tourism

The personal words and recommendations of trusted friends, associates, and other consumer tend to be more credible than those coming from commercial sources, such as advertisements or sales people. One study found that 92 percent of consumers trust recommendations from family and friends above any form of advertising (Kotler, 2018). Azam et al (2017) which states that satisfaction that arises in the end will cause consumers to recommend tourist attractions visited to friends, relatives and others. Kasuma et al (2016) in his research stated that service quality affects tourist satisfaction and causes revisit intention and provides recommendations. Hui et al (2007) also stated in his research that recommending family and friends positively influences the overall level of tourist satisfaction.

Based on the literature review, it is developed a framework (Figure 1) which includes six independent variables (pull motivation, push motivation, source of information, brand image, travel expense, advantage of travel and it is hypothesized that all of six independent variables have positive influence toward dependent variable (satisfaction (willingness to recommend Agro Tambi Tourism).

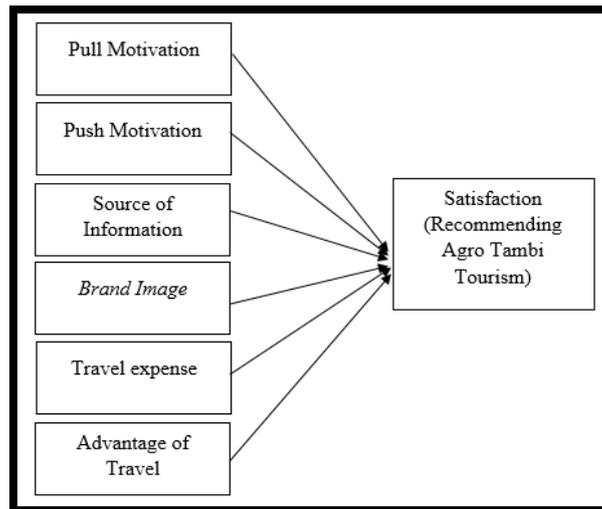


Figure 1: Framework

Research Methodology

The research was conducted at Tambi Agro Tourism located in Wonosobo District, Central Java Province, Indonesia. Location selection was done purposively because the facilities owned by Agro Tambi Tourism were the most complete infrastructure than similar tourism site in the Central Java province and it was located near Dieng Plateau Tourism Site.

Non probabilistic sampling was used in this research. The number of sample were 100 tourists which were tourists who came to Agro Tambi Tourism. The number of sample was based on Slovin Formula ($n = N / (1 + Ne^2)$). The total population of tourists was 15,032 people per year and a critical value of 10 percent (error = e). The limitation of the sample of this study was tourists aged 17 years or older and stay overnight at Tambi Agro Tourism. This research was conducted in May 2019.

Operational Definition

The operational definition and measurement of variables used in this study were derived from the decision-making process and dimensions of service quality. The decision making process consisted of the introduction of needs which consist of (Pull Motivation (X_1) and Push Motivation (X_2)), Source of Information (X_3), Alternative Evaluation (Brand Image (X_4)), Purchase Decision (Travel Expense (X_5) and Advantage of Travel (X_6)), and post-purchase behaviour (Satisfaction (Recommending Agro Tambi Tourism)(Y)) (Table 1). This study also used service quality assessment indicators to assess tourist satisfaction consisting of tangible, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and attention or empathy variables (Table 2). The calculation of the Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) was as follows (Aritonang,2005 in Oktaviani,2006):

- 1) The first step was to determine the Mean Importance Score (MIS) and Mean Satisfaction Score (MSS). This value is obtained from the average value of expectations or interests and the average value of performance of each respondent.

$$MIS = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{n} \quad \text{dan} \quad MSS = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n}$$

Information:

- n : Number of respondents
- Y_i : Value of Interest Attribute to i
- X_i : Attribute Performance Value to i

2) The second step was to determine Weight Factors (WF). This weight factor is the percentage of MIS values per attribute against the total MIS of all attributes.

Where = p: importance level of attribute - p and i: satisfaction level of attribute – i.

$$WF = \frac{MIS_i}{\sum_{i=1}^P MIS_i} \times 100\%$$

3) The third step was to determine a Weight Score (WS). This weight is the multiplication of Weight Factor (WF) with the average level of satisfaction (Mean Satisfaction Score = MSS).

$$WS_i = WF_i \times MSS_i$$

Where = W_f_i: *Weight Factor* of expectations or interests of attribute - i (1,2,3...)

MSS_i: *Mean Satisfaction Score* of performance attribute - i (1,2,3...)

4) The fourth step was to determine the Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) with the formula:

$$CSI = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^P WS_i}{5} \times 100\%$$

Information:

P: Attribute to – p

HS: Maximum scale used (Scale 5)

Satisfaction index criteria used a range of scales to indicate the level of customer satisfaction with products and services. The scale of customer satisfaction ranged from 0 - 100 percent. The scale range formula used based on Simamora (2004) was as follows:

$$RS = \frac{m - n}{b}$$

Where: m = Highest score

n = Lowest score

b = Number of classes or categories created

In this study the range of scales used was:

$$RS = \frac{100\% - 0\%}{5} = 20\%$$

Based on the scale range above, the satisfaction criteria used in this study were:

0% < CSI < 20% = Very dissatisfied

20% < CSI < 40% = Dissatisfied

40% < CSI < 60% = Quite satisfied

60% < CSI < 80% = Satisfied

80% < CSI < 100% = Very satisfied

Operational definitions can be seen in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1: Operational Definition of Decision Making

Theory	Indicator	Variable	Number of Statement	Category
Kotler <i>et al</i> (2017) stated that five levels of decision-making processes are introduction to needs, information search, alternatives evaluation, buying decision and post-purchase behaviour	Introduction to Needs	Pull Motivation (X ₁)	4	Measured by a Likert scale 1 to 5. 1 (Strongly Disagree), 2 (Disagree), 3 (Less Disagree), 4 (Agree), and 5 (Strongly Agree).
		Push Motivation (X ₂)	4	
	Information Search	Source of Information (X ₃)	4	
	Alternative Evaluation	<i>Brand Image</i> (X ₄)	4	
	Buying Decision	Travel Expense (X ₅)	1	
		Advantage of Travel (X ₆)	3	
Post-Purchase Behaviour	Satisfaction (Recommending Agro Tambi Tourism) (Y)	1		

Source: Kotler *et al* (2017)

Table 2: Operational Definition of Service Quality

Theory	Indicator	Variable	Number of Statement	Category
Parasuraman (1988), states that there are 5 indicators in calculating the quality of services, namely Tangible, Reliability, Responsiveness, Assurance, Caring (Empathy)	Tangible	Homestay	5	Expectations or interests are measured by a Likert scale of 1 to 5. 1 (very Unimportant), 2 (not important), 3 (less important), 4 (important) and 5 (very important)
		Lobby	4	
		The dining room	1	
		Surround area of Homestay	5	
		Tea gardens	1	
		Tea Factory	1	
	Reliability	Promotion and Information	2	Performance is something that visitors feel when visiting agro tourism, measured by a Likert scale of 1 to 5. 1 (strongly disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (less disagree), 4 (agree) and 5 (strongly agree).
		Guest Services	3	
	Responsiveness	Visitor Advice and Complaints	2	
		Responsibility	1	
	Assurance	Agro tourism	2	
		Packet of Tea and Plantation Tour	4	
	Empathy	Tourist	3	

Research Result

Reliability Test

The reliability test shows the total of seven variable are indicate higher than 0.7. According to Ghozali (2018), the questionnaire can be said to be reliable because the value is above 0.7. It means that all variables are reliable and can be used for next analysis.

Table 3: Reliability Test

Construct	Cronbach's Alpa
Pull Motivation	.742
Push Motivation	.734
Source of Information	.765
Brand Image	.755
Travel Expense	.810
Advantage of Travel	.777
Satisfaction (Recommending Agro Tambi Tourism)	.825

Tourist Characteristics

Survey results showed the characteristics of the sample taken based on tourists who stayed at Agro Tambi Tourism. The entire sample came on weekends, Saturday and Sunday. 55 percent were male and 45 percent were female. Samples aged 37-46 years were the most and 70 percent of the samples were tourists from the Central Java region. Tourist samples were dominated by samples who had higher education and had income above Rp. 5,000,000. Tourists who come together with the community dominate followed by family groups and as many as 72 percent of tourists were married tourists.

Hypothesis Testing

Decision Making of Tourist of Agro Tambi Tourism

Decision making process according to Kotler (2018) are introduction to needs, information search, alternative evaluation, buying decision and post purchase behaviour. Table 4, shows the result of the research.

Table 4: Tourist Perception of the Decision-Making Process

No	Variable	Indicator	Score	Maximum score	% Indicator
1	Introduction to Needs	Pull Motivation	1470	2000	73.50
		Push Motivation	1536	2000	76.80
2	Information Search	Source of Information	926	1500	61.73
3	Alternative Evaluation	Brand Image	1087	1500	72.47
4	Buying Decision	Travel Expense	288	500	57.60
		Advantage of Travel	1200	1500	80.20

Total	6507	9000	72.3
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Source: Primer Data processing, 2019

Based on the results of the research conducted which showed in table 4, tourists who came to Agro Tambi tourism were based on the advantage of travel that would be obtained such as increasing knowledge that could be obtained from tea tour activities which was one of the uniqueness in a tourist destination (Mahaliyanaarachchi, 2017) and the tea-factory tour by 80,20 percent. In addition to being based on perceptions of travel benefits, the perceptions of tourists who came also based on motivation and attractiveness of 76.8% and 73.50%.

Tourist Satisfaction of Agro Tambi Tourism

The Mean Importance Score obtained was 142.94 and the Mean Satisfaction Score of 139.71 resulted in a Weight Factor of 100 and a Weight Score of 411.25. Based on the results of the Weight Score obtained then the results are divided into five to determine the visitor satisfaction category. The results obtained were that the tourist satisfaction of Agro Tambi tourism was 82.25 percent which indicated that tourists visiting were very satisfied with the quality of services and facilities provided. The willingness of tourists to recommend is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: The Willingness of Tourists to Recommend the Site

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Very Unrecommended	0	0
Unrecommended	4	4
Quite Recommended	8	8
Recommended	64	64
Very Recommended	24	24
Total	100	100

Source: Primer Data processing, 2019

As many as 88 percent of tourists recommended Agro Tambi Tourism to family and friends. Azam et al (2017) stated that satisfaction which arising in the end would cause consumers to recommend tourist attractions visited to friends, relatives and others and the desire to make return visits (Kasuma et al, 2016). Hui et al (2007) based on the results of his research stated that recommending tourist attractions to family and friends was positively influenced by the level of tourist satisfaction.

The Effect of Decision-Making Process Toward Satisfaction

Willingness to recommend and revisit intention are the effect from customer who satisfied with the performance and exceed the expected. However, this study only measured the willingness to recommend which shows in Table 6.

Table 6: Factors Affecting Willingness to Recommend Agro Tambi Tourism

Dependent Variable: Satisfaction (Recommend Agro Tourism (Y))	Expected Coefisien Sign	Coefisien Regression	Standard Error	t- count	P-Value
Pull Motivation (X ₁)	+	0.055	0.29	1.898	0.061
Push Motivation (X ₂)	+	-0.022	0,030	-0.728	0.469
Source of Information (X ₃)	+	-0.064**	0.027	-2.357	0.021
Brand Image (X ₄)	+	-0.011	0.035	-0.323	0.747
Travel Expense (X ₅)	-	-0.144**	0.062	-2.346	0.021
Advantage of Travel (X ₆)	+	0.160***	0.035	4.526	0.000
F-count	7.671***				
R ²	0.311				
Adjusted R ²	0.288				
Information:	**) Significant at the level 95% ($\alpha = 5\%$)				
	***) Significant at the level 99% = ($\alpha = 1\%$)				

Results Test of influence of the independent variables with the dependent variable used SPSS 17. Regression analysis (Table 6) produces Goodness of Fit (R²) of 31.1%. This shows that the dependent variable (pull motivation, push motivation, source of information, brand image, travel expense and advantage of travel) can explain 31.1% of the variation of the dependent variable (recommendation). The F test carry out produced a calculated F value of 7.671 and a significance value of 0.00 indicated that the independent variables jointly influence the independent variables with a significance level of 99%. The advantage of travel variable has a positive effect at the 99% confidence level. Source of Information and travel expense have positive effect at the 95% confidence level.

Discussion

Based on the results of the research conducted, it showed that 80.20% tourists who come to Agro Tambi tourism were based on advantage of travel. Gather with family or friends in a gathering that aim to increase social interaction between individuals (Rachmadi, 2016) is a benefit that would be obtained when visiting Agro Tambi Tourism. Relieving stress is also one of the benefits that according to tourists will be obtained when visiting Agro Tambi Tourism as happened in the study of Hermansyah (2012) in Bogor Botanical Gardens where relaxation is a perception of tourists visiting the Bogor Botanical Gardens. The benefits produced are also investigated by Coreira et al (2008) which states that the first satisfaction boost factor is recreational satisfaction, especially concerning evaluation of emotional states associated with personal well-being, such as relieving stress, escaping from routine, physical relaxation, and away from crowds.

Tourist satisfaction is the destination of all tourist attractions. The Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) is a measure of tourist satisfaction (Alaan, 2016). This study resulted in a CSI of 82.25 percent. It showed that the satisfaction of tourists at Agro Tambi Tourism was categorized as

"very satisfied". Homestay conditions, packages provided such as plantation tour and environmental quality in Agro Tambi Tourism had provided satisfaction for tourists. 88 percent of tourists wanted to recommend Agro Tambi Tourism to family and friends.

To achieve the aim of confirming the relationship between decision making process and the satisfaction (willingness to recommend), linear regression analysis revealed that the willingness to recommend Agro Tambi Tourism to family and friends was influenced by source of information, travel expense and advantage of travel. Source of Information has a negative coefficient indicating that if source of information increased will decrease willingness to recommend from tourists. It is contrary different from Lamsoo et al (2013) which says that internet can attract tourism activities for emerging country. Kotler et al (2017) says that digital age has spawned a dazzling set of new customer relationship-building tools, from web sites, online ads and videos, mobile ads and apps, and blogs to online communities and the major social media, such as Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, and Pinterest. Possible explanation can be that less willingness to recommend Agro Tambi Tourism is because of the completeness of media information makes customer more selective to recommend the Agro Tambi Tourism. The negative coefficient of travel costs shows that if the travel costs incurred by tourists increase when visiting Agro Tambi Tourism, tourists will reduce the willingness to recommend Agro Tambi Tourism. Products that are not good, the price of products that are expensive, locations that are not strategic and promotions that do not exactly affect customer satisfaction (Alaan, 2016). Silvestri et al (2017) states that costs and prestige affect satisfaction of visitor satisfaction. Advantage of travel like increasing knowledge, relieving stress, and going out with friends (Mahaliyanaarachchi, 2017; Rachmadi, 2016; Hermansyah, 2012) has positive coefficient.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that tourists' perceptions of the decision-making process are based on the stage of the profitability of the trip. Tourist Satisfaction obtained based on the Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) produces a value of 82.25 percent and 88 percent of tourists want to recommend Agro Tambi Tourism to family and friends. Willingness of tourists to recommend is influenced by source of information, travel expense and advantage of travel.

Agro Tambi Tourism Management must maintain the quality of its service so that potential of potential tourist satisfaction remains high in accordance with what was informed to them beforehand, so that in the end they were pleased to recommend Agro Tambi Tourism to family and friends. This can be used by Agro Tourism Management to do a Word-of-Mouth strategy.

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