

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Abdillah, W., Hartono, J., & Prabantini, D. (2015). *Partial Least Square (PLS) Alternatif Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) dalam Penelitian Bisnis*. Andi Offset.
- Aliman, N., Hashim, S., Wahid, S., & Harudin, S. (2016). Tourists' Satisfaction with a Destination: An Investigation on Visitors to Langkawi Island. *International Journal of Marketing Studies*, 8, 173–188.
- Allameh, S. M., Pool, J. K., Jaber, A., Salehzadeh, R., & Asadi, H. (2015). Factors influencing sport tourists' revisit intentions: The role and effect of destination image, perceived quality, perceived value and satisfaction. *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 27(2), 191–207. <https://doi.org/10.1108/APJML-12-2013-0159>
- Arafat, W. (2006). *Behind a Powerfull Image*. Andi Offset.
- Artuğer, S., Cevdet, B., & İbrahim, Ç. (2013). Artuğer 2013 (Destination Image and Destinatio.pdf. *EUropean Journal of Business and Management ISSN*, 5(13), 124–136.
- Atmari, N. V., & Putri, V. W. (2021). The Effect of Tourism Experience on Revisit Intention through Destination Image and Satisfaction. *Management Analysis Journal*, 10(1), 85–94. <https://doi.org/10.15294/maj.v10i1.45503>
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (n.d.-a). *Data Kunjungan Wisatawan Mancanegara dan Wisatawan Nusantara (2019-2021)*. Bps.Go.Id.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (n.d.-b). *Luas Wilayah, Nama Ibukota Kabupaten/Kota, dan Jumlah Pulau Menurut Kabupaten/Kota di Bali, 2021*. Bps.Go.Id.
- Berli, A., & Martín, J. D. (2004). Factors influencing destination image. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 31(3), 657–681. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2004.01.010>
- Bobâlcă, C. (2014). *Determinants Of Customer Loyalty. A Theoretical Approach*. 8(c), 1–43.
- Canally, C., & Timothy, D. J. (2007). Perceived constraints to travel across the US-Mexico border among American university students. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 9(6), 423–437. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.614>
- Chen, J. V., Htaik, S., Hiele, T. M. B., & Chen, C. (2017). Investigating International Tourists' Intention to Revisit Myanmar Based on Need Gratification, Flow Experience and Perceived Risk. *Journal of Quality Assurance in Hospitality and Tourism*, 18(1), 25–44. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1528008X.2015.1133367>
- Chen, P., Hua, N., & Wang, Y. (2013). Mediating Perceived Travel Constraints: The Role of Destination Image. *Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing*,

- 30(3), 201–221. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2013.774914>
- Cheron, E. J., & Ritchie, J. R. B. (1982). Leisure Activities and Perceived Risk. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 139–154. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/00222216.1982.11969511>
- Chew, E. Y. T., & Jahari, S. A. (2014). Destination image as a mediator between perceived risks and revisit intention: A case of post-disaster Japan. *Tourism Management*, 40, 382–393. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2013.07.008>
- Chien, M. C. (2017). An empirical study on the effect of attractiveness of ecotourism destination on experiential value and revisit intention. *Applied Ecology and Environmental Research*, 15(2), 43–53. [https://doi.org/10.15666/aeer/1502\\_043053](https://doi.org/10.15666/aeer/1502_043053)
- Coshall, J. T. (2000). Measurement of Tourists' Images: The Repertory Grid Approach. *Journal of Travel Research*, 39, 85–89. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1177%2F004728750003900111>
- Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. (2008). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Pusat Bahasa.
- Firmansyah, M. A. (2018). *Perilaku Konsumen*. Depublish.
- Ghozali, I. (2014). *Structural Equation Modeling Metode Alternatif dengan Partial Least Squares (PLS) (IV)*. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Ghozali, I., & Latan, H. (2012). *Partial Least Squares: Konsep, Teknik dan Aplikasi Menggunakan Program SmartPLS 2.0 M3*. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Ghozali, I., & Latan, H. (2016). *Partial Least Squares : Konsep, Teknik dan Aplikasi Menggunakan Program SmartPLS 3.0, -2/E*. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Hanif, A., & Mawardi, A. K. M. K. (2016). Pengaruh Citra Destinasi Terhadap Kepuasan Wisatawan Serta Dampaknya Terhadap Loyalitas Wisatawan (Studi pada Wisatawan Nusantara yang Berkunjung ke Kota Batu). *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis (JAB)*, 38(1), 44–52.
- Hartono, J. (2011). *Metodologi Penelitian Bisnis: Salah Kaprah dan Pengalaman-pengalaman*. BPF.
- Harun, A., Amat, O., Kassim, A. W. M., & Lily, J. (2018). *The Effects of Destination Image and Perceived Risk on Revisit Intention: A Study in the South Eastern Coast of Sabah, Malaysia*. 15(6), 540–559.
- Huang, S., & Hsu, C. H. C. (2009). Effects of travel motivation, past experience, perceived constraint, and attitude on revisit intention. *Journal of Travel Research*, 48(1), 29–44. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287508328793>
- Iqbal, M. (2005). *Asuransi Umum Syari'ah Dalam Praktek (Upaya menghilangkan*

*Gharar, Maisir, dan Riba*). Gema Insani Press.

- Jiang, X., Qin, J., Gao, J., & Gossage, M. G. (2022). The mediation of perceived risk's impact on destination image and travel intention: An empirical study of Chengdu, China during COVID-19. *PLoS ONE*, *17*(1 January), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0261851>
- Joo, D., Xu, W., Lee, J., Lee, C. K., & Woosnam, K. M. (2021). Residents' perceived risk, emotional solidarity, and support for tourism amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of Destination Marketing and Management*, *19*(December 2020), 100553. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2021.100553>
- Karim, S. (2013). Pembangunan Pariwisata Dalam Perspektif Islam. *TAJDID*, *16*, 117–126. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15548/tajdid.v16i1.86>
- Kristanti, L. T., & Farida, N. (2015). Pengaruh Citra Destinasi dan Fasilitas Wisata terhadap Niat Berperilaku Melalui Kepuasan Sebagai Variabel Intervening. *Jurnal Dinamika Kepariwisata*, *2*(1), 10. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/jiab/article/view/12144>
- Lemeshow, S., Homes Jr., D. W., Klar, J., & Lwanga, S. K. (1997). *Besar Sampel dalam Penelitian Kesehatan*. Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Lin, C. H. (2014). Effects of Cuisine Experience, Psychological Well-Being, and Self-Health Perception on the Revisit Intention of Hot Springs Tourists. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research*, *38*(2), 243–265. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1096348012451460>
- Loi, L. T. I., So, A. S. I., Lo, I. S., & Fong, L. H. N. (2017). Does the quality of tourist shuttles influence revisit intention through destination image and satisfaction? The case of Macao. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, *32*, 115–123. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2017.06.002>
- Loureiro, S. M. C., & Jesus, S. (2019). How perceived risk and animosity towards a destination may influence destination image and intention to revisit: the case of Rio de Janeiro. *Anatolia*, *30*(4), 497–512. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13032917.2019.1632910>
- Mashadi, M. (2022). *Kebersihan dan Kesehatan Dalam Pandangan Agama*. <https://jatim.kemenag.go.id/file/dokumen/sehat.pdf>
- Merdeka.com. (2021). *Meski Kasus Covid-19 Tengah Tinggi, 9.000 Wisatawan Asal DKI Tetap ke Bali per Hari*. Merdeka.Com. <https://www.merdeka.com/uang/meski-kasus-covid-19-tengah-tinggi-9000-wisatawan-asal-dki-tetap-ke-bali-per-hari.html>
- Nazir, M. U., Yasin, I., & Tat, H. H. (2021). Destination image's mediating role between perceived risks, perceived constraints, and behavioral intention. *Heliyon*, *7*(7). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e07613>
- Page, S. J., & Hall, C. M. (2003). *Managing Urban Tourism*. Pearson Education

Harlow.

- Prayogo, R. R., Darwati, & Quratul Ain, A. M. (2017). *The Mediating Role of Perceived Value on The Relationship Between Service Quality, Destination Image, and Revisit Intention: Evidence From Umbul Ponggok, Klaten Indonesia*. 81(Icosop 2016), 418–426. <https://doi.org/10.2991/icosop-16.2017.57>
- Rosidin, I. (2020). *Dampak Pandemi Covid-19, Pariwisata Bali Rugi Rp 9,7 Triliun Tiap Bulan*. Kompas.Com. <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2020/05/13/17591091/dampak-pandemi-covid-19-pariwisata-bali-rugi-rp-97-triliun-tiap-bulan>
- Sarwono, J., & Narimawati, U. (2015). *Membuat Skripsi, Tesis, dan Disertasi dengan Partial Least* (T. A. Prabawati (ed.)). C.V ANDI OFFSET (Penerbit ANDI).
- Satyarini, N. W. M., Tamjuddin, T., & Kurniawan, R. (2020). *Interrelation Between Tourist Risk Perception and Destination Image and Revisit Intention East Lombok Post Earthquake*. 143(Isbest 2019), 181–186. <https://doi.org/10.2991/aebmr.k.200522.036>
- Shihab, M. Q. (1996). *Wawasan Al-Qur'an*. Mizan.
- Sugiyono, D. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan Tindakan*. ALFABETA.
- Suparmin, A. (2018). Manajemen Risiko Dalam Perspektif Islam. *Jurnal UIA*, 1–20.
- Tarigan, A. A. (2016). *Tafsir Ayat-Ayat Ekonomi*. FEBI UIN-SU Press.
- Um, S., Chon, K., & Ro, Y. H. (2006). Antecedents of revisit intention. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 33(4), 1141–1158. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2006.06.003>
- Viet, B. N., Dang, H. P., & Nguyen, H. H. (2020). Revisit intention and satisfaction: The role of destination image, perceived risk, and cultural contact. *Cogent Business and Management*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2020.1796249>
- Wang, Y., Chiu, J.-H., Liou, J.-Y., & Yu-ShiangYang. (2015). Recreation Benefit , Recreation Experience , Satisfaction , and Revisit Intention – Evidence from Mo Zai Dun Story Island Department of Business Administration. *Journal of Business & Economic Policy*, 2(2), 53–61.