

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

There is scant information available about how an endemic such as Covid 19 impacts potential travelers' intention and decision-making regarding domestic travel. This study was conducted to determine the factors that influence the travel intention of tourists to travel during the Covid 19 pandemic by using a quantitative method approach with several conclusions. According to the result stated in chapter IV, it can be concluded that the travel risk perception in Covid 19 context, travel risk perception in natural disaster context had a significant impact to travel anxiety and travel intention, and travel anxiety mediate the variable of travel risk perception in Covid 19, travel risk perception in a natural disaster and travel intention. The results confirm the existing literature. Risk and anxiety are some of the key concerns of tourists. When anxiety and risk perception decrease, travel intention increases. The results support the findings of previous studies. This study introduced travel anxiety as mediating variables between fear of Covid 19 and travel intention.

Furthermore, due to the perception of tourist risks arising from the Covid 19 pandemic, many tourists finally decided to postpone or even cancel their travel plans. However, the perception of the risk of this trip can also be mediated by travel anxiety, tourists with congenital diseases will have different anxiety than tourists who do not have congenital diseases and then have a

different effect on tourists' intentions to travel. Therefore, after the pandemic ends, health issues to be considered as a factor that influences destination choice. The strategy needs to be built to enhance the tourist's trust in the security and health of the destination.

5.2 Research Implications

Consider the fear, panic, and travel risks caused by the Covid 19 outbreak, it influences perceptions and increases tourists' intention to travel during and after the pandemic. Understanding the 'travel risk perceptions' of tourists due to Covid 19 and natural disasters can offer insights for tourism policymakers and service providers to improve post-pandemic tourism recovery. First, the results show that the perceived risk of travel due to Covid 19 for Indonesian domestic tourists is mainly triggered by the severity they feel and the possibility of contracting Covid 19 while traveling, which can make them avoid traveling after the lifting of travel restrictions.

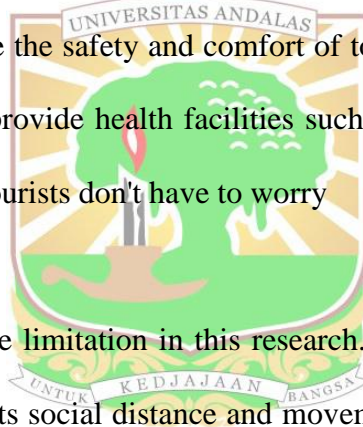
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Therefore, in the post-pandemic period, practitioners need to take decisive steps to show that the tourism industry can control social distancing and

reduce the potential risk of Covid 19 infection, and ensure enforcement of health protocols among tourists. Various levels of 'tourism travel risk perception' are caused by individual differences in dealing with, responding to, or responding to the severity of Covid 19. Therefore, to reduce the 'perceived risk of tourism travel due to Covid 19' Indonesian domestic tourists, tourism actors both government, tourism service providers, as well as local communities involved in the tourism industry need to build public trust around forms of travel that are more careful and ensure the safety and comfort of tourists during their visit. It is also hoped that it can provide health facilities such as PCR tests, hospitals, and other facilities so that tourists don't have to worry

5.3 Research Limitation

There is some limitation in this research. First, because the condition of Covid 19 which limits social distance and movement, the survey in this study was conducted online from potential domestic tourists throughout Indonesia which could influence and limit the findings in this study. For further research, it can examine countries with other high cases of Covid such as India, European countries and America with direct survey methods. In addition, further researchers can also carry out research on risk perceptions after Covid 19 or after the Vaccine program in various countries and after the elimination of various travel restrictions.



5.4 Suggestion

Further research can be carried out by looking at the limitations of this research which can be used as a source of ideas for the development of this research in the future. The suggested research expansion of this study is to add independent variables that affect travel intention. In addition, the research indicators used in this study can be added with other indicators outside of this research that are relevant to the research to be conduct

