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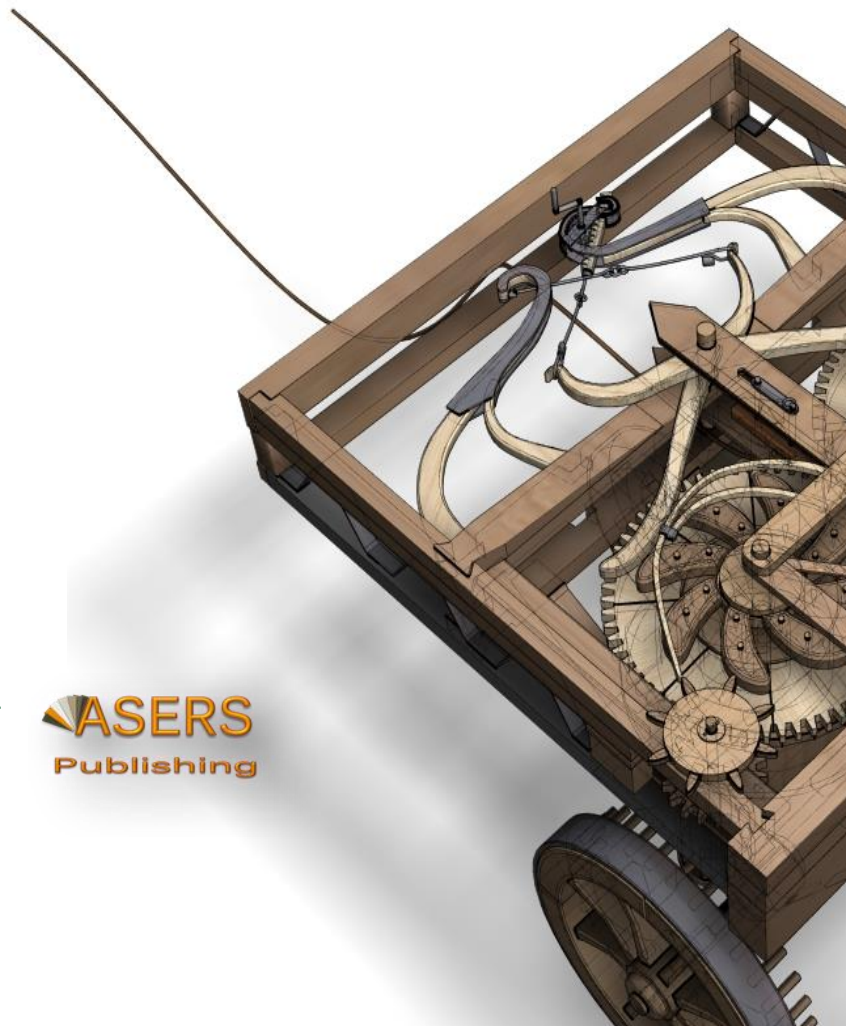
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Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism is an interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that should contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences.

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Perception of Knowledge of the Risk of the COVID -19 Pandemic Regarding Touring Intentions and Tourism Travel Recommendations

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Abstract:

Tourists consider the costs, energy, and safety of the COVID-19 pandemic that is currently hitting the world globally. Tourism travel is expected to remain the primary choice for economic recovery and improving family relations. This study uses Respondent-Driven Sampling and Snowball Sampling to collect 432 respondents via social media and the internet. This study used a structural equation model (SEM) to examine risk perceptions of risk-averse attitudes by mediating knowledge of pandemic risk, tourism travel, and travel intentions. The results showed that most of the prospective tourists showed a preference for tourism. Tourists pay attention to the dangers of performance, costs, time, tourism destinations, while the social-psychological risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic have a low impact. The nature and behaviour of tourists to avoid pandemic risk cause pandemic risk to be less effective in reducing tourists' intention to travel. Understanding pandemic risk effectively reduces risk perceptions that potential tourists have on tourism travel. The purpose of travelling and the intent to recommend tourism travel harms risk avoidance attitudes higher than the risk perception of a pandemic. All tourism travel stakeholders must consider the mediating effect of risk perception and risk aversion attitudes in tourism.

Keywords: perception of pandemic risk; attitude to avoid risk; knowledge of pandemic risk; tourism knowledge; intention to travel; intention to recommend.

JEL Classification: M10; M30; M31; Z39.

Introduction

The tourism industry has lost at least U.S. \$ 1.5 billion, the equivalent of Rp21 trillion, since January 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This figure consists of the risk of loss due to loss of income from Chinese tourists worth U.S. \$ 1.1 billion and the remaining U.S. \$ 400 million with the value of losses from tourists from other countries (Apindo, 2020). The Central Statistics Agency (Badan Pusat Statistik 2020) noted that foreign tourist visits in January-February 2020 were only 2.16 million people, down 11.8 per cent from the same period last year. Visits recorded at BPS per February 2020 also recorded a 28.85 per cent drop on an annual basis.

According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, Coronavirus causes diseases ranging from mild to severe symptoms (Kemkes.go.id). There are two types of coronavirus that cause infections that can cause severe symptoms, such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a new type of disease that humans have never previously identified. The virus that causes COVID-19 is called Sars-CoV-2. Coronaviruses are zoonoses (transmitted between animals and humans). Research states that SARS is transmitted from civet cats to humans and MERS from camels to humans. The animal that is the source of transmission of COVID-19 is still unknown.

On December 31, 2019, the WHO China Country Office reported pneumonia of unknown aetiology in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. On January 7, 2020, China identified pneumonia of unknown etiology as a new type of coronavirus (coronavirus disease, COVID-19). On January 30, 2020, WHO has declared it a Public Health Emergency that Concerns the World - Public Health Emergency of International Concern (KKMMD / PHEIC). The increase in COVID-19 cases is progressing fast enough, and there has been a spread between countries.

According to worldbarometer.info/coronavirus info, as of August 31, 2020, at 11:00 GMT, globally, 25,416,064 confirmed cases were reported in 215 countries with 851,099 deaths (CFR 3.35%). As of August 31, 2020, the development of COVID-19 in Indonesia with the number of confirmed cases was 174,796, with 125,959 cases recovered and 7,417 cases died (Kemkes.go.id). In 2020, the global COVID-19 outbreak will profoundly affect a wide variety of different industries. The slump in outbound tourism travel has led to a severe economic slump in the transportation, tourism, catering, retail, and entertainment industries. The World Tourism & Travel Council (WTTC) estimates that the COVID-19 pandemic has caused the global tourism industry to suffer huge losses of around U.S. \$ 22 billion (Li, Sheng 2020)

China suffered a direct loss from the tourism industry during the 2020 Spring Festival at 550 billion yuan. The number of domestic tourists fell by 56% and 15.5% in the first quarter and 2020. The domestic tourism industry revenue fell by 69 per cent and 20.6 per cent, meaning a reduction in revenue of 1.18 trillion yuan (China Tourism Board 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a large-scale tourism industry crisis (Manzoor, Wei, Asif 2019). China first reported being hit by the COVID-19 outbreak in Wuhan, causing most citizens to go into self-isolation starting at the end of January 2020. The growth rate of confirmed cases of the COVID-19 pandemic has decreased at the end of February 2020. In contrast, the number of instances of the Covid pandemic -19 confirmed cases outside of China had surpassed domestic Chinese issues since March 15, 2020. China can control the Covid-19 pandemic effectively, prompting a strong desire to relax activities, including the tourism industry. The tourism industry is an essential tool for developing a country (Kastenholz, Carneiro, Marques, Lima 2012; Kristiana, Pramono, Brian 2021). The tourism industry shows advantages such as low travel, costs (Jin, Park 2019), short time, and low cost; it can meet tourists' psychological requirements to enjoy natural scenic destinations and guarantee safety while travelling. Meanwhile, the longer the closure of travel agents, airlines, and hotel operations, causing tourists to turn their attention to other things to meet psychological needs during the COVID-19 pandemic. Controlling the Covid-19 pandemic to a certain extent according to health, safety, and comfort protocols will present opportunities. Valuable for the tourism economy to recover quickly by implementing tourism risk management.

According to Li (2008), risk perception is the starting point for assessing the tourism industry crisis's impact. The effect of the risk is quite significant on the tourism industry that is felt during a pandemic, causing public health conditions, behaviour, and tourists' preferences in an emergency. Several studies have found a higher risk perception of tourism consumption behaviour than tourists' perceived value (Roehl, Fesenmaier 1992; Mitchell, Vassos 1998).

The focus of this research is on the impact of the overall tourism industry emergency and the intention of tourists to travel on tourism, and the study ignores the Analysis of various types of tourism and people's preferences in the conditions of this extraordinary COVID-19 pandemic with the following limitations on academic research: The effect of COVID-19 is much more significant than the SARS that occurred in 2003. As can be seen from previous pandemic prevention, the public has acquired mature and accurate knowledge about dealing with a pandemic outbreak. Therefore, a pandemic can be better investigated by taking tourists and prospective tourists from Jakarta's general public as research objects. The primary motivation for tourists to have a willingness to travel by travelling comes from the needs and objectives of tourism travel, by the push-pull theory (Mo, Zheng 2014); After a period of hard work, the community will take the initiative for relaxation. Other factors that influence whether tourists will travel on tour during this pandemic in making travel decisions. Therefore, this study is limited to the behavioural intentions of tourists. At this time, the DKI-Jakarta Regional Government has announced the

start of easing the PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions) again to move the economy gradually towards full production. Relaxation facilities influence effective tourism travel, can reduce the stress caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and improve parent-child family relationships. According to (Han, Lee, Hyun 2019), when compared to indoor activities such as science and technology museums, tourist attractions, the density of tourism travel flows is lower. The perception of physical risk is reduced to some degree. The purpose of this study is to examine the perceptions of tourists' willingness during the COVID-19 pandemic to travel on tourism and identify factors that are considered by tourists when choosing a tourism destination. This research focuses on three new things from the research gap as follows: The perspective of risks perceived by tourists in examining tourists' intentions to travel rather than perceived quality and perceived benefits, due to the characteristics of the COVID-19 pandemic emergency. The general public of Jakarta as a sample of tourists is expected to represent the tourism industry as an object of research. This study uses the theory of tourist behaviour to determine tourism destinations, analyzing tourists' intention to travel and internal factors that influence tourists' intentions to choose tourism destinations, Knowledge-attitudes-behaviour is applied to tourism travel research, and a research model is constructed to examine the risk perceptions of tourists. This study describes a comparison of tourism destination knowledge and knowledge of the risk of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as risk perceptions of tourism destinations and risk avoidance behaviour, by combining risk perception knowledge of behavioural intentions and Understanding of risk, risk avoidance behaviour, identification of the main factors affecting travel, because tourists are unlikely to accept tourism risk factors easily (Han, Lee, Hyun 2019), so tourism travel managers need to give careful consideration to risk perception factors and make better planning for tourism travel development (McCreary, Fatoric, Seekamp 2018; Glowka, Zehrer 2019). The study results reference management implications for the tourism travel industry to make preparations during the COVID-19 pandemic period.

1. Literature Review

1.1. Perceptions of Tourism Travel Risk

Bauer (1960) first proposed the theory of risk, who raised the idea of risk for marketing and applied it in calculating customer behaviour. Mowen and Minor (1988) define perceived risk as the probability of a negative performance outcome. Perceptions of tourism risk are considered as subjective assessments of tourists that lead to adverse performance outcomes for the tourism industry (Moutinho 1987; Cater 2006); and the results of objective asymmetry in tourism safety information and the subjective perceptions of tourists (Cui, Liu, Chang 2016). The effect of a crisis event will increase in a short time (Li, Chang, Dong 2011). Tourists with different personal characteristics also have other risks to the tourism travel form (Wu, 2015).

According to Kozak, Crotts and Law (2007), the experience of travelling by elderly tourists lacks awareness of potential risks such as health risks, terrorism, or natural disasters. Hwang, Lee (2019a, 2019b, 2019d, 2019c) conducted a particular study on the perceptions of elderly tourists towards tourism travel, and the results showed that the difference in requirements was higher compared to service guides (Hwang, Lee 2019a), and the relationship between customers and customers. (Hwang, Lee 2019c) during tourism trips undertaken by elderly travellers. Lepp and Gibson (2003) believe that female tourists have a high perceived risk to health and diet and that international tourists with a large number of travel experiences may have a lower risk perception. Yao, Hou (2019) analyzed the risk dimensions perceived by female travellers from a gender perspective.

Which includes the risk of tourism travel is the risk of time, risk of satisfaction, psychological risk (Chen, Jang, Kim 2007), social risk, physiological risk, security risk, and capital risk (Floyd, Pennington-Gray 2004; Lou 2004; Cui, Liu, Chang 2016). Stone and Nhaug (1993) conducted a study to verify six dimensions of risk based on research by Kaplan, Szybillo, Jacoby (1974), including recognized financial risk and operational risk in the next financial reporting period. Zhu, Zhang, Liu (2013) provide an example of the effect of earthquake events on tourists, arguing that the perception of tourism risk involves operational risk, crisis risk, and cultural conflict risk to perceive customer operational risk is high. Xu, Xu, Wang (2013) show six dimensions of risk: physical risk, operational risk, financial risk, communication risk, psychological risk, and social risk, service risk, equipment risk, and perceived risks by tourism customers. Zhang and Yu (2017) classified tourism risk perceptions into physical risks, operational risks, psychological risks, and cost risks. Table 1 shows a summary of relevant research regarding tourism risk perception dimensions Based on Table 1, concerning perceptions of tourism travel risk, risk factors such as performance risk, physical risk, psychological risk, and social risk are considered relatively significant. According to Zhang, Yu (2017), many studies analyze financial risk, time risk, and equipment risk; because financial risk and time risk can be classified as cost risk.

Table 1. Dimensions of Tourism Risk Perception

Author	Physical Risk	Performance Risk	Psychological Risk	Social Risk	Financial Risk	Time Risk	Equipment Risk
Cheron, Ritchie, (1982)	v	v	v	v	v	v	-
Moutinho (1987)	v	-	v	-	v	-	-
Verhage (1990)	v	v	-	v	v	v	-
Roehl, Fesenmaier (1992)	v	v	v	v	-	v	v
Tsaur, Tzeng, Wang (1997)	v	v	-	v	-	-	v
Sonmez, Graefe (1998)	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
Lepp, Gibson (2003)	v	v	-	v	-	-	-
Dolnicar (2005)	v	v	-	v	v	v	-
Reisinger (2005)	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
Han (2005)	v	v	v	v	-	-	v
Boksberger Bieger, Laesser (2007)	v	v	v	v	v	v	-
Liu, Gao (2008)	v	v	v	v	v	-	v
Qi, Gibson, Zhang (2009)	v	v	v	-	-	-	-
Quintal, Lee, Soutar (2010)	v	v	v	v	v	-	-
Hu (2011)	v	v	v	v	v	v	-
Fuchs, Reichel (2011)	v	v	v	-	v	-	-
Zhu (2015)	v	v	v	-	-	-	-
Xu, Xu, Wang (2013)	v	v	v	v	v	-	-
Zhang, Yu, (2017)	v	v	v	-	v	v	-
Mohseni, Jayashree, Rezaei, Kasim, Okumus (2018)	v	v	-	-	v	v	v
Xu, Li, Niu (2019)	v	-	v	v	v	v	-
Yao, Hou (2019)	v	v	v	v	v	-	v

Source: Processed Data 2020

1.2. The Effect of Pandemic Risk Knowledge on Risk Perception

According to Lepp, Gibson (2003), since risk judgments are dependent on the complexity of situations, foreign tourists with a lot of familiarity with tourism travel and adequate risk awareness will view the risks of tourism travel. Whether the emergency is fresh or not understood by tourists, their risk perception of the crisis will increase dramatically. Li (2008) observed a major negative impact of earthquake awareness on earthquake risk perception using the example of earthquake risk perception. This suggests that as tourists' risk perceptions increase, so will their risk perceptions. Multiple linear regressions were used by Chai, Cao, and Long (2011) to validate the association between risk awareness and risk perception. Wang, Xu (2020) investigated the impact of personal interest and intelligence on risk perceptions in the public; the findings revealed that risk-related knowledge accumulation had a detrimental impact on risk perceptions. Liu (2019) uses a typology technique to test the theory that risk awareness harms public risk perception by attenuating general risk perception knowledge. Customers' risk perceptions of food additives are affected by a variety of variables, according to Wang, Lu and Zuo (2019). They discovered that consumer understanding of food additives has a major negative impact on customers' risk perceptions. The COVID-19 epidemic has been declared a global public health emergency by the WHO. The effect of the pandemic on visitor activity on tourism travel will be investigated; the dependent variable in this analysis will be knowledge of the dangers of tourism travel and knowledge of the risk of pneumonia. The theory is structured as follows, based on the above description:

H1: Knowledge of Tourism Travel Risks (PRPP) affects Risk Perception (P.R.).

H2: Pandemic Risk Knowledge (PRP) affects Risk Perception (P.R.).

1.3. The Effect of Pandemic Risk Knowledge on Risk Avoidance Attitudes

Several current research on risk perception concentrate on universality, professional, science knowledge or tacit knowledge, and local knowledge, according to Liu (2019). Zhao (2012) categorizes learning into three categories: social information (acquired by interactions with strangers), previous experience, and general knowledge. The bulk of the general public knows about danger largely from social media and publicly accessible information. Since medical information may help to minimize the anxiety brought about by an illness, there is a connection between knowledge and risk aversion attitudes (Zhang, Chi, Wu 2012; Zeng, Wang, Wang 2017). In terms of nuclear power popularization, the higher the level of subjective awareness, the higher the risk approval of nuclear

power (Kuklinski, Metlay, Kay 1982; Deng, Zheng, Zhou 2016) and the lower the ability to escape risk (Kuklinski, Metlay, Kay 1982; Deng, Zheng, Zhou 2016). Financial awareness is strongly associated with risk preference attitudes in the financial situation, and risk preference attitudes have a positive effect on financial market participation (Thien, Rasid, Abd 2018; Zhao 2018; Saurabh, Nandan 2019). Danger preference mood, according to Zhao (2012), is a major mediating variable. Zhao (2012) discovered that general risk awareness acquired by social experiences enhances risk willingness; the more information available, the more people would want to take risks. According to Maser and Weiermair, variations in risk assessments are caused by differences in the advantages and cost structure of behaviour (1998). Disease risk is specifically linked to the disease and the individual's wellbeing in the care and fitness fields, since the risks of the risk outweigh the benefits. In terms of financial investment and administration, on the other hand, when an individual is faced with a risk, they are more likely to behave rationally and reduce the possible risk by full or partial risk avoidance. In reality, many consumers favour inadequate risk avoidance in order to mitigate predictable risks while capitalizing on evolving patterns. Zhang and Cheng (2008), for example, clarification by first looking for details (Maser, Weiermair 1998), planning formulation, answers, and choosing travel times and modes based on risk characteristics right away (Kozak, Crotts, Law 2007). From the customer's view, views of tourism risk will affect decision-making and risk management (Yavas 1987; Qiu, Wang 2005). The prediction made in this analysis is that tourists would adopt a sensitive attitude toward tourism travel risks and minimize risk aversion behaviours after gaining more information about tourism travel risks, based on the characteristics of risk knowledge and behaviour toward tourism travel risks. Risk avoidance behaviours are chosen as the mediating variable to balance risk expectations (Zhao 2012).

Based on the description above, the following hypotheses can be proposed:

H3: Knowledge of the Risks of Tourism Travel (PRPP) affects Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR).

H4: Pandemic Risk Knowledge (PRP) affects Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR).

1.4. The Effect of Pandemic Risk Perception on the Intention to Traveling Tourism

Tourists' views of risk associated with tourism travel may have a significant effect on their decisions (Wu 2015). Risk perceptions in one factor will rise as the total level of risk perceptions in tourism travel rises. Sonmez, Graefe 1998; Cheng, Zhang, Fu (2015); Sonmez, Graefe 1998; Cheng, Zhang, Fu (2015); Sonmez, Graefe 1998; Cheng, Zhang, Fu (2015); Sonmez, Graefe 1998; Sonmez, Graefe 1998; Cheng, Zhang, Fu (2015). According to Jia, 2018; Gong, Du 2019; Zhang, Chen, Ye 2019, the majority of research focuses on the effect of service quality on tourism travel intentions, transportation convenience, tourism travel safety, accommodation convenience, tourism information, travel agency facilities, leisure, and psychological suitability, all of which are positively correlated with tourism travel intentions. The positive relationship between tourism travel intention and the above factors can be converted into risk perception factors, resulting in a negative relationship. Hua, Liu and Li discovered that security issues, geographic danger, casualties, and harm to facilities and equipment, psychological taboos, ethical conflicts, cost concerns, and tourism travel intentions are all negatively related (2010). The negative effects of social risk, political risk, and cultural risk on Japan's tourism travel intentions are examined by Guo, Chen and Huang (2015). Tourist desire to use price balance is influenced by perceptions of ease of use, perceived benefit, perceived benefits, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control, according to Luo and Zhu (2015), while security risks, economic hazard, and time risk have a significant negative effect. People are still unable to travel due to the latest pandemic crisis, so this article will look at the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on travel plans.

Based on the description of the literature above, the following hypothesis is formed:

H5: Perceived Risk (P.R.) influences the Intention of Traveling Tourism (NMPP).

H6: Perceived Risk (P.R.) influences the Intention of Recommending NRPP Tourism Trips).

H7: Perceived Risk (P.R.) mediates the relationship between Tourism Travel Risk Knowledge PRPP) and Intention to Travel NMPP Tourism).

H8: Perceived Risk (P.R.) mediates the relationship between Tourism Travel Risk Knowledge PRPP) and Intention to Recommend Tourism Travel (NRPP).

H9: Perceived Risk (P.R.) mediates the relationship between Pandemic Risk Knowledge (PRP) and Intention Carrying out a tourism trip (NMPP).

H10: Perceived risk (P.R.) mediates the relationship between pandemic risk knowledge and intentions to recommend tourism travel.

1.5. Pandemic Risk Knowledge and Intention to Recommend Tourism Travel, Knowledge of the Risks of Tourism Travel, Risk Avoidance- Intentions to Travel

Customers' clear decisions to face different degrees of risk or their ability to tolerate risk are known as risk attitudes and behaviors (Schroeder, Tonsor, Pennings 2007). They are risk selection characteristics that are integrated into the framework (Weber, Blais, Betz 2002). Customers' attitudes toward risk, according to Weber and Milliman (1997), are influenced by potential advantages and perceived risks, with perceived risk having a negative correlation with risk attitude. Via their research on accounting behaviour on particular consumer behaviour; Pennings, Wansink and Meulenberg (2002) discovered disparities in risk acceptance among individual customers. A small increase in perceived risk can cause risk-averse customers to change their behaviour. Risk-takers, on the other hand, may view the risk as high enough to not influence their buying decisions (Kahn and Wansink 2004). At the same time, risk tolerance and risky behaviours will affect behavioural intention. People who take neutral risks and dismiss risks, as opposed to risk hunters, are more likely to prefer vaccines to avoid the risk of hepatitis B. (Liu, Wang, Li 2019). Person risk habits have a strong effect on decision-making cognition, according to Lola and Gregg (1999): risk seekers put a greater focus on positive outcomes, while risk averse people place a greater emphasis on negative outcomes. Financial literacy is favourably correlated with stock market and financial market participation (Hu 2018). Risk-averse individuals have lower stock market and financial market participation. As a result, the risk-averse will pay more attention to the risk implications of the tourism ride, while the risk-averse will pay less attention to the tourism trip. There was a negative correlation between risk tolerance and travel intention. By adapting Information-Attitudes-Actions, in the theory of human behaviour models, into three continuous cycles, namely gaining knowledge, creating confidence, and influencing behaviour, the Pandemic Risk Knowledge model - Pandemic Risk Perception - Travel Intention is used as a research model (Zhang, Guo, Wu 2018). Unlike other consumer behaviour theories, the Experience-Attitude-Behavior paradigm focuses on the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour. Knowledge-Attitude-Behavior theory, according to Zhang, Chi and Wu (2012), has been broadly applicable in clinical medicine, education, and public health. The direct beneficial impact of knowledge, perceptions, and actions on hypertension was validated by Zeng, Wang and Wang (2017), as well as the indirect effect of behavioural knowledge on hypertension. Using this example, perceptions in tourism travel may be considered a mediating variable in the relationship between experience and behaviour. According to (Kaharuddin *et al.* 2021). With regard to the effect of the tourist's motivation, service quality, and Tourist satisfaction on tourist decision to heritage tourism in Dairi, it was revealed that these three variables (Tourist's Motivation, Service Quality, and Tourist Satisfaction) have simultaneous effects on tourist decision to heritage tourism in Dairi. According to (Juliana *et al.* 2021), the community is only actively involved in making souvenirs and traditional coffee tourism. This village has the potential to develop community-based tourism with serious assistance and support from the government.

Based on the Knowledge-Attitudes-Behavior theory and the characteristics of tourism travel, the proposed hypothesis is as follows:

- H11: Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) influences Intention to Travel Tourism (NMPP).
- H12: Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) influences the Intention of Recommending Tourism Travel (NRPP).
- H13: Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) mediates the relationship between Travel Risk Knowledge Tourism (PRPP) and Intentions to Travel Tourism NMPP).
- H14: Risk Avoidance Behavior mediates the Knowledge Risk relationship of Tourism Travel (PRPP) and Intentions to Recommend Tourism Travel (NRPP).
- H15: Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) mediates the relationship between Pandemic Risk Knowledge (PRP) and Intention to Travel Tourism (NMPP).
- H16: Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) mediates the relationship between Pandemic Risk Knowledge (PRP) and Intentions to Recommend Tourism Travel (NRPP).

2. Methodology

Perceptions of Pandemic Risk are evaluated from six different viewpoints, according to the literature review: physical risk (RFI), equipment risk (RPR), expense risk (RBY), psychological risk (RPS), social risk (RSS), and output risk (RSS) (RKI). Both risk tolerance and risk aversion mindset are used as mediating variables in this analysis to see if prospective tourists' desire to engage in tourism trips is affected by their experience of pandemic risk. Data was collected using a questionnaire survey tool and a 5-level Richter scale in this analysis (Cui, Liu, Chang 2016). The indicator specification for the questionnaire is based on a recent literature analysis (Larsen, Brun, Ogaard 2009) and is coupled with the characteristics of tourism trips. There are two sections of this

questionnaire indicator. The first section covers risk preferences, risk tolerance, risk awareness, and travel plan in the tourism industry, while the second section includes demographic data on respondents (Arrow 1982; De-Andrade, Sturion, Rondinel Mendoza 2016).

Table 2. Operationalization of Variables & Indicators

Variable		Indicator Code	Statement
Variable Name and Source	Variable Code		
Intention to Travel (Lai, Chen 2011; Zhao, Mao, Zhong 2016; Xu, Li, Niu 2019)	NMP	NMP1 NMP2 NMP3	I want to travel to a tourist destination someday. I prefer to go to tourist destinations compared to other forms of tourism. In the future the travel feasibility of tourism will be high.
Intention to Recommend(Li 2008; Liu 2019; Wang, Lu, Zuo 2019; Xu, Li, Niu 2019)	NRK	NRK1 NRK2 NRK3	I would recommend a tourism trip to my relatives or friends I will introduce the advantages of tourism travel to my relatives and friends I would recommend a tourism trip, when other people ask me about recreation and relaxation to a tourism destination
Pandemic Risk Knowledge (Li 2008; Liu 2019; Wang, Lu, Zuo 2019; Xu, Li, Niu 2019)	PRP	PRP1 PRP2 PRP3 PRP4 PRP5 PRP6	I know about the COVID-19 pandemic I know about the dangers caused by COVID-19 I know about the length of the incubation period for COVID-19 I know about the current range affected by COVID-19 I know about the surveillance and warning signs of COVID-19 I know about the precautions for COVID-19
Tourism Travel Risk Knowledge (Li 2008; Liu 2019; Wang, Lu, Zuo 2019; Xu, Li, Niu 2019)	PPW	PRPW1 PRPW2 PRPW3 PRPW4	I know about tourism travel information I know about the causes of risk in tourism travel I know about the risk consequences of tourism travel I know about the solutions to the risks of tourism travel
Risk Avoidance Behaviour (Zhang, Yu 2017; Liu, Wang, Li 2019)	PPR	PPR1 PPR2 PPR3	I cannot accept to travel with family and friends to a tourism destination I cannot accept that friends and family travel to tourism destinations I will not eat with friends and relatives after finding out they are on a tourism trip to a tourism destination.
Perceptions of Risk (Han 2005; Zhang, Yu 2017; Yao, Hou 2019)			
Physical Risk	RFS	RFS1 RFS2 RFS3	Human-caused violent events, earthquakes, tsunamis, and other natural disasters can occur at tourism destinations Public safety incidents can occur at tourism destinations. I might get sick on a tourism trip, for example the pneumonia pandemic
Equipment Risk	RPA	RPA1 RPA2 RPA3 RPA4	Tourism destinations have poor infrastructure Tourism destinations have poor sanitation Traffic is inconvenient on tourism trips Poor communication signal on tourism trips
Cost Risk	RBY	RBY1 RBY2 RBY3 RBY4	Actual travel costs exceed expectations during a tourism trip Money spent on tourism travel may not be worth it It takes a lot of time to plan and implement a tourism trip Tourism tourism trips waste a lot of time on tourism trips
Psychological Risk	RSI	RSI1 RSI2 RSI3 RSI4	I feel worried when considering travel tourism matters I felt sick when I was involved in a tourism trip I feel anxious about being involved in a tourism trip I feel nervous about getting involved in a tourism trip
Social Risk	RSS	RSS1 RSS2 RSS3	Others will think negatively of me if I go on a tourism trip Going on a tourism trip will make others criticize me Friends & family members do not support me on my tour
Performance Risk	RKJ	RKJ1 RKJ2 RKJ3 RKJ4 RKJ5	In tourism travel destinations, food & entertainment arrangements are not as expected Appreciation of natural landscapes and landscapes is less than satisfactory Tourism travel does not improve family ties Tourism travel cannot fulfill the need for relaxation

Three and four questions were posed for physical risk (RFI), equipment risk (RPR), and psychological risk (RSI), respectively, in the questionnaire (Han 2005; Xu, Xu, Wang 2013; Zhang, Yu 2017; Yao, Hou 2019). Using references, measure success risk (RKI), expense risk (RBY), and risk tolerance attitude (SPR) (Xu, Xu, Wang 2013; Zhang, Yu 2017; Liu, Wang, Li 2019; Yao, Hou 2019). The three social risk factors (RSS) are: (Han 2005). The metrics for tourism travel risk knowledge (PRW) and pandemic risk knowledge (PRP) use five and six questions, respectively, from sources (Li 2008; Xu, Li, Niu 2019). Six questions were used to test intention to visit, including three questions about tourism (NMP) and three questions about intention to suggest (NRK). Based on the work of Lai and Chen (2011); Zhao, Mao and Zhong (2016); and Xu, Li and Niu (2019). Questionnaires were distributed using a purposive sampling technique, taking advantage of the benefits of the internet, such as high connectivity, low cost, and ease of operation (Yu, Hu, Du 2019). The Respondent-Driven Sampling Methodology was used to administer questionnaires during the COVID-19 pandemic in Jakarta, Indonesia, from mid-April to the end of July 2020. Non-probability unintended sampling procedures (convenience sampling) and sampling procedure approaches were updated by the researchers. To prevent close physical interaction with respondents, use snowball sampling when gathering questionnaires. Respondent Driven Sampling was used by the researchers to eliminate skewed surveys by asking respondents for support in recommending multiple peer groups (Jin, Liu 2016). According to Roscoe (1975); Sekaran and Bougie (2018), the sample size for multivariate analysis should be many times (preferably ten times or more) the number of variables tested. Since there are 42 questions in this report, a minimum sample size of 420 is expected. There were 485 questionnaires circulated efficiently across internet and social media networks, with 432 questionnaires being complete and accurate. The operational variable includes Intention to Travel (Lai, Chen 2011; Zhao, Mao, Zhong 2016; Xu, Li, Niu 2019), Intention to Recommend (Li 2008; Liu 2019; Wang, Lu, Zuo 2019; Xu, Li, Niu 2019), Pandemic Risk Awareness (Li 2008; Liu 2019; Wang, Lu, Zuo 2019; Xu, Li, Han 2005; Zhang, Yu 2017; Yao, Hou 2019). The operationalization of the variables along with each question indicator is in Table 2.

3. Analysis and Finding

Table 3. Respondent Profile Statistics

Variable	Statement	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	188	43.52 %
	Female	244	56.48%
Age	18-25	79	18.29%
	26-30	86	19.91%
	31-35	98	22.69%
	36-40	68	15.74%
	41-45	43	9.95%
	46-50	36	8.33%
	>50	22	5.09%
Education	High School	153	35.42%
	S1	231	53.47%
	S2	43	9.95%
	S3	5	1.16%
Marital Status	Married	269	62.27%
	Single	163	37.73%
Profession	Student	76	17.59%
	Employees	156	36.12%
	Entrepreneur	104	24.07%
	Government Employees	96	22.22%
Take a leisure trip to relax in the previous month	Yes	192	44.44%
	No	240	55.56%
Willing to take a tourism trip	Strongly disagree	17	3.93%
	Disagree	33	7.64%
	Somewhat agree	87	20.14%
	Agree	167	38.66%
	Strongly agree	128	29.63%
Willing to Choose a Tourism Destination that is close to home	Strongly disagree	34	7.87%
	Disagree	98	22.69%
	Somewhat agree	154	35.65%

Traveling to a tourism destination can calm your mind	Agree	131	30.32%
	Strongly agree	15	3.47%
	Strongly disagree	108	25.00%
	Disagree	166	38.43%
	Somewhat agree	101	23.37%
	Agree	19	2.20%
Tourism Destinations are safer	Strongly agree	38	8.80%
	Strongly disagree	153	35.42%
	Disagree	96	22.22%
	Somewhat agree	116	26.85%
	Agree	25	5.79%
	Strongly agree	42	9.72%

Source: Processed Data (2020)

Table 3 shows that the gender of the respondents consisted of 188 males (43.52%) and 244 women (56.48%). The age group consisted of 79 respondents (18.29%) aged 18-25 years (18.29%), 26-30 years old. as many as 86 respondents (19.91%), ages 31-35 years were 98 respondents (22.69%), ages 36-40 years were 68 respondents (15.74%), ages 41-45 years were 43 respondents (9.95%), aged 46-50 years were 36 respondents (8.33%, and aged > 50 years were 22 respondents (5.09%). Respondents with high school education were 153 respondents (35.42%), S1 was 231 respondents (53.47%), S2 as many as 43 respondents (9.95%), and S3 as many as five respondents (5.09%), 269 respondents (62.27%) are married, and 163 respondents (37.73 %) are not married. There are 76 respondents (17.59%) who are students, 156 respondents (36.12%) are employees, 104 respondents (24.07%) are self-employed, and 96 respondents (22.22%) is a civil servant. In Table 3, the researcher asks the respondent's opinion and desire to take a tour with the following results: 192 respondents (44.44%) took a leisure trip in the previous month; 382 respondents (88.43%) are willing to travel on tourism; 383 respondents (88.65%) are willing to choose a tourism destination that is close to home; 375 respondents (86.80%) stated that travelling could calm the mind, and 365 respondents (84.49%) stated that tourism destinations are safer. From Table 3, we see that the public is still optimistic about travel during the COVID-19 pandemic.

3.1. Hypothesis Testing and Discussion of Analysis Results

Using CFA (Confirmatory Factor Analysis) with LISREL 8.8 analyzes the validity and reliability tests carried out on all latent variables. The Cronbach-Alpha value for 11 latent variables is higher than the critical value of 0.7. The results of the CFA analysis showed that the model fit value met the minimum value requirements ($\chi^2 = 1363,846$, $df = 764$, $p < 0.001$, $\chi^2 / df = 1.785$, $RMSEA = 0.0234$, $RMR = 0.0323$, $CFI = 0.941$, $IFI = 0.941$, $TLI = 0.933$). All latent variables have a Construct Reliability (C.R.) value of more than 0.7 (Bagozzi, Yi 1988), the Cronbach-Alpha coefficient value is more than 0.7 (critical point), it has a more Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value. A height of 0.5 (Nunnally 1978) is listed in Table 4. This means that all latent variables observed in the scale can significantly affect good structural model fit and have excellent validity and reliability values.

Apart from ensuring the convergent validity of all latent variables, the discriminant validity between latent variables is also presented in Table 4. The AVE's square root value (Average Variance Extracted) value is higher than the latent variable's standardized correlation coefficient. All latent variables are proven to have good discriminant validity.

Table 4. Validity & Reliability Test Results

Variable and Indicator	Mean	Standard Factor Loading	Cronbach Alpha	Construct Reliability	Average Variance Extracted
Intention to Travel: NMP1 NMP2 NMP3	3,940 3,886 3,940	0,850 0,836 0,891	0,843	0,876	0,635
Intention to Recommend NRK1 NRK2 NRK3	3,763 3,731 3,707	0,898 0,826 0,837	0,865	0,881	0,693
Pandemic Risk Knowledge: PRP1 PRP2 PRP3 PRP4 PRP5 PRP6	4,149 3,993 3,588 3,736 3,644 3,709	0,863 0,803 0,802 0,810 0,818 0,855	0,905	0,916	0,653
Tourism Travel Risk Knowledge: PRPP1 PRPP2 PRPP3 PRPP4	4,076 3,998 4,161 4,144	0,810 0,896 0,845 0,878	0,846	0,884	0,676
Risk Avoidance Behavior: PPR1 PPR2 PPR3	3,653 3,588 3,653	0,810 0,895 0,888	0,849	0,865	0,667
Perceptions of Risk					
Physical Risk: RFS1 RFS2 RFS3	3,962 3,868 3,988	0,866 0,818 0,830	0,836	0,856	0,639
Equipment Risk: RPA1 RPA2 RPA3 RPA4	3,669 3,714 3,658 3,729	0,844 0,808 0,867 0,830	0,887	0,867	0,683
Cost Risk: RBY1 RBY2 RBY3 RBY4	3,977 3,952 4,056 4,073	0,835 0,823 0,811 0,855	0,899	0,899	0,698
Psychological Risk: RSI1 RSI2 RSI3 RSI4	3,957 3,590 3,656 3,608	0,892 0,839 0,851 0,877	0,888	0,879	0,685
Social Risk: RSS1 RSS2 RSS3	3,704 3,585 3,668	0,859 0,888 0,816	0,896	0,896	0,736
Performance Risk: RKJ1 RKJ2 RKJ3 RKJ4 RKJ5	3,310 3,263 3,204 3,196 3,203	0,847 0,892 0,906 0,892 0,828	0,886	0,887	0,696

Source: Processed Data (2020)

Table 5. Discriminant Validity

Construct	RKJ	RSS	RSI	RBY	RPA	RFS	PPR	PPP	PRP	NRK	NMP
RKJ	0,874										
RSS	0,750	0,856									
RSI	0,668	0,738	0,896								
RBY	0,702	0,623	0,602	0,856							
RPA	0,634	0,655	0,656	0,567	0,764						
RFS	0,650	0,576	0,765	0,674	0,615	0,874					
PPR	0,494	0,562	0,539	0,564	0,524	0,356	0,798				
PPP	0,577	0,459	0,506	0,454	0,539	0,509	0,588	0,759			
PRP	0,466	0,535	0,576	0,478	0,573	0,456	0,528	0,554	0,776		
NRK	0,572	0,473	0,543	0,532	0,425	0,590	0,569	0,363	0,428	0,820	
NMP	0,473	0,576	0,657	0,591	0,5652	0,523	0,485	0,541	0,556	0,545	0,894

Source: Processed Data (2020)

3.2. Structural Equation Model Analysis

Table 6 shows the estimation results of the second-order structural model equation developed in this study. The fit index value of the structural model is slightly higher than the critical value. This is because the second-order model will reduce the model's estimation parameters, and consequently, the degree of fit of the structural model decreases. Table 4 shows the paths in the structural equation model with a significance level of 5%. Based on the estimation results of the structural model, Tourism Travel Risk Knowledge (PRPP) and Pandemic Risk Knowledge (PRP) have a negative influence on Tourism Travel Risk Perception (P.R.), where the coefficient relationship (β) PPRP - PR = -0.134 , $p < 0,05$; coefficient (β) PRP - PR = -0.297 , $p < 0.01$, this proves that the higher the risk knowledge, the lower the risk perception of tourism travel (Wen, 2018). Likewise, the higher the Understanding of tourism travel risks, the more tourists prefer to avoid tourism travel risks (β PRPP - PPR = -0.441 , $p < 0.01$; β PRP - PPR = -0.175 , $p < 0.05$). By comparing the coefficient value of Tourism Travel Risk Knowledge (PRPP) to Pandemic Risk Knowledge (PRP), it can be seen that at the current stage of the COVID-19 pandemic, Pandemic Risk Knowledge (PRP) has a more significant influence on the perception of Tourism Travel Risk Knowledge (PRPP). Tourism Travel Risk Knowledge (PRPP) has a more substantial impact on tourism travel Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR). It can explain Pandemic Risk Knowledge's level in reducing potential tourists' perceptual risk before tourists take a tourism trip. Also, Pandemic Risk Knowledge has less influence on the Risk Avoidance Behavior of tourism travel, thus reflecting the risk choice behaviour inherent in tourists' risk (Maser, Weiermair 1998).

Table 6. Structural Model Analysis Results

Indicator of Match Index	Statistic Value	Critical Value	Statement
χ^2	1739.848	$0 \leq \chi^2 \leq 2df$	Goodness of Fit
χ^2/df	2.164	1,785	
RMSEA	0.0234	$0,05 < RMSEA < 0,08 < 0,05$	
RMR	0.0323	$0,90 \leq p \leq 1,00$	
CFI	0.938	$0,90 \leq p \leq 1,00$	
IFI	0.938	$0,90 \leq p \leq 1,00$	
TLI	0.935	$0,90 \leq p \leq 1,00$	
GFI	0.932	$0,90 \leq p \leq 1,00$	
AGFI	0.916	$0,90 \leq p \leq 1,00$	

Source: Processed Data 2020

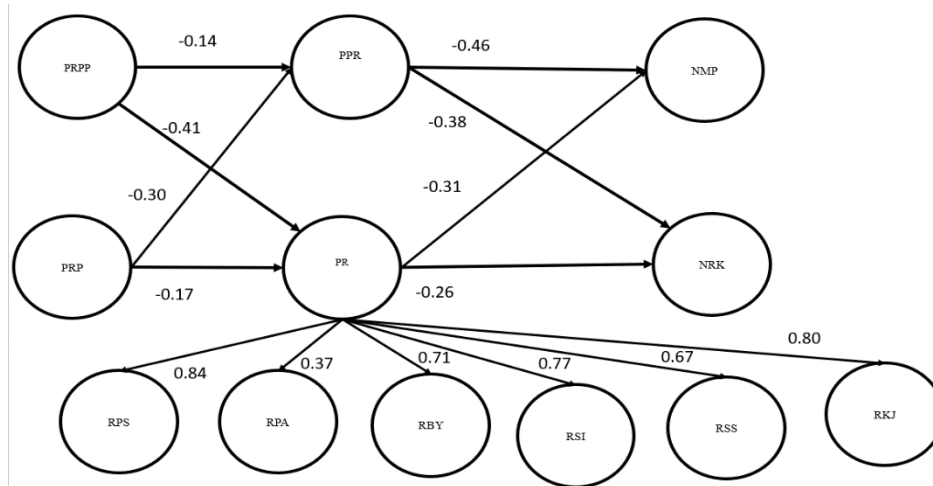


Figure 1. Research Model Results

Source: Processed Data (2020)

Table 7. Results of Hypothesis Testing Analysis

Hypothesis	Unstandardized	Standardized	Standard Error	t-value
H1 : PRPP→ PR	-0.134	-0.139	0.062	-2.184
H2 : PRP→PR	-0.297	-0.296	0.065	-4.587
H3 : PRPP→PPR	-0.441	-0.444	0.063	-6.952
H4: PRP→PPR	-0.175	-0.170	0.060	-2.916
H5: PR→NMPP	-0.289	-0.311	0.052	-5.541
H6: PR→NRPPH	-0.417	-0.461	0.052	-7.967
H11: PPR→NMPP	-0.311	-0.264	0.066	-4.692
H12 : PPR→ NRPP	-0.436	-0.379	0.065	-6.682

Source: Processed Data (2020)

Intention to Travel Tourism (NMP) and Intention to Recommend Tourism Travel (NRPP), Risk Perception (PR) and Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) show negative effects ($\beta_{PR - NMPP} = -0.289$, $p < 0.01$; $\beta_{PPR - NMPP} = -0.417$, $p < 0.01$; $\beta_{PR - NRPP} = -0.311$, $p < 0.01$; $\beta_{PPR - NRPP} = -0.436$, $p < 0.01$), the results from table 7 showed that it was consistent with the formulation of the theoretical hypothesis. According to the lower behavior willingness to travel for tourism, risk aversion tends to be higher when tourists' risk perceptions are higher. As revealed by the comparison between the value of the Risk Perception (P.R.) coefficient and the Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) on tourism travel; Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) may have more influence on tourist behavioural intentions, this suggests that Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) plays a more important role in deciding whether to take a tourism trip or recommend a tourism trip. Perceived Risk (P.R.) and Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) of potential tourists to travel on tourism gives a greater influence on Intention to Recommend (NRPP) than Intention to Travel Tourism (NMPP). When tourists are faced with risk factors, tourists are less willing to let other parties take risks.

3.3. Mediation Influence Analysis

With a focus placed on the mediating effect of Risk Perception (P.R.) and Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) in the tourism travel research model, the mediating influence pathways of the analysis results are presented in Table 8. From the Analysis of the mediation effect of Risk Perception (P.R.) and Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) of the overall structural model pathway, all mediation hypotheses are significant at the 5% significance level. Therefore, Hypothesis 7 and Hypothesis 8 are identified as valid and significant, because tourism travel is relatively safe. A lot of Tourism Travel Knowledge (PPP) on the risks of tourism travel makes no substantial changes to the perception of risk (P.R.) of tourism travel. The Relationship between Knowledge Risk of Tourism Travel (PRPP) and Intention of Traveling Tourism (NMPP) can be mediated by PPR Risk Avoidance Behavior). Therefore, Hypothesis 9, Hypothesis 10, and Hypothesis 13 - Hypothesis 16 can be supported. The structural model path analysis on Risk Perception (P.R.) and Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR), together with the mediating effect in parallel, was carried out to verify the impact of tourism travel Risk Perception (P.R.) involved in the research

model. All the mediating variables are of significance at the 5% level, indicating that Risk Perception (P.R.) and Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) need to be considered by all stakeholders in the tourism travel industry COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, the structural equation model studied in this study is significant and fulfils the fit requirements of the structural research model

Table 8. Mediation Effect Test

Hypothesis	Estimation	Standard Error	t-Value
H7 : PPP→PR→NMPP	0.136	0.026	2.653
H8 : PPP→PR→NRPP	0.112	0.050	4.266
H9: PRP→PR→NMPP	0.142	0.030	2.622
H10 : PRP→PR→NRPP	0.223	0.050	3.844
H13: PPP→PPR→NMPP	0.082	0.022	3.121
H14 : PPP→PPR→NRPP	0.073	0.032	2.027
H15 : PRP→PPR→NMPP	0.092	0.031	2.784
H16 : PRP→PPR→NRPP	0.141	0.042	3.208
PR→NMPP & PRPP→PPR	0.260	0.052	4.972
PR→NRPP & PPR→PPR	0.273	0.060	4.516
PR→ NMPP & PRP→PPR	0.163	0.042	3.530
PR→NRPP & PRP→ PPR	0.170	0.052	3.286

Source: Processed Data (2020)

Conclusion

By applying the Risk Knowledge - Risk Perception - Travel Intention model, this study examines and verifies the effect of knowledge of pandemic risk on travel intentions. Research model with 16 hypotheses, and significant with data support. This study proves that Understanding pandemic risks can strengthen travel intentions through risk perception and risk behaviour in the face of a public health emergency. Besides, the mediating role of tourism travel risk perceptions and risk aversion attitudes also supports all the research model hypotheses. The mediating effect of Risk Perception (P.R.) and Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) in tourism travel should be considered jointly among all stakeholders (government, companies, and customers). This study's results have attempted to fill research gaps on the behaviour of tourists as customers of tourism travel in the perspective of risk avoidance behaviour and public health emergencies to some extent in the tourism travel industry. Understanding risk can reduce risk perceptions (Verhage 1990), thus influencing the desire to behave (Zeng,Wang, Wang 2017). However, the influence relationship shows different results depending on the conditions of the exact scenario. The tourism travel manager can find the right solution. This is necessary to understand the relationship between current risk knowledge and the intention of tourists to travel behaviour to tourist destinations and focus on potential tourists to the risks of tourism travel. In the context of the current COVID-19 pandemic, the structural model of this research involves Tourism Risk Knowledge (PRP), Pandemic Risk Knowledge (PRP), Risk Perception (P.R.), Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR), Intention to Travel Tourism (NMPP) and Intention Recommend Tourism Travel (NRPP). The results of the analysis were carried out on the relative relationship between Pandemic Risk Knowledge (PRP) which can affect the Intention of Traveling Tourism (NMPP), the willingness of tourists to travel on tourism during the COVID-19 pandemic.

This study proves that risk knowledge is negatively correlated with risk perception and risk avoidance behaviour. Perceptions of risk in tourism travel are mainly influenced by perceptions of pandemic risk knowledge ($\beta_{PRP - PR} = -0.297$, $p < 0.01$), whereas attitudes towards risk avoidance are mainly influenced by tourism risk knowledge about risks ($\beta_{PRP - PPR} = -0.441$, $p < 0.01$), which reflects the volatility of Risk Perception (P.R.) and the attitude inherent in the Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) of tourism travel. Among the influence on Intention to Travel Tourism (NMPP), the path coefficient value of Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) was found to be more significant ($\beta_{PR - NMPP} = -0.289$, $p < 0.01$; $\beta_{PPR - NMPP} = -0.417$, $p < 0.01$; $\beta_{PR - NRPP} = -0.311$, $p < 0.01$; $\beta_{NMPP - NRPP} = -0.436$, $p < 0.01$). The results of combining the mediation effect test, knowledge of pandemic risk (PRP) causes a less significant but positive effect on the intention to travel (NMPP) than knowledge of the risks of tourism travel PRPP), indicating that tourists believe that the pandemic factor has been controlled and will not have a major effect when tourists consider taking a tourism trip in accordance with the local government tourism travel procedure protocol. The results of this study confirm that tourism travel is still considered a good choice of tourism travel amid the COVID-19 pandemic control period. Several empirical analyses focus on the relationship between public health crisis knowledge and customer tourist behaviour in the

above literature, and they are usually represented as descriptive statistical analyses. Considering the characteristics of the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the research model regarding knowledge of pandemic risk on the intention to travel on tourism is carried out in tourists' perceived risk. The empirical analysis results validate the effect of promotion of pandemic risk knowledge to travel on tourism under conditions of control of the COVID-19 pandemic in each tourism destination. Therefore, when using the media to spread information about tourist sites, tourism managers can add information about the COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures that tourists must pay attention to when visiting tourist destination locations according to relevant security information protocols the knowledge of potential tourists. About the COVID-19 pandemic and reducing the perceived risk perceived by tourists. Perceived Risk (P.R.) and Risk Avoidance Behavior (PPR) are often considered to be the main influencing factors on tourists' intentions, attitudes, and behaviour.

However, the effect of parallel mediation attracted quite a bit of attention in this study, namely the influence of Tourism Travel Risk Knowledge (PRPP) on Risk Perception (P.R.) and the influence of Pandemic Risk Knowledge (PRP) on Risk Avoidance Treatment (PPR) separate. Specifically for managerial implications, the analysis results show that potential tourists pay more attention to the realization of tourism travel management performance, costs, and tourism travel time rather than socio-psychosocial factors. Meanwhile, tourists believe that personal safety, equipment, and facilities risk issues are less likely to present risks but can have serious consequences. Tourism travel managers need to improve the characteristics of beautiful tourism destinations and improve the quality of beautiful tourism destinations to meet tourists' functional needs and reduce tourists' perceptions of cost and time risks. The social security of the tourism destination locations needs to be ensured, and the construction of tourism destination facilities must be increased to prevent the occurrence of personal safety problems for tourists. Facing the current psychological fluctuation in the number of tourists, the stability of the COVID-19 pandemic must be prioritized by tourism travel management while working together and complying with government protocols in controlling the COVID-19 pandemic. Regarding economic costs, tourism travel managers need to ensure the rational and logical price of tourism travel packages, improve the quality of tourism destinations, reduce the perceived risk of economic costs borne by tourists, and improve communication with tourists before, while travelling, and after travelling. To create satisfaction and loyalty in the future, tourism travel management will follow the changing trend of tourism where new standard, namely group tours, will become individual tours; natural destinations will become the leading tourism destination, target local and regional tourists, follow hygiene, health, safety and environmental guidelines, and follow the opening of tourist destinations gradually. Although Risk Perception (P.R.) includes many factors influencing tourists' behavioural intentions, there are still differences in the influencing factors in different tourism travel scenarios. There are still many factors that have not been researched simultaneously in a research model. Concerning domestic and foreign tourists, perceived risks such as political situations, natural disasters, public health, and personal safety need to be taken into account (Maser, Weiermair 1998; Reisinger 2005; Qi, Gibson, Zhang 2009; Zhu 2015; Wu 2017; Tomas, Jiri 2018). Tomas, Jiri (2018) analyzed the politics of security risks in overseas tourism trips. Wu (2017) concluded that cultural conflict is one factor that influences tourists' choice to travel on tourism. The individual characteristics of tourists will also lead to differences in customer behaviour. Mitchell, Vassos 1998) analyze differences in perceived risk under cultural and gender distinctions. Huang, Jennifer (2002) took Taiwan as an example to study earthquake damage in tourism recovery. She found that the media are reporting the damage caused by the Taiwan earthquake-affected potential tourists. Milo, Yoder (1991); Larsen, Brun, Ogaard (2009) found that post-disaster media coverage reduced tourists' potential to travel on tourism, making it even more difficult for post-disaster tourism recovery. In this study, the general public in Jakarta was selected as research respondents, so that the generalization results still need to be improved, considering that Indonesia's territory is vast. Other influencing factors not considered in tourism travel include tourism sources of risk knowledge, media coverage, cultural and political factors. Data Collection only through online questionnaires and face-to-face interviews cannot be conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic period, limiting the number of samples. Therefore, future research is proposed to enrich the research model, expand the sample size and increase the sample representativeness of the study population, which still needs to be improved.

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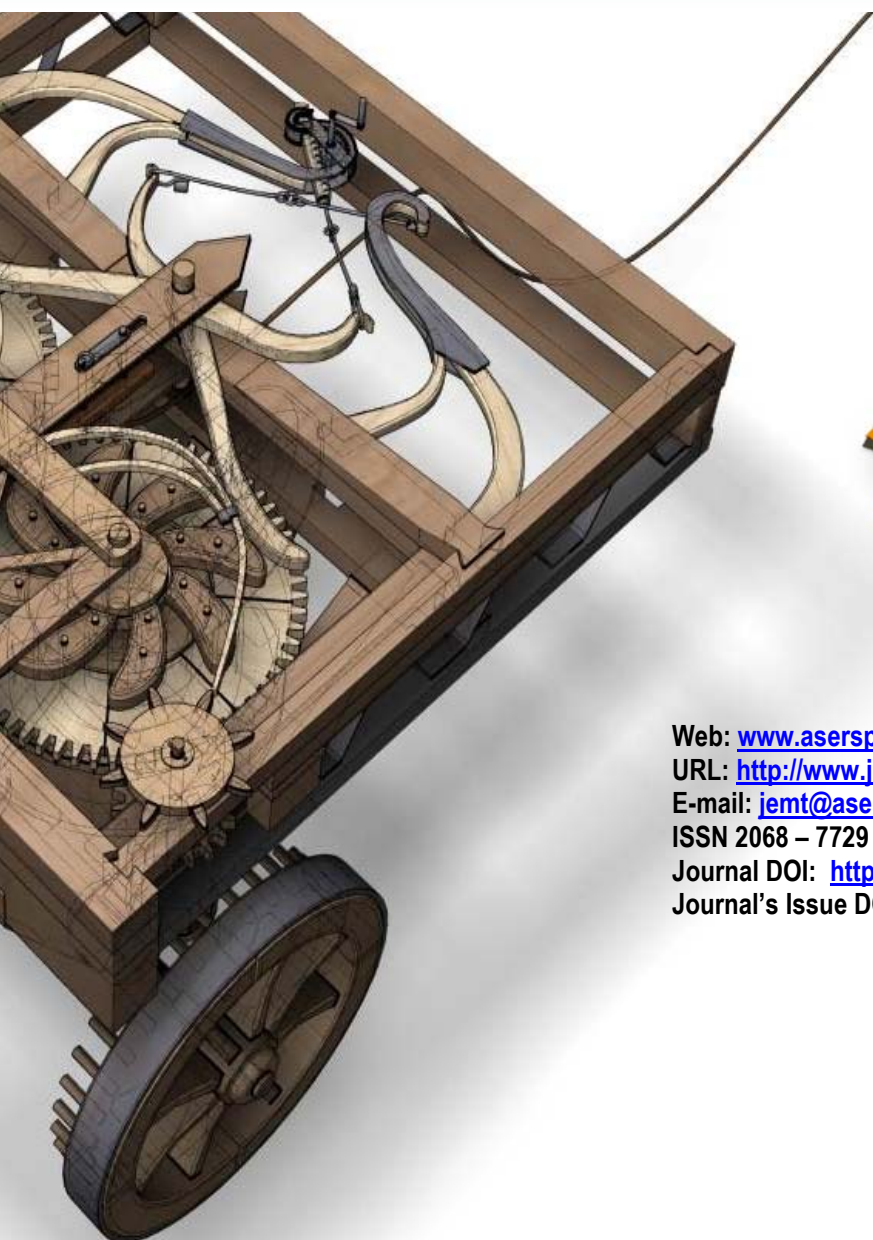
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