

## INTISARI

Penelitian ini untuk merespon pernyataan dari 13 hipotesis yang dikelompokkan berdasarkan variabel teori dasar TPB. World Health Organization (WHO) menginformasikan bahwa virus Covid-19 ditularkan antar manusia. Mobilisasi manusia perlu dibatasi. Salah satu sektor yang berdampak adalah sektor pariwisata. Ketidakpastian Covid-19 masih terlihat tinggi karena virus yang bermutasi. Pelaksanaan vaksin yang tidak merata dapat menurunkan persepsi risiko dan menimbulkan sikap acuh tak acuh terhadap protokol kesehatan. Persepsi pengetahuan tentang Covid-19 mempengaruhi sikap dan norma subjektif dan bagaimana risiko psikologis memoderasi beberapa hubungan sebab akibat dari model dasar TPB. Metode analisis data menggunakan perangkat lunak Smart PLS. Model pengukuran yang dikembangkan untuk menguji dengan validitas dan reliabilitas. Hasil uji hipotesis penelitian dilakukan untuk menguji pengaruh persepsi risiko berwisata selama pandemi Covid-19 pada niat berwisata dan dengan standar dosis vaksin yaitu 3 dosis sebagai *booster*. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk pengambilan keputusan wisatawan terhadap niat berwisata di Indonesia selama pandemi Covid-19. Penyebaran kuesioner dilakukan kepada 210 responden yang lolos kriteria. Hasil dari uji PLS-SEM secara keseluruhan menunjukkan bahwa 5 hipotesis didukung dan 8 hipotesis tidak didukung. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisa niat wisata pada periode pandemi Covid-19 dengan mengembangkan teori dasar TPB yang dimoderasi dengan hipotesis lainnya.

Kata kunci : Niat wisata periode Covid-19, Ketentuan dosis vaksin Covid-19, *Theory Planned Behavior*, Persepsi wisata periode Covid-19, Risiko wisata periode Covid-19

## **ABSTRACT**

*This research is to respond to the statement of 13 hypotheses which are grouped based on the basic theory variables of TPB. The World Health Organization (WHO) informs that the Covid-19 virus is transmitted between humans. Human mobilization needs to be limited. One sector that has an impact is the tourism sector. The uncertainty of Covid-19 still looks high because of the mutating virus. Inequitable implementation of vaccines can reduce risk perceptions and lead to indifference to health protocols. Perceptions of knowledge about Covid-19 influence subjective attitudes and norms and how psychological risk moderates some of the causal relationships of the basic TPB model. Data analysis method using Smart PLS software. The measurement model was developed to test the validity and reliability. The results of the research hypothesis test were conducted to examine the effect of the perceived risk of traveling during the Covid-19 pandemic on travel intentions and with a standard vaccine dose of 3 doses as a booster. This research was conducted to make tourist decisions about their intention to travel in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic. Questionnaires were distributed to 210 respondents who passed the criteria. The results of the PLS-SEM test as a whole show that 13 hypotheses are supported. This study was conducted to analyze tourist intentions during the Covid-19 pandemic period by developing a basic theory of TPB moderated by other hypotheses.*

*Keywords: Travel intentions for the Covid-19 period, Provisions for the Covid-19 vaccine dose, Theory Planned Behavior, Perception of tourism for the Covid-19 period, Tourism risk for the Covid-19 period*