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RETRACTED: Impact of environment on hotel customer satisfaction in Southeast Asia: A study of online booking site reviews

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This paper empirically analyzes the effect of the environment on hotel customer satisfaction in Southeast Asian countries, as reflected in reviews on online booking sites. The logistic regression method is applied to extract the estimations. The empirical outcomes reveal that the environment can significantly influence customer satisfaction, which means tourists are likely to maximize their satisfaction by choosing destinations that provide a good environment. In addition, room price, hotel location, and service quality can also increase customer satisfaction. Web-based customer reviews potentially affect the booking decisions of future tourists, who carefully evaluate reviewers' comments when making decisions about accommodation. Hotel authorities in Southeast Asian countries can improve hotel service by adopting renewable energy resources, which may in turn increase the booking interest. Furthermore, customer feedback is an essential factor, and hotel authorities can improve hotel services by considering reviewers' comments.

KEYWORDS

online hotel booking, customer satisfaction, environment, location, price, service quality, rating, Southeast Asia

Introduction

Various aspects of hotel customer satisfaction have been discussed extensively in the literature (Petroni, 2000; McColl-Kennedy and Schneider, 2000; Sheng and Liu, 2010; Sparks and Browning, 2011; Thirumalai and Sinha, 2011; O. Pappas et al., 2014; Bilgihan and Bujisic, 2015; Zhang et al., 2015; Yi and Natarajan, 2018). Customer satisfaction is an important factor influencing the hotel industry and booking intentions. Various tangible and intangible factors determine customer satisfaction: for example, service quality, price, location, hotel rating, and the physical environment of the hotel. There is only limited literature available discussing the impact of the environment on tourist satisfaction, however, including Stabler

and Goodall (1997); FEMATOUR (2000), Despretz (2001), Bohdanowicz (2003), Robinot and Giannelloni (2010), and Xie et al. (2017). Southeast Asian economies remain a top destination for tourists due to their low cost of living, easy visa policies, and pleasant temperatures, with a large number of tourists visiting during the winter holidays. Therefore, this study investigates the impact of environmental pollution on customer satisfaction in the Southeast Asian tourist industry.

Identifying and understanding the various facets of customer satisfaction is crucial for organizations seeking to fulfill customers' needs and wants (Yang et al. 2011). According to Oliver (1980), customer satisfaction represents the customer's pre-purchase expectations and their post-use view of the actual service they receive. Oliver (1997) points out that customer satisfaction is the consumer's overall emotional response to both tangible and intangible services. Along with other factors determining customer satisfaction, environmental quality remains the main concern for tourists. The physical environment is a tangible element in service delivery, and it is expected that any list of service attributes will contain a large proportion of factors from the physical environment that might affect customers' evaluations (Berry, 1985; Chang, 2000). Environmental pollution can negatively influence human health, and can lead to health problems and health spending (Ullah et al., 2019a). A healthy environment, both inside and outside of the hotel, is the main concern of customers, and includes the quality of hygiene of the food, the cleanliness of rooms, bathrooms, kitchens, and dining areas, as well as the outdoor pollution (Darko et al., 2015; Alananzeh, 2017). Researchers have found that air quality affects people's decision-making, and previous studies have shown that people's moods are affected by environmental factors such as weather conditions and air quality (Deng and Hong, 2019; Hirshleifer and Shumway, 2003; Lepori, 2016; Levy and Yagil, 2011). Online customer satisfaction and booking intentions primarily depend on tangible goods, and a polluted outdoor environment can alter the booking decisions of online customers. A polluted environment can potentially lead to health problems, and therefore online customers will choose destinations with good air quality. The Air Quality Index (AQI) provides reports on daily air quality, describes the levels of air cleanliness and pollution, and indicates the health issues that can be caused by those levels (Levy and Yagil, 2011). Robinot and Giannelloni (2010) report that the natural environment plays a significant role in choice of tourist destination and in booking intentions, especially when it comes to choice of accommodation. Indeed, 73% of German tourists take environmental protection information into account when making booking decisions. Fairweather et al. (2005) state that in New Zealand, 61% of tourists choose hotels with an environmental label, despite the higher price for those hotels. Nevertheless, although the environment is a core factor influencing customers' online booking intentions, people take other factors into account when making their booking decisions (Iacobucci et al., 1995).

Identifying and understanding the various aspects of customer satisfaction is crucial for organizations seeking to fulfill customers' needs and wants (Yang et al. 2011). According to Oliver (1980), customer satisfaction represents the customers' pre-purchase expectations compared to their post-use attitudes about actual performance. Oliver (1997) points out that customer satisfaction is the consumer's overall emotional response to intangible and tangible services. On the demand-side, a customer's motivation is the maximization of satisfaction on a trip, while on the supply-side, tourists bring capital inflow, which leads to increased hotel business both at the micro and macro levels. Though the tourism industry is expanding rapidly in many countries, Southeast Asia has seen considerable growth in terms of the number of tourists arriving over the last two decades. It is therefore desirable to examine customer satisfaction among tourists in those countries. The hospitality industry focuses on understanding satisfaction so as to retain customers by offering improved service quality (Dewitt and Brady, 2003; Snellman and Vihtkari, 2003). This strategy results in the quality of hotel services meeting customers' needs, which in turn maximizes the firm's profitability (Ro and Wong, 2012). Internet usage in hotel bookings and review platforms can bring about significant improvement in customer satisfaction. Customers evaluate the information provided on the hotel's website, along with user-generated content, especially online reviews of past customers, which can potentially influence their booking intentions. Online reviews are considered the most essential and important tools for the online hotel customer (Lu et al. 2010; Xie et al. 2011). When making their booking decisions, customers analyze various factors, including the price, the location of the tourist destination generally, the hotel location, its service quality, the environment, and various promotional offers (Chaves et al., 2012). Internet booking offers a variety of information, both to the hotel authorities and customers, which can collectively bring about improvement. Hotels can improve their standards by considering customer reviews online. Several websites post such reviews: TripAdvisor, Expedia, Agoda, and Booking.com, for example, all of which provide a variety of information customers can consider before deciding on their best options (Aksoy and Ozbuk, 2017). Positive reviews from customers related to the hotel location, price, rating, and environmental quality are likely to increase booking numbers, while negative reviews will have the reverse effect (Gretzel and Yoo, 2008).

Most of the previous studies, such as those of Ullah et al. (2019b), Touni et al. (2022), El-Said (2020), and Gao et al. (2022), analyze customer satisfaction in online hotel booking in light of factors such as price, location, hotel rating, perceived value, and brand reputation. However, the environmental factor remains unexplored, and therefore this study analyzes the environmental effect on customer satisfaction in the case of Southeast Asian countries, as reflected on online booking sites. This paper contributes to the literature in the following respects: first, we

use the environmental factor in the model; second, we apply the case of Southeast Asian countries, which have become hot destinations for tourism activities over the last two decades. At the same time globalization has had significant impact on the environment of these countries. It is therefore essential to analyze the effect of environmental pollution on customer satisfaction. Third, we use logistic regression, which provides robust analysis and clear policy implications for improving customer satisfaction. The subsequent section explores tourism and the environment in Southeast Asian countries. The third section offers a research methodology, the fourth provides a detailed discussion of the empirical findings, and the final section elaborates on the conclusions.

Review of literature

There are different factors determining customer satisfaction when booking a hotel online, including price, rating, location etc. Price is a prominent factor in customer satisfaction and booking decisions (Chiang and Jang, 2007). If the price of a hotel room is higher than customers are willing to pay, they will switch to another hotel; otherwise, the booking decision will be made (Rheem, 2010; Chiang and Jang, 2007). The rental price is normally in line with the various services a hotel offers. For example, a higher price includes access to a variety of services, such as room service, dining, breakfast, etc., and vice versa. Kimes (1989) argues that businesses should sell their products or services to a portfolio of the right customers at a specific time for the right price. Along with proficient service management and a comfortable space, price is highly correlated with levels of hotel customer satisfaction (Lomanno, 2010). During the financial crisis in 2007, the majority of hotels increased the supply of rooms, and offered bookings at minimal price levels to increase booking intentions (Tsaui and Lin, 2004; Nadiri and Hussain, 2005; Serrat, 2011). Most hotels make promotional efforts to increase booking volume by offering price discounts (Kang et al., 2007). These price promotion incentives bring a significant increase in bookings, even in the off session.

Besides the specific features of the services offered by a hotel, e.g., facilities and a variety of services, location is a prominent factor affecting customer satisfaction and booking decisions (Shoval et al., 2011). A hotel with a good location may receive a large number of tourists, for a good location maximizes customer satisfaction in saving people both money and time. In addition, a good location can help customers overcome barriers, by providing a wide range of options for shopping and transiting to other places (Ullah et al., 2019a). By contrast, hotels with bad locations may garner customer dissatisfaction. A prime location is vital for enhancing the market share and profitability of hotels (Chou et al., 2008). That is, the location of the hotel, being significantly associated with customer satisfaction, has significant implications for hotel revenues

(Chan and Wong, 2006; Lee et al., 2010; Shoval et al., 2011). There is intense competition in hotel chains, which is why prime location, pricing, and environmental quality are significantly associated with customer satisfaction and hotel revenues.

Electronic word of mouth (eWom) refers to reviews in electronic form, which help rational customers in making booking decisions. These eWom reviews give a rating for the different tangible and non-tangible services offered by hotels, such as "location," "quality," "cleanliness," and "price." The online customer critically evaluates these reviews against the services offered on the hotel website. Long textual reviews tend to indicate lower customer satisfaction ratings, according to Zhao et al. (2019), while greater variety and divergence among reviews is often accompanied by higher customer satisfaction ratings. It is assumed that without customer reviews there would be significant differences between the services displayed on the hotel website and actual services received from past customers (Assaf and Magnini, 2012). Tourists from all over the world visit different places for different purposes and these online reviews may provide them with worthwhile information before confirming a hotel booking (Banerjee and Chua, 2016).

Online customers rely heavily on customer reviews, and exposing past customer experiences may encourage or discourage forthcoming customers (Casalo et al., 2015). In the relationship between customer sentiments and customer ratings in the online reviews of hotels, emotions expressed textually can be positive, negative, or neutral, and these emotions tend to be reflected in the accompanying numerical scores. Consistency in this regard enhances customer satisfaction (Geetha et al., 2017). A different approach to the hotel and online review is rating several different factors, such as location and service, thereby significantly reducing the amount of time customers need to take to make booking decisions, and hence producing a high number of hotel room reservations (Rianthong et al., 2016). Overall, there is growing confidence in online booking, and research into the impact of reviews reveals that customers are more influenced by negative views than positive ones. However, positive reviews, especially when accompanied by numerical ratings, or ones that focus on the interpersonal sphere, result in high levels of customer trust and increased bookings (Sparks and Browning, 2011). The booking websites not only provide information about hotel services, but a platform for customers to offer feedback on their stay in a specific hotel. Well-known star rated hotels get their stars from former guests. Customer star classifications are used in purchasing decisions by other customers. Most of the studies focus on the attributes of the booking system, such as service quality, usefulness, price, location, customer loyalty, and information, to evaluate factors that have an impact on online booking behaviors (Dickinger and Mazanec, 2008). The hotel's rating is a motivating factor in booking intentions, for it helps customers minimize the risk associated with the intangible products or services offered by a hotel (Ullah et al., 2019b; Lin et al., 2019). Hotels with a good rating are less likely to

International tourism: number of arrivals in East Asian Countries

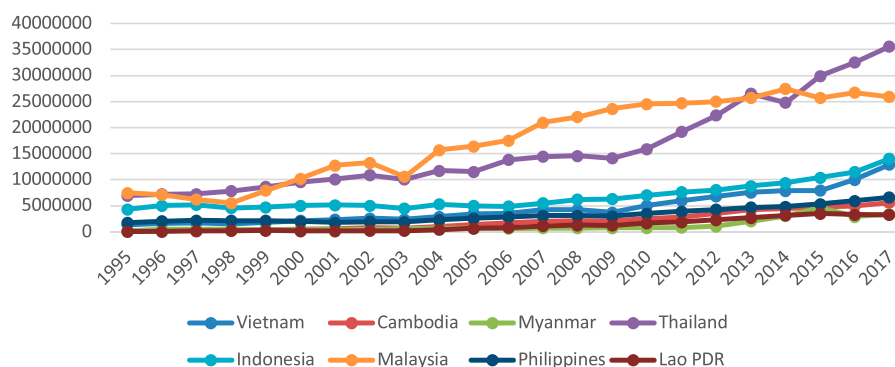


FIGURE 1

Number of arrivals in East Asian countries.

reduce the comfort of their customers (Calero-Sanz et al., 2022; Orea-Giner et al., 2022). While a rating is not a universal guarantee of the quality of a hotel, it provides sufficient information to enable customers to form preferences about hotel bookings (Callan and Lefebvre, 1997). The hotel receives a high rating due to the different tangible and non-tangible factors, and the rating methods of hotels may vary. However a higher rating promises provision of good services by the hotel, as well as the attainment of a high level of customer satisfaction. In the matter of bookings, most of the previous studies focus on various factors, such as rental rate, location, hotel rating, perceived value, and brand reputation, with less attention given to environmental factors. Therefore this study contributes to the literature by exploring the implications of the environment for customer satisfaction.

Tourism and environment in Southeast Asian countries

There are a number of tourist spots that attract foreigners to Southeast Asian countries, and tourists travel to these destinations in different months of the year. There is an almost continuously increasing trend in tourist arrivals in Southeast Asian countries. Foreign tourists can affect the economy by bringing in capital inflow and boosting local businesses, including the hotel industry. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism are used to purchase productive capital goods, resulting in increased economic growth (Chulaphan and Barahona, 2018). The total contribution of tourism to GDP in Southeast Asian countries was estimated at 329.5 billion USD, which accounted for 12.0% of GDP in 2017, and is forecast to have risen by 13.0% in 2028 (TTIE, 2018). The tourism industry

is a brand of FDI inflow that stimulates investment in new infrastructure and generates employment. In 2017, tourism increased employment by 11.8% in Southeast Asian countries, and is expected to reach 13.7% of the total in 2028 (TTIE, 2018). Although there are certain advantages for a country attached to tourism, it also forces that country to incur certain costs for the improvement of infrastructure and community (Stynes, 1997).

Figure 1 depicts tourist arrivals for the last two decades in Southeast Asia. Some countries, like Laos, Indonesia, and Cambodia, had a low or minimal increase in international tourist arrivals; however, Thailand and Malaysia presented a dramatically rising trend, especially from 2014, with Thailand exceeding Malaysia in terms of numbers of tourist arrivals. There are different factors affecting the frequency and number of international tourists, including a good law and order situation, favorable environmental conditions, and the host country's visa policy, etc. Tourism has increased hotel businesses, especially in East Asian countries. The same have seen a real boost over the last two decades, which has also led to a rise in competition among the hotels available in a given country. It is essential that companies should understand consumers and their decision-making, for this will give them the upper hand and competitive advantage (Baruca and Civre, 2012). There may be several factors affecting the hotel industry and a profitable hotel business. The tourism investment in 2017 was 48.8 billion US dollars, representing 6.4% of total investment in East Asian countries, which is predicted to rise by 5.4% per year over the next 10 years (TTIE, 2018).

Figure 2 represents the CO₂ emissions in Southeast Asian countries, which are taken as a proxy for pollution. The graph shows that Malaysia is on the top of CO₂ emitting countries, being comparatively more polluted than the rest of the countries in the region. In addition, Malaysia also achieves the highest

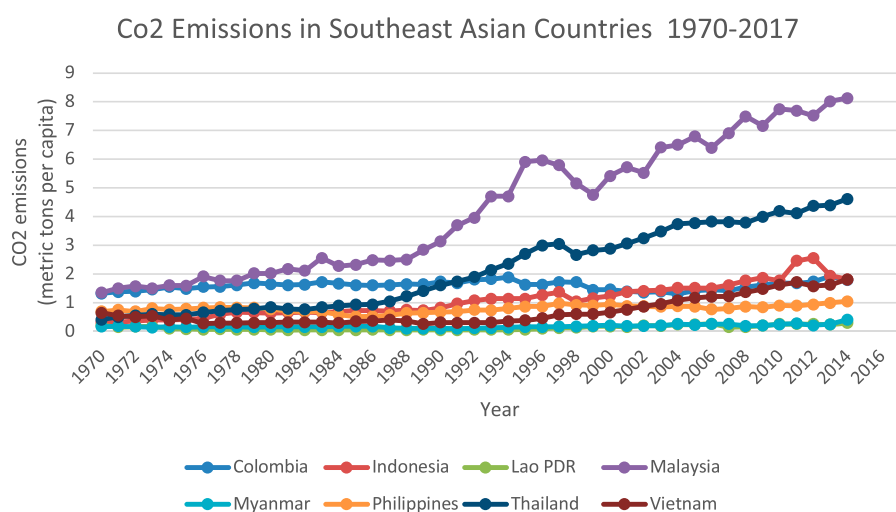


FIGURE 2
CO₂ emissions in Southeast Asian countries.

economic growth in the region, which implies it is due to higher levels of economic activities that CO₂ emissions are occurring so widely in Malaysia. Thailand stands second in the region. While Thailand received a large number of tourists and stands first in tourist arrivals, rapid development and tourist activities have resulted in a high volume of CO₂ emissions. Myanmar is at the lowest level of CO₂ emissions in the region, since economic growth there is also lower. Indonesia, Laos and Vietnam have average levels of CO₂ emissions.

price, and overall satisfaction, while rating data obtained from these websites was non-categorical. The reviewers' comments were split into positive and negative reviews and given weights, i.e., two mutually exclusive categories. For the positive reviews we used 1, and for the negative comments, 0. This categorization followed the dummy variable pattern, which can be estimated through logistic regression, since the conventional regression method may not be valid, because the dependent variable is followed by an independent variable that is dichotomous or binary in nature.

Research methodology and data

This study adopts the logit modeling approach to the empirical assessment. Though the linear regression model is the most popular method for data analysis, it is incapable of depicting nonlinear data variation. Consistency of data is a major pre-requisite for the OLS method, but is not fulfilled when using categorical or dummy-variable data. For this reason, we applied the "logit method" for an estimation that provides a solution to our data.

Data

The data was collected from the eWom of tourists who visited Southeast Asian countries in different periods, i.e., customers' comments from different websites during 2018, including [agoda.com](#), [booking.com](#), and [ctrip.com](#). The data on 2018 CO₂ emissions were taken from World Bank Development indicators, i.e., an average for each country. The reviewers' comments provided information about hotel services, rental

Model

$$ST = \beta_0 + \beta_1 E + \beta_2 L + \beta_3 P + \beta_4 R + \beta_5 S + U \quad (1)$$

where ST shows customer satisfaction; CO₂ is the physical environmental, and CO₂ emissions are taken as a proxy for this variable; L is the location of the hotel; P is the price of the hotel room; R is the rating of the hotel; S shows the service quality of the hotel; and U shows the error term of the model. $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$ show the coefficient of relevant variables; however, β_0 indicates the intercept term, which treats information from customers as available.

Research methodology

This study adopts the logit modeling approach to the empirical assessment. Logistic regression is primarily used when the response variable is dichotomous, such as 1 for success and 0 for failure. The key benefit of logistic regression

is to eliminate a confounding effect by evaluating association among all variables at the same time (Sperandei, 2013).

In case of a categorical dependent variable, the econometric model can be written as

$$z_i = Y_i' \gamma + \mu_i \quad (1a)$$

where $Y_i' = [1, y_{i1}, y_{i2}, \dots, y_{ik}]$, $\gamma = [\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_k]$, and the target variable that is z_i can take only two possible values: “yes or no,” “pass or fail,” etc. The target variable is assumed to be a Bernoulli random variable with the probability function

$$\begin{aligned} z_i = 1, \quad P(z_i = 1) &= \pi_i \\ z_i = 0, \quad P(z_i = 0) &= 1 - \pi_i \end{aligned}$$

It is assumed that $E(\mu_i) = 0$, the mean value of the target variable, becomes

$$E(z_i) = Y_i' \gamma = 1(\pi_i) + 0(1 - \pi_i) = \pi_i \quad (2)$$

The mean of the response variable, $E(z_i) = Y_i' \gamma$, is the likelihood that the response variable can take the value 1, which is the desirable outcome. Now the issue is that the error term of the logistic model can only take on two values.

$$\mu_i = \begin{cases} 1 - Y_i' \gamma & \text{when } z = 1 \\ -Y_i' \gamma & \text{when } z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Consequently, the error term does not meet the normality assumption. That residuals are heteroscedastic is another issue with the logit model.

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^2 &= E\{z_i - E(z_i)\}^2 \\ &= (1 - \pi_i)^2 \pi_i + (0 - \pi_i)^2 (1 - \pi_i) \\ &= \pi_i (1 - \pi_i) = E(z_i) [1 - E(z_i)] \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

This reveals that the variance of the disturbance term depends on the expected value of the response variable. Eventually, there is a restriction on the target function

$$0 \leq E(z_i) = \pi_i \leq 1$$

Under the assumption of linear regression, it is possible that some predicted values of the target variable might lie outside the $[0, 1]$ interval. To interpret such values as probability is not plausible.

If the target variable is dichotomous, it provides evidence that the shape of the target variable is non-linear. In such circumstances, the logistic function is used to describe the relationship between the response variable and the explanatory variables. As a result, it will create an S-shaped curve.

$$E(z) = \pi = \frac{e^{h(y)}}{1 + e^{h(y)}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-h(y)}} \quad (4)$$

where $h(y) = Y_i' \gamma$. The term $h(y)$ shows the linear features in the above model. After some manipulation of (4), we get

TABLE 1 Logistic regression estimations.

Dependent variable: ST

Variable	Coefficient (p-values)		
C	-7.6831	(0.0000)	
CO ₂	-0.3243	(0.0316)	
R	-0.0034	(0.9052)	
L	3.3657	(0.0000)	
P	4.0756	(0.0000)	
S	3.5370	(0.0000)	
McFadden R-squared	0.9247	Mean dependent var	0.8037
Akaike info criterion	0.0785	Sum squared resid	17.6745
Prob (LR statistics)	0.000000		

$$h(y) = \ln \frac{\pi}{1 - \pi} \quad (5)$$

The parameters (γ) are unknown and must be estimated. The maximum likelihood estimation method is commonly used to estimate these parameters. The probability mass function of each sample is

$$f_i(z_i) = \pi_i^{z_i} (1 - \pi_i)^{1-z_i} \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (6)$$

If all the samples are independent, we use a mathematical equation known as a likelihood function

$$L(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n, \gamma) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_i(z_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \pi_i^{z_i} (1 - \pi_i)^{1-z_i} \quad (7)$$

To linearize the function, first taking the log, we get

$$\ln L(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n, \gamma) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[z_i \ln \left(\frac{\pi_i}{1 - \pi_i} \right) \right] + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln (1 - \pi_i) \quad (8)$$

The log-likelihood function can be maximized by using an iteratively re-weighted least squares method to estimate the parameters via any software. The linear predictor estimate can be written as

$$\hat{h}(Y) = Y' \gamma \quad (9)$$

The estimated value of the logit function is

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{z} &= \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-Y' \gamma)} \\ &= \hat{\pi} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Results and discussion

This section provides details of the estimation using the model. We used E-view 9 software for the data analysis, which comprises an estimation of the primary model and its relevant diagnostic test. Table 1 contains the logit model estimation.

Table 1 shows the estimation for logistic regression based on the likelihood function. CO₂ emissions are negatively associated with customer satisfaction, which indicates that customers are less likely to be satisfied with increases in CO₂ emission. This shows that environmental pollution is a significant factor that negatively affects customer satisfaction, due to the serious impact of CO₂ emissions on human health. The location has a significant positive association with customer satisfaction, which implies that customers are more likely to be satisfied if the hotel is in a good location. Price and satisfaction have a positive and significant relationship with customer satisfaction, and the customer is more likely to be satisfied if the price is reasonable. The rating appears positive, but an insignificant sign implies that rating does not have a substantial role in customer satisfaction. Service quality, however, holds a positive and significant coefficient, which means that customers who stay in hotels that provide quality services are more likely to be satisfied than those who do not receive good service. The R² is 0.92, which shows that a 92% variation in customer satisfaction comes from the included explanatory variables in the model, while the remaining 8% percent variation comes from the outside of the model, which is covered by the error term. The LR statistics show the overall significance of the model, since its value is 2730.699, and its probability is less than the 0.05; showing that the model is correctly specified. Another method is Wald statistics, and we can verify this through the Wald test, as illustrated in subsequent tables.

Table 2 presents Wald test results. The Wald test imposes several restrictions on the explanatory variables, in order to evaluate the joint effect of those variables on the dependent variable. The results show t-value 21.47 and F-value 461.05, with their probabilities less than 0.05, which tends to reject the null hypothesis, and hence all the independent variables jointly determine customer satisfaction, or, in other words, the model is correctly specified.

Table 3 presents gradients test results. The gradients were assessed to estimate convergence problems in the analysis, with estimates made by taking the first derivatives of likelihood. The results of this technique show that there were no convergence problems in the analysis, since all variables were positive if considered first-order derivatives.

Table 4 shows Andrews and Hosmer-Lemeshow tests results. This goodness of fit measures if the model is suitable for the data

TABLE 2 Wald test.

Test statistic	Value	Df	Probability
t-statistics	21.47228	2980	0.0000
F-statistics	461.0589	(1, 2980)	0.0000
Chi-square	461.0589	1	0.0000
Null hypothesis: C (2) + C (3) + C (4) + C (5) + C (6)			
Null hypothesis summary			
Normalized restriction (= 0)		Value	Std. Err
C (2) + C (3) + C (4) + C (5) + C (6)		10.65064	0.496,018
Restrictions are linear in coefficients			

TABLE 3 Gradients of the objective function.

Gradients evaluated at estimated parameters

Computed using analytic derivatives

Variable	Sum	Mean	Weighted grad
C	1.0793	3.5700	5.7932
CO ₂	1.6508	5.5323	3.3614
R	9.1307	3.0623	5.4765
LOCATION	1.0758	3.5823	-4.9087
PRICE	1.1004	3.6743	-5.1655
SERVICES	1.0802	3.6143	-2.8643

or not, and one might reject the model if it is not suitable. The two main techniques used for the goodness of fit are Hosmer et al. (1997) and Andrews (1988a) and Andrews (1988b). Both of these methods are based on an estimation of the chi-square, for the chi-square will show if the model is a good fit. The empirical estimations indicate that chi-square 10th interaction is less than 0.05, which suggests that the model has good fitness. The gap between the actual and expected value at dep 0 and dep -1 is not higher, which implies that the model has a good fit, and this also supports the chi-square statistics.

Table 5 shows the measure of the predictions based on the binary specification. The estimation is tested for both lower (0) and upper (1) value, and shows its relevant mean and standard deviations. The results show that the probability value of the lower value (0) provides more accurate information and predictions, as it shows 100 percent accuracy, while prediction based on the upper value shows 95.77, which also provides accurate results. Thus, the model has correctly predicted customer satisfaction on either 0 or 1 despite the negligible variations.

TABLE 4 Goodness-of-fit evaluation for binary specification.

Andrews and Hosmer–Lemeshow tests grouping based upon predicted risk (randomize ties)

	Quantile of risk		Dep = 0		Dep = 1		Total	H-L
	Low	High	Actual	Expect	Actual	Expect	Obs	Value
1	8.E-18	6.E-07	297	298.000	1	2.1E-05	298	47,024.3
2	6.E-07	0.3598	285	268.876	14	30.1244	299	9.59769
3	0.3656	0.9948	4	4.39654	294	293.603	298	0.03630
4	0.9948	0.9959	0	1.37706	299	297.623	299	1.38344
5	0.9959	0.9969	0	1.01988	299	297.980	299	1.02337
6	0.9969	0.9979	0	0.78338	298	297.217	298	0.78544
7	0.9979	0.9986	0	0.48713	299	298.513	299	0.48793
8	0.9986	0.9987	0	0.40935	298	297.591	298	0.40991
9	0.9987	0.9988	0	0.38037	299	298.620	299	0.38085
10	0.9988	0.9989	0	0.34535	299	298.655	299	0.34575
		Total	586	576.075	2400	2409.93	2986	47,038.8
H-L statistics			47,038.75		Prob. chi-sq (8)		0.0000	
Andrews statistics			2415.974		Prob. chi-aq (10)		0.0000	

TABLE 5 Expectation-prediction evaluation for binary specification.

Success cutoff: C = 0.5

	Estimated equation			Constant probability		
	Dep = 0	Dep = 1	Total	Dep = 0	Dep = 1	Total
P (Dep = 1) ≤ C	586	15	601	0	0	0
P (Dep = 1) > C	0	2385	2385	586	2400	2986
Total	586	2400	2986	586	2400	2986
Correct	586	2385	2971	0	2400	2400
% Correct	100.00	99.38	99.50	0.00	100.00	80.38
% Incorrect	0.00	0.62	0.50	100.00	0.00	19.62
Total gain*	100.00	−0.63	19.12			
Percent gain**	100.00	NA	97.44			
	Estimated equation			Constant probability		
	Dep = 0	Dep = 1	Total	Dep = 0	Dep = 1	Total
E (# of Dep = 0)	556.17	19.90	576.07	115.00	471.00	586.00
E (# of Dep = 1)	29.83	2380.10	2409.93	471.00	1929.00	2400.00
Total	586.00	2400.00	2986.00	586.00	2400.00	2986.00
Correct	556.17	2380.10	2936.27	115.00	1929.00	2044.00
% Correct	94.91	99.17	98.33	19.62	80.38	68.45
% Incorrect	5.09	0.83	1.67	80.38	19.62	31.55
Total gain*	75.29	18.80	29.88			
Percent gain**	93.67	95.77	94.72			

*Change in % correct from default (constant probability) specification.

**Percent of incorrect (default) prediction corrected by equation.

Conclusion

This study empirically analyzed the effect of the environment on customer satisfaction, as reflected in reviews on online hotel booking sites for Southeast Asia. The study used customer satisfaction as a dependent variable, with CO₂ emissions taken as proxy for environmental pollution. Hotel ratings, rental prices, location, and service quality were the control independent variables. The study employed a logit model for the data analysis, as this technique is the best model for categorical data. The data was gathered from different websites containing customer comments about different hotels from 3,000 reviewers. We applied logistic regression for the empirical analysis. The empirical results show that CO₂ emissions are negatively associated with customer satisfaction, and higher CO₂ emissions result in dissatisfied tourists. Since CO₂ emissions have adverse implications for human health, this health concern is the main element in customer satisfaction. Location and services positively affect customer satisfaction. Ratings do not make a significant contribution to customer satisfaction. The empirical results are based on e-WOM, which suggests that e-WOM has a strong influence on travel booking intentions. Various tangible items, including the physical environmental and service quality of the hotel, as well as the price charged for services, are important in booking decisions. Based on the empirical findings, this study offers some policy recommendations for stakeholders. Firstly, Southeast Asian countries should adopt renewable energy resources in order to control CO₂ emissions. This environmental initiative will increase tourist inflow in these countries. Secondly, since price and services positively affect customer satisfaction, hotel authorities may increase booking intentionality by introducing discounted promotions on different occasions. Thirdly, hotel authorities need to establish mechanisms to collect customer feedback and suggestions in

ways that will improve those hotel services in ways that delight customers. This study has some limitations, as we selected CO₂ emissions as the sole environmental quality indicator, but this could be extended by adding multiple environmental factors impacting on customer satisfaction in the hotel industry.

Data availability statement

The raw data supporting the conclusion of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

Author contributions

CD—the main idea and writing the draft; QG—proofreading and editing; AR—methodology and data analysis; and MZ—data collection and results interpretation.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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