

MODELLING THE NEW BRAND EQUITY OF DESTINATION THEORY AND TRAVEL INTENTION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY FROM VIETNAM

 **Trong Tien Bao BUI**, PhD, Student in Economic Development at Vietnam National University of Agriculture (VNUA), (*Corresponding Author*)
HUTECH University
Faculty of Tourism & Hospitality Management
700000, Vietnam - 475A Dien Bien Phu Street, Ward 25, Binh Thanh Dist., HCM City, Vietnam.
Phone: +84.986.923.677
E-mail: btt.bao@hutech.edu.vn

Abstract

Purpose – There is a lack of research on the causal relationship between a tourism destination's new brand equity and travel intention. This study aims to identify and explore the model of tourism destination new brand equity, validate and evaluate the relationships between tourism destination new brand equity elements and travel intention in the context of tourism destinations.

Design – This study collected primary data from March to May 2021 based on a questionnaire survey of 589 domestic tourists traveling to Dong Thap province. The newly proposed conceptual framework was evaluated and validated using the PLS-SEM method.

Findings – The main new findings of this study were the identification of the nine constructs of destination brand equity and their association with travel likelihood. The study revealed the effect of the new constructs of destination brand equity constructs on travel willingness, which can promote domestic tourism in Dong Thap province.

Originality of the research – The current study can be considered as an important contribution to the theoretical and managerial implications for local authorities to understand the new model of destination brand equity from the perspective of domestic tourists. The findings of this study may increase travel intention and promote tourism in Dong Thap province.

Keywords Destination Brand Equity, Domestic tourist, Travel Intention, Dong Thap province

Original scientific paper

Received 23 October 2022

Revised 21 February 2023

1 March 2023

Accepted 4 March 2023

<https://doi.org/10.20867/thm.29.3.3>

INTRODUCTION

Customer-based brand equity in the tourism destination context has recently gained special attention in the hospitality and tourism industry (Cervova & Vavrova, 2021; Im et al., 2012; Gartner & Ruzzier, 2011; Lim et al., 2014; Saeed & Shafique, 2019). Notably, the concept of brand equity was studied not only to the service industry but also to the tourism service and hospitality industry, as demonstrated by research conducted by Ekinci et al., (2022); Kim & Lee, (2018).

Chi et al., (2020); Lim et al., (2014); Zhang et al., (2020a) evaluated and validated the customer-based perspective on brand equity elements for a tourism destination. This conceptual framework consisting of four main constructs namely, recognition, image, tourists' perceptions of service quality, as well loyalty to brand. Aaker (1991) pointed out that customer-based perspective on brand equity components consisting of brand recognition, perception of quality, brand association, and loyalty to brand. Similarly, Kladou et al., (2015) also indicated that brand awareness/recognition, perception of quality, brand associations, and brand assets constructs provide a value to the business by increasing tourist brand loyalty. Keller (1993) divided the brand equity elements into two categories consisting of brand awareness which is referred to as memory recognition and recall performance; the image of brand is referred to as a system of associations. In general, Chen & Tseng (2010); Cambra-Fierro et al., (2021) identified that the customer-based brand equity elements consisting of four constructs namely, brand recognition, perception of service quality, image of brand, as well brand loyalty. Meanwhile, Chen & Myagmarsuren (2010); Kusumaningrum (2021) claimed that tourism destination brand equity is the perception of equity including destination brand recognition, brand image of the destination, perception of quality, and loyalty to tourism destination brand as one the consequences of perception of brand equity. A review of the past research indicated that brand equity of tourism destination is multi-dimensional and complex with various elements which work together and contributes toward the overall equity of tourism destination brand (Fang, 2021; Kaushal et al., 2018). Furthermore, Chi et al., (2020) Ergün et al., (2022) indicated that few studies investigate the components of tourism destination brand equity. Therefore, the brand equity of a tourism destination should be combined by a series of significant elements (Shi et al., 2022).

In addition, Ghafari et al., (2017) developed a brand equity model for tourism destination consisting of brand awareness, perception of uniqueness of brand, perception of quality, perceived value of destination brand, image of destination brand, reputation, brand satisfaction, as well loyalty to destination brand, in which loyalty to brand is the core construct of brand equity as well as the customer-based brand equity which could positive increase intention to travel to a specific destination (Zhang et al., 2020a). Previous studies have shown that an increasingly large number of tourism behaviour studies have evaluated and validated the intention to travel through the theory of planned behavior, and the various theoretical frameworks (Han et al., 2020). Chi, et al., (2020) claimed that brand equity of tourism destination prominent impacts on travel intention from the

perspective of international tourists traveling to Viet Nam. However, very few tourism studies have evaluated the integration between the constructs of tourism destination brand equity, travel intention, and other latent variables constructs in the same study (Shi et al., 2022; Zhang et al., 2020a). Therefore, the current research incorporates all of the above-mentioned constructs in a new brand equity of tourism destination model to evaluate and validate the causal relationships among new destination brand equity elements and the intention to travel to Dong Thap province, as a case study.

Dong Thap is one of provinces in the Mekong Delta Region, with many beautiful, poetic, and lyrical natural sceneries that still retain original features, long-standing historical traditions, many distinctive cultural, and hospitality spirit of the local people appeal to tourists (Dong Thap Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism, 2021). Thus, the province has a lot of significant potential for appealing tourist. The statistics show that number of domestic tourist arrivals in Dong Thap has been increasing each year. Especially in 2019, the province welcomed and served 3.95 million tourist arrivals, including 3.86 million domestic tourist arrivals, with a turnover of 1,051 billion VND (Department of Culture, Sport and Tourism Dong Thap, 2021). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of domestic visitors to this province has decreased rapidly in recent months. Although, Dong Thap welcomed about 100,000 domestic visitor arrivals in the first six months of 2021 (Vietnam National Administration of Tourism, 2021). Domestic tourism is crucial to developing local tourism and promoting economic recovery and growth after the pandemic. Despite this, there have been few studies focusing on travel intentions of domestic tourists (Shekari & Azizi, 2021). Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate and validate the interrelationship between the brand equity of tourism destination based on the pointview of domestic tourist and the causal relationship between destination brand equity and the willingness to travel, which is a vital tool for evaluating the likelihood to visit or return to a destination (Pike & Bianchi, 2013) and as an advantage for local authorities in efficaciously building a brand equity of tourism destination become more attractive and competitive (Ergün et al., 2022). The results of this study have a positive contribution to provide the basis for this province's focus on building tourism marketing strategies to boost domestic tourism in the future.

After reviewing the previous research and empirical studies, the current study attempted to expand the existing research gaps of destination brand equity components from the domestic tourists's perspective to gain an insight into understanding of overall brand equity of destination. The current study has a number of contributions to the literature by providing major findings related to the interrelationship between tourism destination of brand equity and the intention to travel of domestic tourists. The outcomes of the current study concluded that the brand equity of a tourist destination played a prominent role in increasing the likelihood to travel to Dong Thap province which are of prominent in developing effective marketing strategies to boost domestic tourism. In other words, the major purpose of current study emphasized the need for multiple studies to validate the causal relationships among the constructs of destination brand equity and validate the causal relationship between the constructs of destination brand equity and the likelihood to travel from a domestic tourist's perspective to increase travel intention in Dong Thap province. Hence, the aim of the current study attempts to prominent understand a nine-dimensional destination brand equity from domestic tourists' perspective, especially to fulfil the existed gaps in the literature on dimensions of destination brand equity.

In summary, the current study aims to generate a new in-sight conceptual framework of tourism destination brand equity which is focused on three main aspects: (1) the causal relationships among new destination brand equity model, (2) brand loyalty as a core component of destination brand equity, and (3) the interrelationship between new destination brand equity, and the likelihood to travel. The study is organized as follows: the 'literature review' section describes the new conceptual and theoretical framework of destination brand equity and the likelihood to travel, justifying these hypotheses and theoretical model; the 'empirical study' section outlines the research method of the current study, the context of the empirical study; the 'analysis result' section highlights and discusses the key findings, finally suggesting practical implications, research limitations, and recommendations for further research.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1. Travel Intention

The intention referred as a tourist's beliefs, feelings, thoughts and emotional behavior in a specific situation (Hashim et al., 2018). The term "Travel intention or the likelihood to travel" refers to a kind of tourist behavior intention (Jang et al., 2009), the behaviour intention of tourist to a destination refers to the likelihood to visit the certain destination (Chen et al., 2014; Irfan et al., 2022) or decision to visit a specific destination (Talwar et al., 2022). Travel intention emphasized the intention to travel or the likelihood to travel to a specific destination (Jang et al., 2009; Khan et al., 2018; Makhdoomi & Baba, 2019; Rastegar et al., 2021). Travel intention is also defined as tourist's desire or the likelihood to travel (Luo & Lam, 2020). Chi et al., (2020) claimed that the likelihood to travel will be prominent influenced by the brand equity of destination components. Previous studies noted that high brand equity leads to a higher intention to travel (Zhang et al., 2020a). Hornig et al., (2012); Ergün et al., (2022) evaluated and validated the impact of brand equity theory on travel intention, and claimed that the elements of tourism destination brand equity have a positive contribution to the travel intention.

1.2. Brand equity

Aaker (1991) defined the equity of brand as a system of key intangible business assets and company liabilities associated to a brand name, and iconic brand symbol, in which the value level of brand is provided by a particular product, commodity, or service. Keller (2013) indicated that brand equity as the strong of a brand lies in what customers have heard, felt, belief, seen, thought and learned more about the business brand as customers past experiences in purchasing. Capon et al., (2001) introduced two concepts of brand equity consisting of firm-based perspective on brand equity, and brand equity from customer point of view. However, Saeed & Shafique, (2019) argued that brand equity falls into three important categories consisting of financial/business, brand equity from sales perspective, and brand equity from customer perspective. The term "Firm-based perspective on brand equity" referred to the cash flows, financial, monetary value created by the firm brand. Whereas brand equity from customer perspective relates to the perceptive value of customers about a specific product, commodity, or service, which is compared with the perception of value of unbranded product, commodity, or service of competitors (Capon et al., 2001). Sales-based perception on brand equity (SBBE) concept is referred to the brand volume or market share aspects (Datta et al., 2017). One of the best widespread accepted definitions of brand equity from customer perspective was considered to propose a specific measurement scale for tourism destinations (Ghafari et al., 2017).

1.3. Destination Brand Equity

The consumer-based destination brand equity is the combination of the prominent elements that can be referred to as the overall value of a goods or services that tourists/ customers experienced during the holiday trip to the specific destination which distinguishes the destination feature from the other destinations (Ferns & Walls, 2012; Ibrahim & Elborsaly, 2022). Fang (2021) claimed that overall brand equity is referred to as superior, the strength of a destination brand when compared with other destination competitors. Additionally, Liu et al., (2015); Saeed & Shafique (2019) agreed that equity of brand from customer perspective has been widely discussed and applied in the tourism and hospitality industry context. Huerta-Álvarez et al., (2020) confirmed that consumer-based destination brand equity plays a prominent role in both terms of tourism destination features, segmentations as well as in increasing tourist intention behaviour, thus the company's revenue will increase from the brand. Thus, the brand equity of destination is a concept of brand equity developed based on the concept of customer-based perspective on brand equity and applied to tourism destination (Kusumaningrum, 2021).

Chekalina et al., (2018) indicated that the brand equity from customer perspective model should be adapted and applied in a tourism destination context to an insight into understanding of the complexity of relationships within each construct in the model. Therefore, Vinh Trung Tran et al., (2019); Ergün et al., (2022) employed destination brand equity components by using four factors consisting of brand recognition/ awareness, perception of quality, image of brand, as well the loyalty to brand. Zhang et al., (2021) argued that the measurement of the brand equity of destination consisting of brand quality, brand recognition/ awareness, image of brand, perceived value of brand, and loyalty to brand. While, Kheiri et al., (2016) found that brand equity of tourism destination components consisting of destination recognition, brand image of destination, perceived destination quality, perception of value, loyalty to destination, and brand satisfaction. Ghafari et al., (2017) revealed that brand equity of tourism destination consisting of eight elements, namely brand recognition, brand uniqueness, perception of quality, value of brand, destination image of brand, reputation of brand, brand satisfaction, and loyalty to brand. Whereas, the tourism destination brand equity model has seven dimensions consistings of brand recognition, tourist's destination quality perception, brand interaction quality, brand self- congruence, brand identity, destination brand trust, and destination brand loyalty (Ekinci et al., 2022). The destination brand equity components presented in the previous studies provide an insight into understanding of destination brand equity within a tourism destination context (Ergün et al., 2022; Im et al., 2012).

Ekinci et al., (2022); Hsu & Cai (2009); Marliawati & Cahyaningdyah (2020) found that the loyalty to brand construct is the consequence of the trust of brand, and brand awareness, in turn, the trust of brand could be stronger than for repeating tourists because of the higher level of brand familiarity to a specific destination. Thus, brand trust appears to be a vital determinant of brand loyalty because brand trust creates the causal relationships that are highly valued (Munuera-Aleman et al., 2003; Zhang et al., 2020b). Additionally, Tan et al., (2022); Wong (2018) claimed that satisfaction of brand, and reputation of brand constructs play a prominent role in building customer-based perspective on the equity of brand. By inserting the new brand reputation, brand trust constructs in the brand equity destination model can also comprehensively understand the brand equity model, thus, destination brand equity should include brand reputation (Fang, 2021) which is created by familiarity with brand and uniqueness (it means that the unique, different, and no substitute) (Cambrá-Fierro et al., 2021; Kapferer, 2008). Moreover, each destination has unique characteristics and different environments (Xue et al., 2022). Thus, A brand unique can increase equity of brand and create an advantage of competition for the tourism destination brand (Horng et al., 2012; Górska-Warsewicz, 2020). A modified tourism destination brand equity model was formulated which covered the variables factors of brand recognition, quality of brand, perceived value of brand, trust of brand, brand satisfaction, and loyalty to brand (Dedeoğlu et al., 2019). Collectively, brand equity of tourism destination elements consisting of nine dimensions in the current study including loyalty to brand, brand awareness, perception of quality, the image of tourism destination brand which is consistent with the study of Aaker (1991); brand uniqueness, brand reputation, brand satisfaction, the brand value which is consistent with a study of Ghafari et al., (2017); brand trust which is supported from the study of Hsu & Cai (2009); Cardoso et al., 2022 which have been broadly supported and developed by many previous researchers (Chi et al., 2020; Fang, 2021; Horng et al., 2012). This

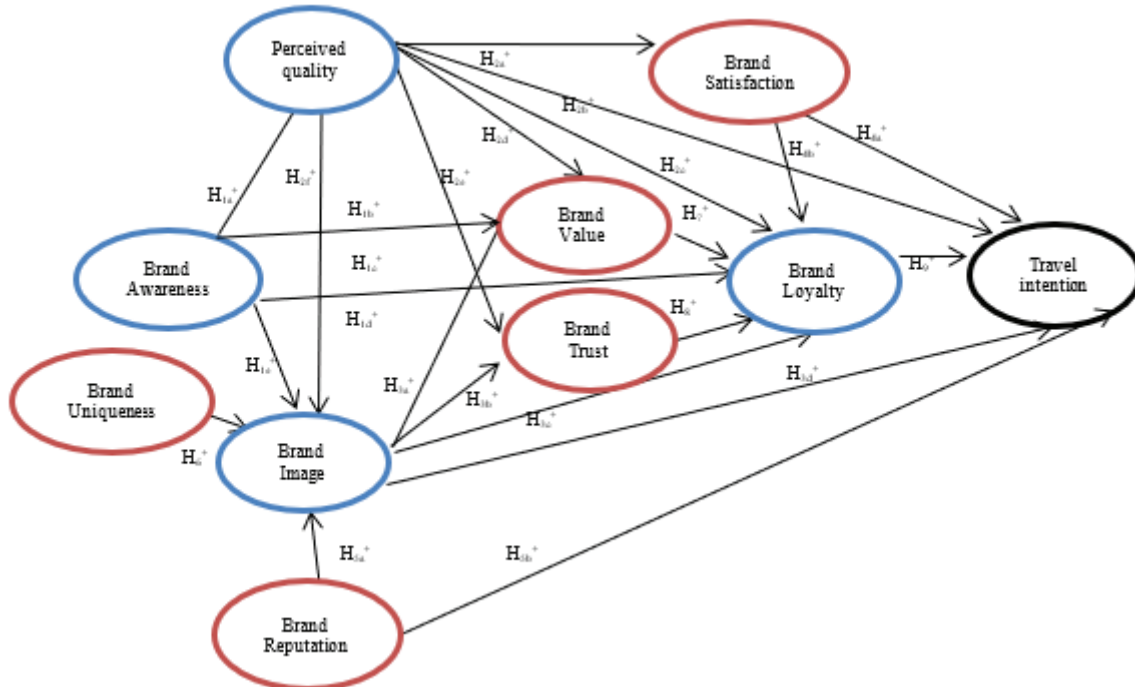
indicated that the existent research gaps in the previous studies of tourism destination brand equity and the tourism destination brand equity constructs is revealed in the current study. Hence, the current study aims to fulfil the existing research gaps by developing novel conceptual model, and by validating the causal relationship between brand equity of destination components based on the domestic tourist perspective and the willingness to travel. In conclusion, the important variables constructs are inserting into the destination brand equity model are consistent with previous destination brand equity studies of Chi et al., (2020); Fang, (2021); Horng et al., (2012); Ghafari et al., (2017)

1.4. The proposed model and research hypotheses

Chi et al., (2020); Horng et al., (2012) investigated how brand equity elements positively increases the intention to travel. Zhang et al., (2020a) acknowledged that the equity of tourism destination brand depends on the unique features of the destination, and may positively and significantly influence the likelihood to travel. Saeed & Shafique (2019) confirmed that the brand quality of destination components positively affects the destination visit behavior. Ergün et al., (2022); Thi et al., (2014) revealed that image of brand, brand recognition, and loyalty to destination brand respectively predicted the likelihood to travel. Ergün et al., (2022); Horng et al., (2012); Ferns & Walls, (2012) concluded that the equity of brand has a positively and directly affected the likelihood to travel. Thus, enhancing the loyalty to brand, through increased the likelihood to travel, has become the most important goal for local government (Bianchi & Pike, 2011; Vinh Trung Tran et al., 2019). Boo et al., (2009); Ergün et al., (2022); Konecnik & Gartner (2007) developed and extended the brand equity from customer perspective in the tourism destination and hospitality context to evaluate and validate the causal relationship among brand recognition, image of destination brand, perception of quality, perceived value of destination brand, loyalty to brand; and to explore the total effects of overall brand equity of destination on the likelihood to travel (Zhang et al., 2020a). Abruruman et al., (2020) employed four constructs of destination brand equity as perceived quality, awareness of brand, loyalty to brand, and brand association, which have a statistically and significantly impact on the likelihood to visit to a specific destination.

Based on the new equity of destination brand theory, the current study applied nine components of brand equity to validate the causal relationships among them and evaluate the interrelationship between the new brand equity of destination elements with the likelihood to travel to Dong Thap province as a case study. Accordingly, the new brand equity of destination model is shown in figure 1.

Figure 1: The proposed framework model



(Source: author, 2021)

Awareness of brand referred to the ability of potential tourists to be aware of a destination brand (Aaker, 1991). Awareness of brand is referred to an essential construct of brand equity in hospitality industry, tourism destination and the travel decision (Boo et al., 2009; Chi et al., 2020). Awareness is as a very prominent equity of brand elements because of the first step in creating and enhancing the value of destination brand (Ergün, et al., 2022; Gartner & Ruzzier, 2011). Additionally, Ghafari et al., (2017) indicated that the recognition of brand has positively and significantly influenced on the image of brand. A tourist's recognition of brand and favourable perceptions of the image of destination and perception of tourism service quality can lead

to visiting or suggesting a certain destination to friends and relatives (Konecnik & Gartner, 2007; Zhang et al., 2020a). Bernarto et al., (2020); Dedeoğlu et al., (2019) claimed that the awareness of brand has positively and directly affected the quality of brand. Besides, Bernarto et al., (2020); Lee & Jee (2016) found that brand awareness also positively and significantly affects brand trust. Trust of brand is referred to as a tourist's belief regarding to the perception of the ability of the tourism destination brand to deliver its promises and adapt or overcome the tourist's service expectations built from the fundamental knowledge of the tourism destination brand (Althuwaini, 2022; Hsu & Cai, 2009). The following hypotheses were made in this study:

- H_{1a}^+ : brand awareness will have positive influence on perception of quality
- H_{1b}^+ : brand awareness will have positive influence on the value of brand
- H_{1c}^+ : brand awareness will have positive influence on the loyalty of brand
- H_{1d}^+ : brand awareness will have positive influence on brand trust
- H_{1e}^+ : brand awareness will have positive influence on brand image

Perception of tourism service quality can be defined as the tourist's evaluation of the overall service quality or excellence of a tourism service product or tourism service concerning its intention to purpose, relation to one or more alternatives (Aaker, 1991); brand tourism service quality is perceived by tourists (Yoo et al., 2000). Lee & Jee (2016); Vo et al., (2022) found that perception of tourism service quality has affected brand trust significantly. Ghafari et al., (2017) also indicated that perception of tourism service quality has positively and significantly impacted on the value of the brand, brand destination satisfaction, and loyalty of destination brand. Brand value is defined as the tourist selection of a tourism destination depending on a perception balance between the added monetary value of the utility of a product or service (Boo et al., 2009; Vo et al., 2022). Brand satisfaction is regarded as the superior brand outcome of the subjective evaluation that the alternative brand could reach or exceed tourists' expectations (Chatzigeorgiou & Christou, 2016; Chen et al., 2020b). The loyalty to brand is a measure of the attachment that a tourist has to a brand of destination (Aaker, 1991). Besides, perception of service quality has a significantly and positively affected both image of destination and the loyalty to brand (Alhaddad, 2015; Dam & Dam, 2021). Destination brand image is referred to as the perception of brand as reflection of the brand association held in the tourist memory (Keller, 1993; Majeed et al., 2022). Abruruman et al., (2020) claimed that perceived tourism service quality has a statistically and positively relationship with the likelihood to travel to a specific destination. The following hypotheses were made in this study:

- H_{2a}^+ : perceived quality will have positive influence on brand satisfaction
- H_{2b}^+ : perceived quality will have positive influence on travel intention
- H_{2c}^+ : perceived quality will have positive influence on brand loyalty
- H_{2d}^+ : perceived quality will have positive influence on value of brand
- H_{2e}^+ : perceived quality will have positive influence on trust of brand
- H_{2f}^+ : perceived quality will have positive influence on brand image

The image of brand is also a prominent component of tourism destination brand equity models (Majeed et al., 2022; Saeed & Shafique, 2019). Ghafari et al., (2017) indicated brand image has positively and significantly influenced on the loyalty to brand and the value of brand. Hassan et al., (2021); Tan et al., (2011) confirmed that image of brand has directly and positively impacted brand trust. Althuwaini, (2022); Lee & Jee (2016) found that image of brand has a significantly impacted on the destination brand trust and loyalty to brand. Chi et al., (2020) confirmed that image of brand has a directly and positively affected travel intention. The following hypotheses were made in this study:

- H_{3a}^+ : The brand image will have positive influence on brand value
- H_{3b}^+ : The brand image will have positive influence on brand trust
- H_{3c}^+ : The brand image will have positive influence on loyalty to brand
- H_{3d}^+ : The brand image will have positive influence on the likelihood to travel

In tourism research, tourist behaviour intention has been measured as the likelihood to re/visit, suggestions to others, willingness to pay (Kim et al., 2009). Tourist intention literally emphasizes a tourist's willingness to travel or commitment to visit (Rastegar et al., 2021), and the subjective probability of whether a tourist is likely to do or not perform certain actions; the tourist intention is one of the antecedents of the actual tourist behaviour and is a prominent indicator in understading tourist (Büyükdag, 2021). Bae et al., (2020); Ghafari et al., (2017); Kim et al., (2021) San Martín et al., (2019) indicated that destination brand satisfaction has a significant positive impact on brand loyalty. Brand satisfaction has a positively and significantly impacted on travel intentions (Baker & Crompton, 2000; Ratnasari et al., 2021). The following hypotheses were made in this study:

- H_{4a}^+ : brand satisfaction will have positive influence on travel intention
- H_{4b}^+ : brand satisfaction will have positive influence on brand loyalty

Brand reputation referred to an individual evaluation of the overall value, and the features of a certain destination by the stakeholders based on a complex marketing resource (Fang, 2021). Ghafari et al., (2017) indicated brand reputation has significantly and positively affected the image of brand. Foroudi et al., (2021) explored the interrelationship among the image

of brand, reputation of brand, and travel intention. Travel intention represents the extent of the likelihood to do or will not to perform a particular behaviour (Ajzen, 1991). Behavior intention means the likelihood to visit the destination in the future (Joo et al., 2020). The following hypotheses were made in this study:

- H_{3a}^+ : brand reputation will have positive influence on destination brand image
 H_{3b}^+ : brand reputation will have positive influence on travel intention

The uniqueness of destination brand is defined as the tourist's degree to feel the brand of destination is different from the brand of the competitive destinations, and how to distinct it is linked to competitive destinations (Netemeyer et al., 2004; Rahman et al., 2021). Büyükdag, (2021); Salniza et al., (2016) found a significantly and positively relationship between the uniqueness characteristics of brand and tourism destination image of brand. Ghafari et al., (2017) also indicated brand uniqueness significantly and positively affects the destination image of brand. Thus, the following hypotheses were made in this study:

- H_6^+ : brand uniqueness will have positive influence on brand image

Dedeoğlu et al., (2019) indicated that several significant factors such as perception of tourism service quality, value of tourism destination brand, brand trust, and satisfaction have a positively and significantly affected the loyalty of destination brand. Ghafari et al., (2017) claimed that there is a significantly and positively relationship between brand value and loyalty to brand. In this study, the following hypotheses was made:

- H_7^+ : brand value will have positive influence on brand loyalty

The brand trust would be significantly and positively linked to the loyalty of brand (Alhaddad, 2015; Cardoso et al., 2022; Munuera-Aleman et al., 2003) and brand trust will respectively enhance brand loyalty (Al-Hawary, 2013; Althuwaini, 2022). Marliawati & Cahyaningdyah (2020); Tan et al., (2011) claimed that brand trust is positively related to brand loyalty. In this study, the following hypotheses was made:

- H_8^+ : brand trust will have positive influence on brand loyalty

The loyalty to brand is one of the core dimensions of brand equity (Qiao et al., 2022), and it indicates to the attitude of visit intention and willingness to pay more for a preferred tourism product or tourism service (Hornig et al., 2012; Ergün et al., 2022). Büyükdag (2021); Hsu & Cai (2009) defined brand loyalty as the likelihood to visit a certain destination and to suggest others visit the same destination. Abruruman et al., (2020); Büyükdag (2021); Chi et al., (2020) claimed that brand loyalty has a statistically and significantly relationship affected the intention to travel. Based on this following hypothesis is proposed in this study:

- H_9^+ : brand loyalty will have positive influence on travel intention

Thus, nine research hypotheses are proposed in this study to evaluate and validate the causal relationships between the components of tourism destination brand equity and the likelihood to travel.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

2.1. Sample Design and Data Collection

The current study applied nine latent variables constructs of brand equity of tourism destination to evaluate and validate the causal relationships among them with travel intention to Dong Thap. For this purpose, the first section was qualitative research in which the author focuses on interviewing with 8 experts who are a manager at tour operator to adjust and improve the measurement scales, followed by focusing on group discussion with volunteer tourists to discuss a specific topic of interest, to adjust and improve the measurement scales and to develop and to complete a research question. A total of 10 volunteer tourists were willingness to participate in the interview. The completed questionnaire officially is used to evaluate nine constructs of brand equity and travel intention containing the items as shown in Table 1. In the second section, the new proposed framework conceptual model is evaluated by the using of a statistical modeling technique based on the partial least squares (PLS-SEM) to validate the proposed model to prove the hypothesis, positive relationship of construct.

First, to achieve the purpose of this study, 60 domestic tourists who had visited Dong Thap province during the summer season were selected for the pilot survey to evaluate the validity and reliability of all variables constructs through focus on the face-to-face interview technique at Xeo Quyt Village restaurant, in Dong Thap province is primarily the ease of access. After the pilot test, a few minor changes in the completed survey questionnaire were made (shown in table 1). Additionally, the survey data were collected via an indirect survey in collaboration with 5 famous travel agents specializing in organizing tours to Dong Thap province. The sample selection of visitors who has selected Dong Thap province for their holiday vacations. The second, survey took place from March 1st, 2021 to the end of May 3rd, 2021. This is because the total number of tourists visiting and traveling in Dong Thap was 100,000 arrivals in the first six months of 2021 (Vietnam National Administration of Tourism, 2021). After

fully explaining to them the purpose of the study, the tour guides will send directly the questionnaire survey to domestic tourists to survey and then collect the responses after the trip.

The purpose of this survey was to gain domestic perspectives on the tourism destination brand equity construct, and to explore domestic tourist intention as defined in the initial measurement list adapted and developed from the previous literature. Thus, the qualitative methods are conducted for this purpose. Tao et al., (2022) claimed that quantitative approaches are using for data examination, hypothesis in the overall model test.

According to Hair et al., (1995), the minimum sample size should be at least $p \times 5$, where p is the number of independent variables in the final model to have an accurately representation of the whole population. As there are total of 40 observed variables constructs are used in the current study, the minimum sample size should be required at least 200. Based on the formula of Burns & Bush (2006), a reasonable sample size of 385 participants was determined at a 95% confidence level with 95% desired accuracy. Thus, the suggested minimum sample size in this study was 385 respondents. However, to ensure high acceptable level of reliability and confidence levels, the sample was made up of 700 domestic tourists. A total of 632 responses were collected out of 700 questionnaires distributed. However, 34 of them were invalids because of too many unfilled items. The final sample consists of 598 usable questionnaires for factor analysis, representing 94.62%, which is sufficient for analysing structural models by using the Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modelling analysis as followed by Hair et al., (2017).

2.2. Measurement scales

The scale consisted of two parts: The construct of brand equity of destination consisting of ten components: loyalty to brand, brand awareness, perception of quality, image of brand, brand uniqueness, brand reputation, brand satisfaction, brand value, brand trust, travel intention, and visitor demographic information. Personalities and demographic characteristics are used to show in the current study consisting of age group, gender, and level of education qualifications. In total, there were 40 items, measured on a 5-point Likert scale to measure attitudes and opinions ranging from 1 being strongly disagree to 5 being strongly agree. The current study adopted the scales based on the results of the primary research and a review of the previous literature is shown in table 1. All of the survey questions or items were tested to ensure the validity and reliability of the measurement scales.

Table 1: Measurement scales

Code	Measurement scales	Authors	Decision
Brand Uniqueness (Bunique)			
BU1	Dong Thap province is very different from other destinations.	Ghafari et al., (2017)	Support
BU2	The uniqueness of Dong Thap province tourism attractions is fascinating.	Ghafari et al., (2017)	Support
BU3	Dong Thap province has unique local customs and traditions.	Ghafari et al., (2017)	Support
BU4	Dong Thap province stands out from other competitor provinces.	Ghafari et al., (2017)	Support
Brand Reputation (Breputa)			
BR1	Dong Thap is a reputable tourism destination	Ghafari et al., (2017); Verissimo et al., (2017)	Support
BR2	Dong Thap is well known as a tourism destination	Ghafari et al., (2017)	Support
BR3	Dong Thap is highly regarded	Chatzipanagiotou et al., (2019); Fang (2021)	Support
BR4	Dong Thap has status as a tourism destination	Fang (2021)	Support
Brand Image (Image)			
BI1	Dong Thap fits my personality	Pike et al., (2010); Vinh Trung Tran et al., (2019)	Support
BI2	The brand image of Dong Thap is accordant with my self-image	Pike et al., (2010); Vinh Trung Tran et al., (2019)	Support
BI3	I thought my friends would think I visited Dong Thap	Chi et al., (2020); Pike et al., (2010)	Support
BI4	Visiting Dong Thap reflects who I am	Boo et al., (2009); Chi et al., (2020)	Support
Brand Awareness (Baware)			
BA1	I can distinguish what Dong Thap looks like in my mind	Chi et al., (2020)	Support
BA2	I think i can distinguish Dong Thap among other similar travel destinations	Chi et al., (2020); Nwobodo (2020)	Support

Code	Measurement scales	Authors	Decision
BA3	The features of Dong Thap spring quickly to my mind	Chi et al., (2020); Vinh Trung Tran et al., (2019)	Support
BA4	When I think to travel, Dong Thap comes immediately to my mind	Chi et al., (2020); Vinh Trung Tran et al., (2019)	Support
Perceived quality (Quality)			
PQ1	Dong Thap provides tourism product offerings of consistent quality	Chi et al., (2020); Zhang et al., (2021)	Support
PQ2	Dong Thap provides a good perception of quality experiences	Chi et al., (2020); Zhang et al., (2021)	Support
PQ3	From Dong Thap 's offerings, I can expect superior service quality performance	Chi et al., (2020)	Support
PQ4	Dong Thap performs better service quality than other similar tourism destinations	Chi et al., (2020); Zhang et al., (2021)	Support
Brand value (Value)			
BV1	Dong Thap has affordable prices	Boo et al., (2009); Pike & Bianchi (2013)	Support
BV2	I would <i>like to</i> consider what I would pay for a holiday trip; I will get much more than my value by visiting Dong Thap	Boo et al., (2009); Pike & Bianchi (2013)	Support
BV3	The costs of holiday trip to Dong Thap are a bargain associated with the benefits I receive	Boo et al., (2009); Pike & Bianchi (2013)	Support
BV4	Visiting Dong Thap is economical	Boo et al., (2009)	Support
Brand Trust (Btrust)			
BT1	The businesses in Dong Thap care about visitors' interests.	Dedeoğlu et al., (2019)	Support
BT2	Dong Thap is a trustworthy tourism destination.	Ghafari et al., (2017)	Support
BT3	I feel that Dong Thap has a name I can believe	Chatzipanagiotou et al., (2019); Fang (2021)	Support
BT4	I have confidence in Dong Thap	Dedeoğlu et al., (2019)	Support
Brand Satisfaction (Bsatis)			
BS1	Dong Thap is much better than what I expected	Ghafari et al., (2017)	Support
BS2	I am very happy with my decision for travelling to Dong Thap	Ghafari et al., (2017)	Support
BS3	I think that Dong Thap provide service has met my expectations.	Ghafari et al., (2017); Büyükdağ (2021)	Support
BS4	I am satisfied with Dong Thap as a tourist destination.	Ghafari et al., (2017)	Support
Brand Loyalty (Bloyalty)			
BL1	I intend to recommend Dong Thap to my friends and relatives	Nwobodo (2020); Verissimo et al., (2017);	Support
BL2	I will continue to visit Dong Thap in the future	Pike et al., (2010)	Support
BL3	Dong Thap provides more benefits than other similar destinations	Pike et al., (2010); Verissimo et al., (2017)	Support
BL4	Dong Thap would be my first choice for a vacation	Nwobodo (2020); Vinh Trung Tran et al., (2019); Chi et al., (2020);	Support
Travel Intention (C-intent)			
TI1	In the near future, I may visit Dong Thap again for holiday vacation	Chi et al., (2020); Horng et al., (2012)	Support
TI2	I have a strong intention to visit Dong Thap	Harun et al., (2018); Zhang et al., (2020a)	Support
TI3	I wish to visit Dong Thap again for tourism	Chi et al., (2020); Horng et al., (2012)	Support
TI4	I always consider Dong Thap my first choice	Chen et al., (2020a)	Support

(Source: author, 2021)

3. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF MODEL

3.1. Descriptive analysis

There are three questions asked about the personalities and demographic characteristics consisting of age group, gender, and level of education qualifications. Demographic and personal information collected from the survey are shown in table 2

Table 2: Respondent Characteristics

	Characteristics	Frequency	Percent	Kurtosis	Skewness
Gender	Male	325	54.3	-1.976	0.175
	Female	273	45.7		
Age	18 < 22-year-old	107	17.9	0.106	0.857
	22 - 31-year-old	273	45.7		
	32 - 41-year-old	122	20.4		
	41 - 50-year-old	44	7.4		
	> 50-year-old	52	8.7		
Educational Background	High School	45	7.5	-0.541	-0.425
	Intermediate Professional	97	16.2		
	College	162	27.1		
	Bachelor	226	37.8		
	Other	68	11.4		

(Source: author, 2021)

As regards the composition of the sample, the majority of the domestic tourist agreed to participate in the survey were male (54.3%), and 45.7% were female, between 22-31 years old (45,7%) with a certificate of bachelor (37.8%) - the highest among other educational background in the sample. From this result, the study concluded that domestic tourists who intent to visit Dong Thap province are grouped above 22 years old with a bachelor's degree. Additionally, Hair et al. (2010); Byrne (2010) argued the normality of the data was supported based on the value of skewness index will range between plus and minus 2 and the value of kurtosis index is ranging between -7 to +7. Table 2 showed that the normality of data was represented, as the standard error of skewness index was between -0.425 and 0.857, and the value of kurtosis index was between -1.976 and + 0.106.

3.2. Analysis of results

The results of the assessment of the PLS measurement model include the composite reliability (CR) scores, the values of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient should be higher than 0.70, and the statistical value of Average variance extracted (AVE) should be respectively greater than 0.50 to establish indicator convergent validity and reliability (Hair et al., 2019). The value of Cronbach's alpha indicators in this study was above 0.833; all the good values of the composite reliability are higher than 0.889 (Henseler et al., 2016). Thus, the good internal consistency among the variables was accepted, respectively. Additionally, the statistical value of AVE were required above the minimum cut-off value of 0.666. The result of the study is provided in table 3 stands for the values of the composite reliability indicate the higher than the cut-off criterion that complies with the necessary condition analysis to get supported. Therefore, the reliability of the measurement instrument was accepted respectively.

Table 3: The value of Composite Reliability (CR)

	Cronbach's Alpha	CR	AVE
Quality	0.901	0.931	0.772
Barware	0.878	0.916	0.732
Image	0.875	0.914	0.727
Bloyalty	0.878	0.916	0.733
Breputa	0.899	0.930	0.768
Bsatis	0.920	0.944	0.807
Btrust	0.896	0.928	0.762
Bunique	0.833	0.889	0.666

	Cronbach's Alpha	CR	AVE
Value	0.912	0.938	0.791
C-Intent	0.918	0.942	0.804

(Source: author, 2021)

The discriminant validity using the PLS approach was shown in table 4. Henseler et al., (2015) presented a decision rule that two criteria are informative about discriminant validity in structural equation modeling: the Fornell-Larcker criterion and the Heterotrait-Monotriat ratio of correlations. The first, the criterion of discriminant validity is exhibited only if all the correlations are statistically and significantly and each of these correlations is higher than all each of correlations. The results of the study shows that as per Fornell-Lacker's criterion both basic and stringent assumptions are accepted and the criterion of discriminant validity has been established. It is worthwhile to note that the diagonal values (in bold) of the Fornell-Lacker's table (Table 4) signify the AVE of each construct and each measured construct must have the square root of AVE should be greater than 0.500 (Henseler et al., 2015). Thus, all the variables construct for measurement model meet the criterion of convergent validity.

Table 4: Discriminant Validity

	AVE	Quality	Barware	Image	Bloyalty	Breputa	Bsatis	Btrust	Bunique	Value	C-Intent
Quality	0.772	0.878									
Barware	0.732	0.607	0.856								
Image	0.727	0.653	0.537	0.852							
Bloyalty	0.733	0.749	0.659	0.679	0.856						
Breputa	0.768	0.186	0.220	0.247	0.196	0.876					
Bsatis	0.807	0.660	0.523	0.583	0.687	0.193	0.899				
Btrust	0.762	0.651	0.611	0.692	0.712	0.186	0.713	0.873			
Bunique	0.666	0.360	0.346	0.376	0.350	0.223	0.322	0.342	0.816		
Value	0.791	0.694	0.590	0.584	0.701	0.245	0.680	0.660	0.458	0.890	
C-Intent	0.804	0.817	0.621	0.725	0.823	0.266	0.711	0.742	0.369	0.702	0.897

(Source: author, 2021)

The second, table 4 shows the result of the Heterotrait-Monotriat ratio of correlation for evaluating the criteria of the discriminant validity of the measurement model. The analysis confirmed that each latent variable construct in structural equation modeling was discriminated against each other's that are range between 0.852 and 0.897, which is less than 0.900 since the Heterotrait-Monotriat ratio values claim that lower than 0.900 will be acceptable (Henseler et al., 2015). Therefore, the indicators that were used to measure the variable constructs were used for the respective constructs. In the current study, both the model's predictive power and the significance of the relationships between the constructs of the structural model were accepted (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Results of the proposed framework

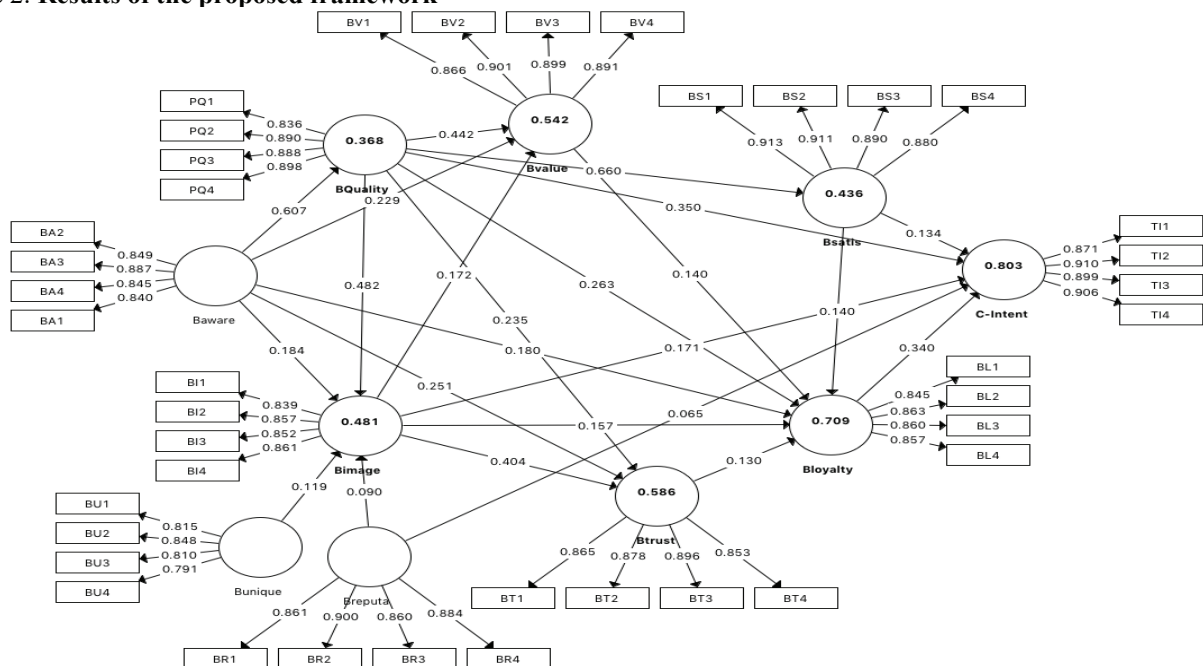


Figure 2 represents that the coefficient of determination (R-square) for the estimation of the equation was obtained 0.803, which is statistically at a 1 percent level of significance. The R² adjusted shows that 0.801 (80.1) percent of the variation in travel intention is explained by the overall of components of tourism destination brand equity. The value of R-squared (R²) is considered from strong to moderate in this study (Hair, et al., 2017). In other words, the investigations results provide strong support for the new proposed model

3.3. Discussion

Table 5 revealed the detailed results of bootstrapping statistics for the model. The current study used the bootstrapping method with 5000-re-samples to evaluate and validate the level of significance of the path coefficients between the observed variables constructs (Hair et al., 2017). The significance of the path coefficients (β) in the structural model are provided in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Hypothesis Testing

		β	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P Values	Decision
H _{1a} ⁺	Barware -> Quality	0.607	0.037	16.395	0.000	Support
H _{1b} ⁺	Barware-> Value	0.229	0.044	5.163	0.000	Support
H _{1c} ⁺	Barware-> Bloyalty	0.180	0.061	2.939	0.003	Support
H _{1d} ⁺	Barware-> Btrust	0.251	0.048	5.195	0.000	Support
H _{1e} ⁺	Barware-> Image	0.184	0.048	3.835	0.000	Support
H _{2a} ⁺	Quality-> Bsatis	0.660	0.035	18.989	0.000	Support
H _{2b} ⁺	Quality-> C-Intent	0.350	0.047	7.523	0.000	Support
H _{2c} ⁺	Quality-> Bloyalty	0.263	0.062	4.272	0.000	Support
H _{2d} ⁺	Quality-> Value	0.442	0.049	9.040	0.000	Support
H _{2e} ⁺	Quality-> Btrust	0.235	0.054	4.358	0.000	Support
H _{2f} ⁺	Quality-> Image	0.482	0.050	9.687	0.000	Support
H _{3a} ⁺	Image-> Value	0.172	0.052	3.322	0.001	Support
H _{3b} ⁺	Image-> Btrust	0.404	0.053	7.604	0.000	Support
H _{3c} ⁺	Image-> Bloyalty	0.157	0.051	3.046	0.002	Support
H _{3d} ⁺	Image-> C-Intent	0.171	0.043	3.992	0.000	Support
H _{4a} ⁺	Bsatis-> C-Intent	0.134	0.033	4.056	0.000	Support
H _{4b} ⁺	Bsatis-> Bloyalty	0.140	0.059	2.388	0.017	Support
H _{5a} ⁺	Breputa-> Image	0.090	0.033	2.719	0.007	Support
H _{5b} ⁺	Breputa-> C-Intent	0.065	0.019	3.378	0.001	Support
H ₆ ⁺	Bunique -> Image	0.119	0.039	3.016	0.003	Support
H ₇ ⁺	Value -> Bloyalty	0.140	0.053	2.648	0.008	Support
H ₈ ⁺	Btrust-> Bloyalty	0.130	0.053	2.440	0.015	Support
H ₉ ⁺	Bloyalty-> C-Intent	0.340	0.045	7.549	0.000	Support

(Source: author, 2021)

Table 5 showed that the significance of relationship between perception of service quality, and destination brand satisfaction is supported by H_{2a}⁺ (β = 0.660, t= 18.989, p< 0.000). H_{1a}⁺ proposed that brand awareness and brand tourism service quality have a positively impact on the likelihood to visit was supported (β = 0.607, t= 16.395, p< 0.000). H_{1b}⁺ proposed that awareness of brand has a positively contribution to brand value was supported (β = 0.229, t= 5.163, p< 0.000). The H_{1c}⁺ postulated that awareness of brand positively and significantly influences on loyalty to brand was accepted (β = 0.180, t= 2.939, p< 0.003). The H_{1d}⁺ hypothesized that brand recognition has a positively contribution to brand trust was accepted (β = 0.251, t= 5.195, p< 0.000).

The H_{2b}⁺ posited that quality of brand has a positively and significantly affected the likelihood to visit was supported (β = 0.350, t= 7.523, p< 0.000). Quality of brand has a positively contribution to brand loyalty, proposed in H_{2c}⁺ was also supported (β = 0.263, t= 4.272, p< 0.000). The H_{2d}⁺ postulated that brand quality has a positively affected brand value was accepted (β = 0.442, t= 9.040, p< 0.000). The H_{2e}⁺ hypothesized that brand quality has a significantly affected brand trust was supported (β = 0.235, t= 4.358, p< 0.000). The H_{2f}⁺ postulated that tourism destination brand quality has a positively contribution to brand image was accepted (β = 0.482, t= 9.687, p< 0.000).

Brand image has a positively and significantly impact on the value of brand, proposed in H_{3a}^+ was also accepted ($\beta= 0.172, t= 3.322, p< 0.001$). Brand image has a positively contribution to brand trust, proposed in H_{3b}^+ was also supported ($\beta= 0.404, t= 7.604, p< 0.000$). Brand image has a positively and significantly impact on brand loyalty, proposed in H_{3c}^+ was also supported ($\beta= 0.157, t= 3.046, p< 0.002$). Brand image has a positively contribution to the likelihood to travel proposed in H_{3d}^+ was also supported ($\beta= 0.171, t= 3.992, p< 0.000$). The H_{4a}^+ postulated that brand satisfaction has a positively contribution to visit intention was supported ($\beta= 0.134, t= 4.056, p< 0.000$). The H_{4b}^+ postulated that brand satisfaction has a positively affected loyalty to brand was supported ($\beta= 0.140, t= 2.388, p< 0.017$). The H_{5a}^+ postulated that brand reputation has a positive affected the brand image was supported ($\beta= 0.090, t= 2.719, p< 0.007$). The H_{5b}^+ postulated that brand reputation has a positively affected visit intention was supported ($\beta= 0.065, t= 3.378, p< 0.001$). Brand uniqueness has a positively and significantly affected brand image, proposed in H_6^+ was also supported ($\beta= 0.119, t= 3.016, p< 0.003$). Brand value has a positively and significantly affected the loyalty to brand, proposed in H_7^+ was accepted ($\beta= 0.140, t= 2.648, p< 0.008$). The results demonstrated a significantly and positively correlation between brand trust and loyalty to brand, proposed in H_8^+ was also accepted ($\beta= 0.130; t= 2.440; p< 0.015$). Based on the results of Table 5, It can be said that these proposed hypotheses are accepted and valid respectively.

Additionally, the direct influence of five dimensions consisting of (H_{2b}) perception of service quality, (H_{3d}) image of destination brand, (H_{4a}) brand satisfaction, (H_{5b}) brand reputation, and (H_9) brand loyalty on the itention to travel is confirmed respectively. The major finding demonstrates that the brand equity of tourism destination variable has a strong positive influence on likelihood to travel ($p<0.05$). In summary, the final result of the hypothesis testing with the p-value of each path coefficient from the data analysis signifies that all the proposed hypotheses of this study from H_1 to H_8 are significantly and respectively supported. Thus, the new tourism destination brand equity model is established and it has a positively contribution to travel intention is confirmed, respectively.

Table 6: The Collinearity Statistics

	Quality	Image	Bloyalty	Bsatis	Btrust	Value	C-Intent
Quality		1.653	2.661	1.000	2.078	2.078	2.672
Barware	1.000	1.651	1.888		1.675	1.675	
Image			2.250		1.845	1.845	2.117
Bloyalty							2.962
Breputa		1.080					1.069
Bsatis			2.548				2.132
Btrust			2.968				
Bunique		1.211					
Value			2.532				

(Source: author, 2021)

The amount of multicollinearity is calculated based on either the value of variance inflation factors (VIF) or the cut-off value of tolerance. If the VIF value is now higher than 4.0 or the value of tolerance is smaller than 0.2 reflects the existence of multicollinearity problem (Hair et al., 2014). The result shown in table 6 indicated that all of the indicators' inner VIF in the current study are less than 3.0 indicating, ranging from 1.000 to 2.962, indicate no problem of multicollinearity in the proposed model (Hair et al., 2017).

3.4. Theoretical Implications

The major findings of this study are as follows. Firstly, the theoretical contributes to the new theoretical of brand equity of tourism destination consisting of nine dimensions such as loyalty to brand, brand awareness, perception of service quality, image of destination, uniqueness of destination brand, brand reputation, brand satisfaction, brand value, and brand trust, which has a statistically and significantly relationship with the likelihood to travel. The major findings of this study were identified nine dimensions of brand equity of destination, which are different from previous brand equity research by Aaker (1991); Büyükdag (2021); Ergün et al., (2022); Im et al., (2012); Ghafari et al., (2017); Konecnik & Gartner (2007); Qiao et al., (2022). This has also a new contribution to the literature on the brand equity of tourism destination model. Second, this study used a PLS SEM approach from the domestic tourist's point of view traveling to Dong Thap province to evaluate and vaildate the causal relationships among the proposed model and the likelihood to travel. Thus, this finding improves not only the knowledge of brand equity of destination but also the insight into predicting of domestic visit intention behavior.

3.5. Practical Implications

The results of the current study can provide local authorities with better ways to create the brand equity of tourism destination. Firstly, brand awareness is found to be effective in brand image, perception of service quality, value of destination brand, loyalty to destination brand, and destination brand trust. Therefore, the local government should try to improve tourists' awareness of tourism destination. Second, the findings revealed that both uniqueness of destination brand and reputation of destination brand are prominent antecedents of the destination brand image. This implies that the local tourism government should try to identify the unique features and enhance the reputation of the destination to appeal to the tourists as well as to promote domestic tourism industry. For example, the famous, unique, reputation of Dong Thap province is reputed as "the land of the lotus". As a result, perception of tourism service quality is one of the most significant components contributing to the equity of destination brand. The local government should improve the quality of products/services to satisfy tourist; and brand loyalty, as well as increase the value of brand to tourists. The results also show that the image of destination brand, destination brand trust, brand recognition, the value of destination brand, and brand satisfaction are as the important factors that are contributed to tourism destination brand loyalty. This result implies that tourists who perceive high perception of quality, high value, high satisfaction, good perception of image, and awareness about the destination will make tourists more loyalty to the certain destination and lead to affecting the likelihood to travel there again.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the study aims to test the effectiveness of new tourism destination brand equity model and to evaluate and validate the complex relationships among the dimensions of brand equity of tourism destination, and the significant influence of these constructs on the likelihood to travel in a tourism destination context. The above findings clarified that the new tourism destination brand equity model has a positively and significantly relationship with travel intentions. The current study provided both theoretical and practical contributions. The study has contributed to the theoretical framework development of a new framework model for the tourism destination brand equity and explained the interrelationships among nine components of brand equity of destination and the likelihood to travel. The practical implications of this study suggest that the local government not only focuses more on branding, improving, and developing tourism destination brand equity but also focuses on providing better facilities that reflect high service quality, value, trust, image, and awareness of the tourism destination brand equity that tourist wish to visit.

5. RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

The finding of this study provides both theoretical and practical insights, but this study has certain research limitations that may affect the results of the current study. First, the empirical research is considered as only the domestic tourists' point of view who travelled to Dong Thap province. Thus, the analysis was limited to domestic tourists' perspective on destination brand equity. Further research would include international travellers. Second, this study is survey in a random selected of the tourists who travelling to Dong Thap province which has its limitations. Although, this way of data collection is convenient. Further research may try use other different survey technique to an insight understanding of travel intention. Third, there still have other elements that create brand equity models of destinations. Further research should insert the additional constructs to destination brand equity model that might have helped a comprehensive understanding of tourist behaviour towards destinations. Finally, further research can evaluate and validate differences between pre-trip, during the trip, post-trip as well as repeated tourists to gain an insight into evaluating the influence of tourism destination brand equity on the likelihood to travel from the viewpoints of the domestic tourists.

REFERENCES

- Aaker, D. A. (1991). *Managing brand equity*. New York: Free Press.
- Abruruman, A., Kumail, T., Sadiq, F., & Abbas, S. M. (2020). Influence of Brand Equity on Intentions to Visit Tourist Destinations: The Case of United Arab Emirates Outbound Travellers. *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity, and Change*, 14(9), 624-644.
- Alhaddad, A. (2015). Perceived Quality, Brand Image, and Brand Trust as Determinants of Brand Loyalty. *Journal of Research in Business and Management*, 3(4), 1-8.
- Al-Hawary, S. I. S. (2013). The roles of perceived quality, trust, and satisfaction in predicting brand loyalty: the empirical research on automobile brands in Jordan market. *International Journal of Business Excellence*, 6(6), 656-686. <https://doi.org/10.1504/ijbex.2013.056724>
- Althuwaini, S. (2022). The Effect of Social Media Activities on Brand Loyalty for Banks: The Role of Brand Trust. *Administrative Sciences*, 12(4), 148. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/admsci12040148>
- Ajzen, I. (1991). The theory of planned behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Process*, 50(2), 179-211. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-5978\(91\)90020-T](https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-5978(91)90020-T)
- Bae, S., Jung, T. H., Moorhouse, N., Suh, M., & Kwon, O. (2020). The Influence of Mixed Reality on Satisfaction and Brand Loyalty in Cultural Heritage Attractions: A Brand Equity Perspective. *Sustainability*, 12(7), 2956. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/su12072956>
- Baker, D.A., & Crompton, J. L. (2000). Quality, satisfaction, and behavioral intentions. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 27(3), 785-804. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0160-7383\(99\)00108-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0160-7383(99)00108-5)
- Bernarto, I., Berlianto, M., Meilani, Y. F. C. P., Masman, R. R., & Suryawan, I. N. (2020). The Influence of Brand Awareness, Brand Image, and Brand Trust on Brand Loyalty. *Jurnal Manajemen*, 24(3), 412-426. <https://doi.org/10.24912/jm.v24i3.676>

- Bianchi, C., & Pike, S. (2011). Antecedents of Destination Brand Loyalty for a Long-Haul Market: Australia's Destination Loyalty Among Chilean Travelers. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 28(7), 736–750. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2011.611742>
- Boo, S., Busser, J., & Baloglu, S. (2009). A model of customer-based brand equity and its application to multiple destinations. *Tourism Management*, 30(2), 219–231. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2008.06.003>
- Burns, A. C., & Bush, R. F. (2006). *Marketing Research* (5th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Büyükdag, N. (2021). The effect of brand awareness, brand image, satisfaction, brand loyalty and WOM on purchase intention: An empirical research on social media. *Business & Management Studies: An International Journal*, 9(4), 1380-1398. <https://doi.org/10.15295/bmij.v9i4.1902>
- Byrne, B. M. (2010). *Structural Equation Modeling with Amos: Basic Concepts, Applications, and Programming* (2nd ed.). New York: Taylor and Francis Group.
- Cambra-Fierro, J. J., Fuentes-Blasco, M., Huerta-Alvarez, R., & Olavarria, A. (2021). Customer-based brand equity and customer engagement in experiential services: insights from an emerging economy. *Service Business*, 15, 467–491. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11628-021-00448-7>
- Capon, N., Berthon, P., Hulbert, J. M., & Pitt, L. F. (2001). Brand custodianship: A New Primer for Senior Managers. *European Management Journal*, 19(3), 215–227. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0263-2373\(01\)00019-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0263-2373(01)00019-6)
- Cardoso, A., Gabriel, M., Figueiredo, J., Oliveira, I., Rêgo, R., Silva, R., Oliveira, M., & Meirinhos, G. (2022). Trust and Loyalty in Building the Brand Relationship with the Customer: Empirical Analysis in a Retail Chain in Northern Brazil. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(3), 109. <https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8030109>
- Cervova, L., & Vavrova, J. (2021). Customer-Based Brand Equity for a Tourism Destination: The Case of Croatia. *Economies*, 9(4), 178. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies9040178>
- Chatzipanagiotou, K., Christodoulides, G., & Veloutsou, C. (2019). Managing the consumer-based brand equity process: A cross-cultural perspective. *International Business Review*, 28(2), 328-343. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ibusrev.2018.10.005>
- Chatzigeorgiou, C., & Christou, E. (2016). Destination branding and visitor brand loyalty: Evidence from mature tourism destinations in Greece. *Tourism: an international multidisciplinary journal of tourism*, 11(5), 102-123. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3756995>
- Chekalina, T., Fuchs, M., & Lexhagen, M. (2018). Customer-Based Destination Brand Equity Modeling: The Role of Destination Resources, Value for Money, and Value in Use. *Journal of Travel Research*, 57(1), 31–51. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287516680774>
- Chen, C.-F., & Myagmarsuren, O. (2010). Exploring Relationships between Mongolian Destination Brand Equity, Satisfaction, and Destination Loyalty. *Tourism Economics*, 16(4), 981–994. <https://doi.org/10.5367/te.2010.0004>
- Chen C.-F., & Tseng W. S. (2010). Exploring customer-based airline brand equity: evidence from Taiwan. *Transportation Journal*, 49(1), 24–34. <https://doi.org/10.5325/transportationj.49.1.0024>
- Chen, Y.-C., Shang, R.-A., & Li, M.-J. (2014). The effects of perceived relevance of travel blogs' content on the behavioral intention to visit a tourist destination. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 30, 787–799. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2013.05.019>
- Chen, R., Zhou, Z., Zhan, G., & Zhou, N. (2020 a). The impact of destination brand authenticity and destination brand self-congruence on tourist loyalty: The mediating role of destination brand engagement. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 15, 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2019.100402>
- Chen, N., Wang, Y., Li, J., Wei, Y., & Yuan, Q. (2020 b). Examining Structural Relationships among Night Tourism Experience, Lovemarks, Brand Satisfaction, and Brand Loyalty on "Cultural Heritage Night" in South Korea. *Sustainability*, 12(17). <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/su12176723>
- Chi, H.-K., Huang, K.-C., & Nguyen, H. (2020). Elements of destination brand equity and destination familiarity regarding travel intention. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 52, 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2018.12.012>
- Dam, S. M., & Dam, T. C. (2021). Relationships between Service Quality, Brand Image, Customer Satisfaction, and Customer Loyalty. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 8(3), 585–593. <https://doi.org/10.13106/JAFEB.2021.VOL8.NO3.0585>
- Datta, H., Ailawadi, K. L., & van Heerde, H. J. (2017). How Well Does Consumer-Based Brand Equity Align with Sales-Based Brand Equity and Marketing-Mix Response? *Journal of Marketing*, 81(3), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1509/jm.15.0340>
- Dedeoğlu, B. B., Van Niekerk, M., Weinland, J., & Celuch, K. (2019). Re-conceptualizing customer-based destination brand equity. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 11, 211-230. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2018.04.003>
- Department of Culture, Sport and Tourism Dong Thap (2021). *Statistics report of a tourist resort, tourist destination management in Dong Thap Province (Vietnamese version)*. <https://svhthdl.dongthap.gov.vn/documents/174006/0/773%20BC%20so%20lieu%20thong%20ke%20lien%20quan%20den%20cong%20tac%20quan%20ly%20khu%20diem%20du%20lich.pdf/a8a7d356-a4ba-42ab-3608-2412410bb228>
- Dong Thap Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism. (2021). Dong Thap – Land of Lotus. Retrieved February 4, 2022, from <https://dulich.dongthap.gov.vn/en/introduction>
- Ekinci, Y., Japutra, A., Molinillo, S., & Uysal, M. (2022). Extension and Validation of a Novel Destination Brand Equity Model. *Journal of Travel Research*, 62(6). <https://doi.org/10.1177/00472875221125668>
- Ergün, G. S., Keleş, H., Taşpınar, B., Gözen, E. & Derman, E. (2022). The Moderator Role of Culture in the Relationship between Destination Brand Equity and Travel Intention. *Journal of Tourism and Services*, 13(24), 256-271. <https://doi.org/10.29036/jots.v13i24.371>
- Fang, X. (2021). *Conceptualizing and measuring destination brand equity: the tourists' perspective* [Doctoral dissertation, University of Glasgow]. <https://theses.gla.ac.uk/82142/7/2021FangXiPhD.pdf>
- Ferns, B. H., & Walls, A. (2012). Enduring travel involvement, destination brand equity, and travelers' visit intentions: A structural model analysis. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 1(1-2), 27–35. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2012.07.002>
- Foroudi, P., Palazzo, M., & Sultana, A. (2021). Linking brand attitude to word-of-mouth and revisiting intentions in the restaurant sector. *British Food Journal*, 123 (13), 221-240. <https://doi.org/10.1108/BJFJ-11-2020-1008>
- Ghafari, M., Ranjbarian, B., & Fathi, S. (2017). Developing a brand equity model for tourism destinations. *International Journal of Business Innovation and Research*, 12(4), 484-507. <https://doi.org/10.1504/ijbir.2017.10003337>
- Gartner, W. C., & Ruzzier, M. K. (2011). Tourism Destination Brand Equity Dimensions: Renewal versus Repeat Market. *Journal of Travel Research*, 50(5), 471–481. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287510379157>
- Górska-Warsewicz, H. (2020). Factors Determining City Brand Equity—A Systematic Literature Review. *Sustainability*, 12(19), 7858. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/su12197858>
- Han, H., Al-Ansi, A., Chua, B.-L., Tariq, B., Radic, A., & Park, S. (2020). The Post-Coronavirus World in the International Tourism Industry: Application of the Theory of Planned Behavior to Safer Destination Choices in the Case of US Outbound Tourism. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(18), 6485. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17186485>
- Hair, J., Anderson, R., Tatham, R., & Black, W. (1995). *Multivariate Data Analysis* (4 edition), Prentice Hall, NJ: Upper Saddle River.
- Hair, J.F., Black, W.C., Babin, B.J., & Anderson, R.E. (2010). *Multivariate Data Analysis* (7th Edition), New York: Pearson.
- Hair Jr, J., Sarstedt, M., Hopkins, L., & G. Kuppelwieser, V. (2014), "Partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM): An emerging tool in business research", *European Business Review*, 26(2), 106-121. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EBR-10-2013-0128>
- Hair, J. F., Hult, G. T. M., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2017). *A primer on partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM)*, (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Hair, J. F., Risher, J. J., Sarstedt, M., & Ringle, C. M. (2019). When to use and how to report the results of PLS-SEM. *European Business Review*, 31(1), 2-24. <https://doi.org/10.1108/eb-11-2018-0203>
- Harun, A., Obong, A., Bin, A., & Lily, J. (2018). The Effects of Destination Image and Perceived Risk on Revisit Intention: A Study in the South Eastern Coast of Sabah, Malaysia. *e-Review of Tourism Research*, 15 (6), 540-559.
- Hashim, N. H., Normalini, & Sajali, N. (2018). The Influence Factors Towards Mobile Advertising Message Content on Consumer Purchase Intention. *Global Business Review*, 19(5). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0972150918788746>

- Hassan, M., Zahid, S., Nemati, A. R., Yongfeng, C., & Javed, W. (2021). Impact of WOM, Advertising Effectiveness, and Brand Image on Brand Trust: Evidence from Telecommunication Sector in Pakistan. *Journal of Marketing Strategies*, 3(3), 111 - 131. <https://doi.org/10.52633/jms.v3i3.125>
- Henseler, J., Ringle, C.M., & Sarstedt M. (2015). A new criterion for assessing discriminant validity in Variance-based Structural Equation Modeling. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 43(1), 115-135. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11747-014-0403-8>
- Henseler, J., Hubona, G., & Ray, P. A. (2016). Using PLS path modeling in new technology research: Updated guidelines. *Industrial Management and Data Systems*, 116(1), 2-20. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IMDS-09-2015-0382>
- Hornig, J.-S., Liu, C.-H., Chou, H.-Y., & Tsai, C.-Y. (2012). Understanding the impact of culinary brand equity and destination familiarity on travel intentions. *Tourism Management*, 33(4), 815–824. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2011.09.004>
- Huerta-Álvarez, R., Cambra-Fierro, J. J., & Fuentes-Blasco, M. (2020). The interplay between social media communication, brand equity and brand engagement in tourist destinations: An analysis in an emerging economy. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 16, 1-12, 100413. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2020.100413>
- Hsu, C., & Cai, L. (2009). Brand Knowledge, Trust, and Loyalty – A Conceptual Model of Destination Branding. In *International CHRIE Conference-Refereed Track* (pp. 1-8), Council on hotel, restaurant and institutional education.
- Ibrahim, M., & Elborsaly, A. (2022). Measuring Tourism Destination Brand Equity by Using Associative Networks. *European Journal of Business and Management Research*. 7(3), 224-235. <https://doi.org/10.24018/ejbmr.2022.7.3.1450>
- Im, H. H., Kim, S. S., Elliot, S., & Han, H. (2012). Conceptualizing Destination Brand Equity Dimensions from a Consumer-Based Brand Equity Perspective. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 29(4), 385–403. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2012.674884>
- Irfan, M., Malik, M. S., & Zubair, S. K. (2022). Impact of Vlog Marketing on Consumer Travel Intent and Consumer Purchase Intent with the Moderating Role of Destination Image and Ease of Travel. <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440221099522>
- Jang, S., Bai, B., Hu, C., & Wu, C.-M. E. (2009). Affect, Travel Motivation, and Travel Intention: a Senior Market. *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research*, 33(1), 51–73. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1096348008329666>
- Joo, Y., Seok, H., & Nam, Y. (2020). The Moderating Effect of Social Media Use on Sustainable Rural Tourism: A Theory of Planned Behavior Model. *Sustainability*, 12(10), 4095. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12104095>
- Kapferer, J. N. (2008). *New strategic brand management: creating and sustaining brand equity long term*. London: Kogan Page Limited.
- Kaushal, V., Sharma, S., & Reddy, G. M. (2018). Structural analysis of destination brand equity in mountainous tourism destination in northern India. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 19(4). <https://doi.org/10.1177/1467358418781442>
- Khan, M. J., Chelliah, S., & Ahmed, S. (2018). Intention to visit India among potential travelers: Role of travel motivation, perceived travel risks, and travel constraints. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 19(3), 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1467358417751025>
- Kheiri, B., Lajevardi, M., Golmaghani, M. M., Fakhmanesh, S., & Mousavi, S. S. (2016). Destination brand equity in tourism context: evidence on Iran. *European Journal of Tourism, Hospitality, and Recreation*, 7(3), 176–187. <https://doi.org/10.1515/ejthr-2016-0020>
- Keller, K. L. (1993). Conceptualizing, Measuring, and Managing Customer-Based Brand Equity. *Journal of Marketing*, 57(1), 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1252054>
- Keller, K. L. (2013). *Strategic brand management: Building, measuring, and managing brand equity*, Global Pearson Education Limited.
- Kim, S.-H., Han, H.-S., Holland, S. & Byon, K. K. (2009). Structural relationships among involvement, destination brand equity, satisfaction, and destination visit intentions: The case of Japanese outbound travelers. *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, 15(4), 349–365. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1356766709335835>
- Kim H.-K., & Lee, T. J. (2018). Brand Equity of a Tourist Destination. *Sustainability*; 10(2), 431. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10020431>
- Kim, Y. J., Park, J. S., & Jeon, H. M. (2021). Experiential Value, Satisfaction, Brand Love, and Brand Loyalty toward Robot Barista Coffee Shop: The Moderating Effect of Generation. *Sustainability*, 13(21), 12029. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/su132112029>
- Kladou, S., Giannopoulos, A. A., & Mavragani, E. (2015). Destination Brand Equity Research from 2001 to 2012. *Tourism Analysis*, 20(2), 189–200. <https://doi.org/10.3727/108354215x14265319207399>
- Konecnik, M., & Gartner, W. C. (2007). Customer-based brand equity for a destination. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 34(2), 400–421. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2006.10.005>
- Kusumaningrum, S. D. (2021). Destination Brand Equity: A Perspective of Generation Z on A World Heritage Site in Indonesia. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 8(2), 1071–1078. <https://doi.org/10.13106/JAFEB.2021.VOL8.NO2.1071>
- Lee, Ho-Jin; & Jee, Y. (2016). The impacts of brand assets of domestic screen golf playing systems upon brand trust and brand loyalty. *International Journal of Sports Marketing and Sponsorship*, 17(4), 320–332. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSMS-11-2016-021>
- Lim, Y., & Weaver, P. A. (2014). Customer-based Brand Equity for a Destination: The Effect of Destination Image on Preference for Products Associated with a Destination Brand. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 16(3), 223–231. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.1920>
- Liu, C.-R., Liu, H.-K., & Lin, W.-R. (2015). Constructing Customer-based Museums Brand Equity Model: The Mediating Role of Brand Value. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 17(3), 229–238. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.1979>
- Luo, J. M., & Lam, C. F. (2020). Travel Anxiety, Risk Attitude and Travel Intentions towards “Travel Bubble” Destinations in Hong Kong: Effect of the Fear of COVID-19. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 17(21), 7859. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17217859>
- Makhdoomi, U., & Baba, M. (2019). Destination image and travel intention of travelers to Jammu and Kashmir-The mediating effect of risk perception. *JOHAR – Journal of Hospitality Application & Research*, 14(1), 35-56.
- Majeed, S., Zhou, Z., & Kim, W. G. (2022). Destination brand image and destination brand choice in the context of health crisis: Scale development. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14673584221126798>
- Marliawati, A., & Cahyaningdyah, D. (2020). Impacts the Brand of Experience and Brand Image on Brand Loyalty: Mediators Brand of Trust. *Management Analysis Journal*, 9(2), 140-151. <https://doi.org/10.15294/maj.v9i2.36945>
- Munuera-Aleman, J. L., Delgado-Ballester, E., & Yague-Guillen, M. J. (2003). Development and Validation of a Brand Trust Scale. *International Journal of Market Research*, 45(1), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1177/147078530304500103>
- Netemeyer, R. G., Krishnan; B., Pullig, C., Wang, G., Yagci, M., Dean, D., Ricks, J., & Wirth, F. (2004). Developing and validating measures of facets of customer-based brand equity. *Journal of Business Research*, 57(2), 209–224. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0148-2963\(01\)00303-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0148-2963(01)00303-4)
- Nwobodo, S. (2020). *Medical tourism in Malaysia: an investigation of the destination branding factors and its influence on the behavior of medical tourists* [Doctoral dissertation, Swinburne University of Technology. https://researchbank.swinburne.edu.au/file/0ef865b3-9133-4bc2-bdea-be0814760f1a/1/Stanley_Nwobodo_Thesis.pdf
- Pike, S., Bianchi, C., Kerr, G., & Patti, C. (2010). Consumer-based brand equity for Australia as a long-haul tourism destination in an emerging market. *International Marketing Review*, 27(4), 434–449. <https://doi.org/10.1108/02651331011058590>
- Pike, S., & Bianchi, C. (2013). Destination Brand Equity for Australia. *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research*, 40(1), 114–134. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1096348013491604>
- Qiao, Y., Yin, X., & Xing, G. (2022) Impact of Perceived Product Value on Customer-Based Brand Equity: Marx’s Theory – Value-Based Perspective. *Front Psychology*, 13. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.931064>
- Rahman, R., Langner, T., & Temme, D. (2021). Brand love: conceptual and empirical investigation of a holistic causal model, *Journal of Brand Management*, 28, 609–642. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41262-021-00237-7>
- Rastegar, R., Seyfi, S., & Rasoolimanesh, S. M. (2021). How COVID-19 case fatality rates have shaped perceptions and travel intention?. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 47, 353-364. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2021.04.006>
- Ratnasari, R., Gunawan, S., Mawardi, I., & Kirana, K. (2021). Emotional experience on behavioral intention for halal tourism. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 12(4), 864-881. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-12-2019-0256>
- Saeed, M., & Shafique, I., (2019). Customer-based brand equity and destination visit behavior in the tourism industry: the contingent role of social media. *Quality & Quantity*, 54. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-019-00898-2>

- Salniza, B., Md Salleh, S., Mohammad, H., & Kasassbh, A.L. (2016). The role of brand credibility and brand uniqueness in influencing brand image. *International Business Management*, 10(21), 5193-5200.
- San Martín, H., Herrero, A., & García de los Salmones, María del Mar (2019). An integrative model of destination brand equity and tourist satisfaction. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 22(16), 1992-2013. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2018.1428286>
- Shekari, F., & Azizi, F. (2021). Exploring the Factors Affecting Travel Intention During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Structural Analysis. *Iranian Journal of Management Studies*, 15(3), 613-632. <https://doi.org/10.22059/ijms.2021.323223.674547>
- Shi, H., Liu, Y., Kumail, T., & Pan, L. (2022). Tourism destination brand equity, brand authenticity and revisit intention: the mediating role of tourist satisfaction and the moderating role of destination familiarity. *Tourism review*, 77(3), 751-779. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-08-2021-0371>
- Talwar, S., Srivastava, S., Sakashita, M., Islam, N., & Dhir, A. (2022). Personality and travel intentions during and after the COVID-19 pandemic: An artificial neural network (ANN) approach. *Journal of business research*, 142, 400-411. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.12.002>
- Tan, P. L., Rasoolimanesh, S. M., & Manickam, G. (2022). How corporate social responsibility affects brand equity and loyalty? A comparison between private and public universities. *Heliyon*, 8(4), e09266. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2022.e09266>
- Tan, T. M., Ismail, H. B., & Rasiah, D. (2011). Hierarchical Chain of Consumer-Based Brand Equity: Review From The Fast Food Industry. *International Business & Economics Research Journal (IBER)*, 10(9), 67-80. <https://doi.org/10.19030/iber.v10i9.5628>
- Tao, K., Ye J, Xiao, H., & Chen, P. (2022) A Model of Perceived Co-creation Value in Tourism Service Setting: An Application of Structure Equation Modeling. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.808114>
- Thi, Y. C., Ch'ng, S., & See, S. F. (2014). Examining relationships between culinary brand equity and travel intention: A case study in Penang. In *Proceedings of the 2nd Tourism and Hospitality International Conference* (pp. 117-124), Langkawi, Malaysia.
- Verissimo, J. M., Borges Tiago, M., Tiago, F., & Sérgio, J. (2017). Tourism destination brand dimensions: an exploratory approach. *Tourism & Management Studies*, 13(4), 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.18089/tms.2017.13401>
- Vietnam National Administration of Tourism (2021). *Dong Thap tourism income within the first half of 2021*. Retrieved September, 2021, from <https://vietnamtourism.gov.vn/index.php/items/37137>
- Vinh Trung Tran, Nguyen Phuc Nguyen, Phuong Thi Kim Tran, Tuan Nien Tran, Thuan Thi Phuong Huynh, (2019). Brand equity in a tourism destination: a case study of domestic tourists in Hoi An city, Vietnam. *Tourism Review*, 74(3). <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3357207>
- Vo, M. S., Nguyen, T. H., Thach, T. V., Tran, D. V., Hoang, N. H. G., & Pham, N. P. T. (2022). The Effect of the Country of Origin on Brand Trust: A Case Study for COVID-19 Vaccines in Vietnam. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 9(4), 357-366. <https://doi.org/10.13106/JAFEB.2022.VOL9.NO4.0357>
- Xue, J., Zhou, Z., Majeed, S., Chen, R., & Zhou, N. (2022). Stimulating Tourist Inspiration by Tourist Experience: The Moderating Role of Destination Familiarity. *Frontiers in psychology*, 13, 895136. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.895136>
- Wong, P. P. W. (2018). Role of components of destination competitiveness in the relationship between customer-based brand equity and destination loyalty. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 21(5), 504-528. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2015.1092949>
- Yoo, B., Donthu, N., Lee, S. (2000). An examination of selected marketing mix elements and brand equity. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 28(2), 195-211. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0092070300282002>
- Zhang, Y., Li, J., Liu, C.-H., Shen, Y., & Li, G. (2020a). The effect of novelty on travel intention: the mediating effect of brand equity and travel motivation. *Management Decision*, 59(6), 1271-1290. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-09-2018-1055>
- Zhang, S., Peng, M.Y.-P., Peng, Y., Zhang, Y., Ren, G., & Chen, C.-C. (2020b). Expressive Brand Relationship, Brand Love, and Brand Loyalty for Tablet PCs: Building a Sustainable Brand. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.00231>
- Zhang, S.-N., Li, Y.-Q., Liu, C.-H., & Ruan, W.-Q. (2021). Does live performance play a critical role in building destination brand equity — A mixed-method study of “Impression Dahongpao”. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 59, 1-16. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2020.102392>

Please cite this article as:

Bui, T.T.B. (2023). Modelling the New Brand Equity of Destination Theory and Travel Intention: An Empirical Study from Vietnam. *Tourism and Hospitality Management* 29(3), 349-364, <https://doi.org/10.20867/thm.29.3.3>



Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial – Share Alike 4.0 International