The Unwillingness to Travel to Bali during COVID-19 Pandemic: An Analysis of Negative Impact on Tourism and Risk Perception

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Abstract

COVID-19 has spread widely throughout the world and was declared a pandemic that caused an impact on all industries, especially on tourism industry. This pandemic situation causes various negative impacts and risk perceptions that affect an individual's unwillingness to travel. This study aims to determine the effect of negative impacts and risk perception on the unwillingness to travel to Bali during COVID-19 pandemic. The research sample was 100 respondents. This research was quantitative research and used multiple linear regression analysis. The results were: (1) Negative Impact has a significant positive effect on Unwillingness to Travel, which the coefficient value is 0,672. (2) Risk Perception has a significant positive effect on Unwillingness to Travel, which the coefficient value is 0,043. (3) Negative Impact and Risk Perception simultaneously affect Unwillingness to Travel, which the constant value was 0,762. This research can be a consideration or reference for Bali tourism to minimize the negative impacts and risks of traveling to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: negative impact; risk perception; willingness to travel; COVID-19

1. Introduction

Corona Virus Disease – 19 (COVID-19) is a virus that first appeared in Wuhan, China, in 2019, which has spread widely throughout the world and was declared a pandemic that caused an impact on all industries. Not a single industrial sector has been spared the impact of the COVID-19 virus. One of the most affected is the tourism industry. Since the existence of COVID-19, the tourism industry has experienced a decline. It is supported by research by Nagaj and Žuromskaitė (2021), who stated that the COVID-19 pandemic has a

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negative influence on the tourism industry, which causes a decrease in economic and social levels. The most dominant impact experienced by the entire industry is a negative impact. The negative impact affects the individual's point of view of the risks and their impact if they decide to travel during this pandemic. It also indirectly affects the individual's desire to travel (Hao et al., 2021). It decreases an individual's willingness to travel during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The reduced willingness of individuals to travel can be seen from environmental and personal aspects (Hao et al., 2021). Based on environmental aspects in the current pandemic situation, people think about the environment they are going to when they travel; whether it is safe or not, whether it is well facilitated or not, and whether it has a pretty good level of hygiene or not. Based on the personal aspect, this aspect is more focused on the point of view of each individual, for example, the safety of travelling during the current pandemic and self-protection from the impact of the COVID-19 virus. Worries about the lack of outdoor experience gained and the difficulty of socializing with other people are reasons for individuals not to travel during the COVID-19 pandemic, thereby reducing travel willingness (Humagain & Singleton, 2021). Communication or interaction needs to be implemented to minimize these worries and fears to overcome individual worries and fears when travelling during the COVID-19 pandemic (Orîndaru et al., 2021).

As a result of this COVID-19 virus, new policies have emerged in life, such as keeping a distance, using masks, and washing hands. These policies have become part of our daily lives today as a form of health protocol to avoid exposure to the COVID-19 virus, especially in Indonesia. Before the existence of COVID-19 virus, every individual was able to carry out daily activities and do a travel without any health protocol rules such as washing hands, keeping a distance, and using masks. However, since this virus emerged, every business in the tourism industry also promotes the health protocol in travel activities for those who want to carry out their travel activities. It aims to create a sense of security and comfort for tourists and keep the tourism industry from threats to keep running in a pandemic situation that cannot be ascertained when it will end (Aronica et al., 2022). Therefore, health precautions need to be improved to maintain the continuity of the tourism industry during the COVID-19 pandemic and achieve a healthy tourism industry. The uncertainty of the COVID-19 pandemic can trigger some individuals who are comfortable with uncertain conditions to continue their previous activities rather than waiting for this uncertainty, as well as in terms of travelling (Orîndaru et al., 2021). Study results from Golets et al. (2021) (which the study was done on Brazil) show that individuals in 2020 with higher incomes have the intention to travel because they tend to have a low sense of tolerance for uncertainty. It is based

on the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic situation and the low level of risk perception.

The results of previous studies have shown that individuals' points of view on life have changed since the COVID-19 virus (Hao et al., 2021). The COVID-19 virus makes individuals more planned, especially in their willingness to travel (Humagain & Singleton, 2021). Planned referred refers to the travel planning carried out by each individual in designing the trip they want to do to create a sense of comfort and safety during their travelling activities in the pandemic situation. Most individuals seek alternatives in travelling, which some change the travel time to be shorter and doing activities to travel to places or destinations that are close or not too far away from the environment where they live (Humagain & Singleton, 2021; Mi et al., 2021).

The many negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have given rise to various risk perceptions that become a reference for individuals to travel with a sense of security. Perception of risk itself is indicated as one factor that influences individuals to carry out travel activities. During the COVID-19 pandemic, risk perception becomes a concern for individuals in determining travel decisions, which refers to healthy and hygienic conditions at the destinations (Orîndaru et al., 2021). The perception of risk and a sense of concern for self-safety in a place or area makes them prefer to avoid the place or area. The higher the perceived level of risk that can occur, the lower the individual's willingness to travel (Chen et al., 2020). In order to increase an individual's willingness to travel, destinations that are familiar to them can be the main reference in determining travel destinations (Karl & Schmude, 2017) so that it can have an effect on reducing the negative impact of risk perception, especially those who have travel experience in these destinations (Chen et al., 2020). Individuals' willingness to travel can be increased by using familiar destinations as the primary reference in determining travel destinations to reduce the negative impact of perceived risk, especially for those who have travel experience in these destinations (Chen et al., 2020).

Travelling during the COVID-19 pandemic is quite sensitive because of the need to consider security and safety issues in travelling, which is also included in the perception of risk. The risk perception during the COVID-19 pandemic is increasing, especially the perception of risk in travelling, which indirectly affects the interest in travelling, which may be done by changing or cancelling the planned travel plans (Neuburger & Egger, 2021). As seen from the phenomenon COVID-19 pandemic that hit the world, many individuals changed their travel plans and even cancelled them because of the COVID-19 virus that began to spread. Therefore, during this pandemic, media that play a role in distributing information should not only lead to an increase in cases and

deaths from the COVID-19 virus pandemic, because it has a negative impact on the field of travel (Lee & Chen, 2020). Including safety, guarantees are one way that can be done to reduce the level of risk perception so it does not affect individual decisions on travel activities (Neuburger & Egger, 2021).

Photo 1. Ngurah Rai Bali Airport situation during the COVID-19 pandemic looks empty of visitors (Photo: Selvi Caroline Syaputra).

This study uses Bali as the research location because Bali is the domestic tourist's preferred destination during the COVID-19 pandemic for vacation. Domestic tourists who come to Bali during the pandemic were the object of this research. The selection of domestic tourists is based on research from Varadzhakova et al. (2021), who stated that the most popular travel choices during the COVID-19 pandemic were focused on domestic tourism. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, Bali was one of the popular tourist destinations among foreign tourists who aimed to enjoy Bali's natural beauty, from beaches, mountains, rice fields, and lakes, to rivers. No wonder domestic tourists flock to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of domestic tourists visiting Bali from 2019 to 2021 decreased from previous years. Based on data from Central Bureau of Statistics of Bali Province (BPS Bali), before the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, there were 10,545,039 domestic tourists who traveled to Bali in 2019. Meanwhile, in 2020, after the COVID-19 pandemic, domestic tourist visits to Bali dropped drastically by 56.41% from the previous year of 4,596,157

visits—followed by 2021, when domestic tourist visits to Bali decreased again by 6.41%, with the number of domestic tourist arrivals at 4,301,592. This is proven by the operation of Ngurah Rai airport, Bali which is not as busy as usual (Photo 1)

The number of domestic tourist visits are still quite high when compared to foreign tourist visits to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on data sources from Central Bureau of Statistics of Bali Province (BPS Bali), before the COVID-19 pandemic, there were 6,275,210 foreign tourists recorded entering Bali. Meanwhile, in 2020, foreign tourists who were recorded entering Bali dramatically decreased around 82,95% with a total of 1,069,473 people. Continued in 2021, the number of foreign tourists entering Bali decreased again around 99% with a total of 51 people. Based on the number of domestic and foreign tourist visits, it can be seen that the number of domestic tourist visits to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic is higher than foreign tourists. If viewed from the number of domestic tourist visits to Bali during the pandemic, this study aims to determine how negative impacts and perceptions of risk can affect an individual's (domestic's tourist) unwillingness to travel to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. Literature Review

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the tourism sector, which has caused enormous losses, particularly in travel agents, hospitality, and aviation (Florido-Benítez, 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic has caused the tourism sector to have new habits in running their businesses, such as spraying sanitation and implementing social distancing (Collins et al., 2021). It can be an effort for the tourism sector in their marketing promotions during the COVID-19 pandemic so that tourists feel safe if they want to visit one of the tourism sector businesses in travelling activities, such as a video spraying sanitation on facilities from certain tourism businesses. It shows that public awareness of cleanliness increases (Collins et al., 2021).

The shift of all work towards technology, where everything is done virtually during this pandemic, caused a lack of outdoor activities that can reduce the spread or efforts to break the chain of the spread of the COVID-19 virus (Irawan et al., 2022; Kolarova et al., 2021; Morar et al., 2021). Fear of the COVID-19 virus caused an urge for each individual to vaccinate. This COVID-19 vaccination causes reduced anxiety in each individual to do outdoor activities, especially travel activities (Gursoy et al., 2021). On the other hand, the individual's desire to seek pleasure becomes a factor in travelling activities. In addition, the motivation to travel can also affect an individual's willingness to travel (Kurniawan et al., 2021).

Photo 2. Pandawa Beach in Nusa Dua was deserted of visitors during the COVID-19 pandemic (Photo: Selvi Caroline Syaputra).

The COVID-19 pandemic situation has greatly impacted the development of Bali's tourism, which most of Balinese activities are engaged in tourism. In 2020, Bali's room occupancy rate decreased by 17% in just 2 months; from 63% in December 2019 to 46% in February 2020 (Amrita et al., 2021). In addition, many tourism sector workers have lost their livelihoods due to laid off especially in hotel businesses (Nuruddin et al., 2020) and not a few tourism businesses have closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation due to the lack of visitors. Some tourist attractions have experienced a lack of visits due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation (Photo 2). This is due to the existence of travel restriction policies and regulations such as local regulations, governor's regulations, and circulars from the government (Subadra, 2021) that are made to minimize the spread of the COVID-19 virus. If viewed from Bali tourism development that happened because of the COVID-19 pandemic situation, it can be conclude that Bali's tourism economy is declining.

2.1 Negative Impact of COVID-19 on Tourism and Willingness to Travel

During this COVID-19 pandemic, people who want to travel by air, both overseas and within the country, find it difficult due to the reduced flight frequency (Florido-Benítez, 2021). It is undoubtedly related to the current tourism industry, where the COVID-19 pandemic has brought a lot of negative impacts. Individuals decide to cancel their trips or change their travel plans due to the COVID-19 pandemic (Golets et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2021; Neuburger & Egger, 2021). It has an impact on the decreasing number of visits or tourist

arrivals in a country due to the COVID-19 pandemic, especially in developing countries (Aronica et al., 2022).

Study results by Collins et al. (2021) show that the COVID-19 pandemic dramatically affects an individual's behaviour in travelling in the future and also affects what precautions must be taken. Security, health, and safety should be a priority for individuals to achieve their condition while travelling (Kurniawan et al., 2021; Varadzhakova et al., 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic makes individuals less likely to travel in groups and avoid crowded places (Orîndaru et al., 2021). It proves that the COVID-19 pandemic has created new patterns and habits on the way. Besides that, Morar et al. (2021) argue that individuals who have the will to travel usually have a high level of pleasure if they set aside travel restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic, while individuals who are afraid to travel during this pandemic choose to avoid travel activities. It is also in line with the results of research from Sánchez-Cañizares et al. (2021), which stated that the more positive the individual's behaviour towards the possibility of travelling, the stronger the individual's willingness to travel.

This COVID-19 pandemic situation has led to government policies regarding social restrictions during the pandemic, which refers to information and recommendations from the World Health Organization (WHO) (Von Tigerstrom & Wilson, 2020), which in Indonesia itself requires every individual from the community to work from home or study from home (Kurniawan et al., 2021). It will indirectly affect the psychological individual later due to a lack of outdoor activities and social interaction. The negative impact on the tourism sector from the COVID-19 pandemic directly affects individuals' unwillingness to travel during the COVID-19 pandemic (Hao et al., 2021), where the relationship can be seen in Figure 1.

2.2 Risk Perception and Willingness to Travel

The many perceptions of risk that have emerged since the COVID-19 pandemic have affected an individual's willingness to travel. In previous studies, tourists' subjective knowledge became a reference or positioned as an essential indicator of risk perception (Sharifpour et al., 2014). The subjective knowledge of tourists is related to the image of the destination known by tourists in general, which uses the perspective of each individual who is none other than the tourists themselves. Therefore, the perceived risk posed is related to tourists' points of view on the destination's image. The level of risk perception is easier to measure if the tourist has visited the destination before. Through the experience gained from previous visits, tourists will find it easier to measure perceived risk if they revisit the destination (Chen et al., 2020).

Research conducted by Çetinsöz and Ege (2013) used five dimensions of risk perception such as physical risk, which refers to personal or physical harm; satisfaction risk, which refers to personal satisfaction with self-actualisation while travelling (travel experience); time risk, which refers to the time the travel experience is acquired; socio-psychological risk, refers to the views of others on the individual from the trip undertaken; and performance risk, which refers to environmental or destination performance. The study results indicate respondents tend to revisit the destination (a previous study researched in Alanya, Turkey) but are not necessarily willing to revisit the destination. The willingness to return to a destination will increase if the risk decreases (Çetinsöz & Ege, 2013). Furthermore, a study by Artuğer (2015) also examines five dimensions of risk perception, the difference between which is the use of financial risk. This risk refers to the discrepancy between the value of money and what is earned rather than satisfaction risk. The research reveals that the risks obtained at a destination in travel activities affect or impact tourists' willingness to return to that destination.

Another research by Sharifpour et al. (2013) and Sharifpour et al. (2014) used three dimensions in risk perception which are destination related-risk (subjective view of the benefits of the destination), physical risk (referring to personal or physical harm), and travel-related risk (unexpected problems during travel activities). Both studies reveal that prior knowledge about the destination can influence risk perceptions and travel decisions (Sharifpour et al., 2013) and individuals' willingness to travel (Sharifpour et al., 2014). It is in line with the study conducted by Park and Reisinger (2010), which showed a destination could affect the perception of risk, especially in low-income travellers. The magnitude of the risk that can occur in a destination – in this case, the risk of natural disasters – will affect their decision to travel to that area or destination.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, various perceptions of risk refer to negative circumstances or situations, especially in tourism and travel. For example, in physical risk, the interaction of individuals or tourists between countries is seen as unsafe or risky because it is considered a trigger for the spread of the COVID-19 virus (Matiza & Slabbert, 2021). The perception of the risk posed by travel activities directly has an influence on the individual's intention of travelling (Aziz & Long, 2022). The risk perception is intended to achieve a sense of individual safety that the individual himself subjectively assesses in tourism activities carried out (Matiza & Slabbert, 2021). Perception of health risks is the most preferred factor in travelling during the COVID-19 pandemic (Golets et al., 2021). It leads to an individual's assessment of the risks and anxiety of travelling based on the health crisis during the COVID-19 pandemic. It later leads to an urge for individuals to travel (Kim et al., 2021).

Individuals who want to plan their travel during this pandemic have a high level of awareness of cleanliness (Collins et al., 2021) from the destination environment, which is based on the individual's subjective knowledge of risk perceptions and influences the individual's willingness to travel (Sharifpour et al., 2014). The individual's willingness to travel will increase if the risk acquisition is not high in the travel activities to be carried out (Mi et al., 2021), especially at a particular destination. In the COVID-19 pandemic situation, if individuals increasingly feel the effects of COVID-19, it will reduce activities outside the home (Irawan et al., 2022). A sense of familiarity with the destination will further reduce risk perception (Karl & Schmude, 2017). The sense of familiarity can also be known from previous experience at the destination. Therefore, individuals who have experience with destinations will find it easier to measure the level of risk perception and influence the individual's willingness to travel. Research conducted by Kim et al. (2021) stated that the perception of risk from COVID-19 negatively affects life satisfaction, decreasing individual life satisfaction can cause the individual need to 'escape', thereby increasing their willingness to travel.

This study aims to examine the effect of the negative impacts of COVID-19 in the tourism sector, especially travel industry (X1) and risk perception (X2), on the unwillingness to travel (Y) (Figure 1), which the research's location is Bali as a popular destination during the COVID-19 pandemic. In this study, the risk perception that will be used refers to research conducted by Çetinsöz and Ege (2013) which using five dimensions of risk perception, including physical risk, satisfaction risk, time risk, socio-psychological risk and performance risk. Based on the exposure of this research literature review, the research framework (Figure 1) and several research hypotheses were formulated as follows.
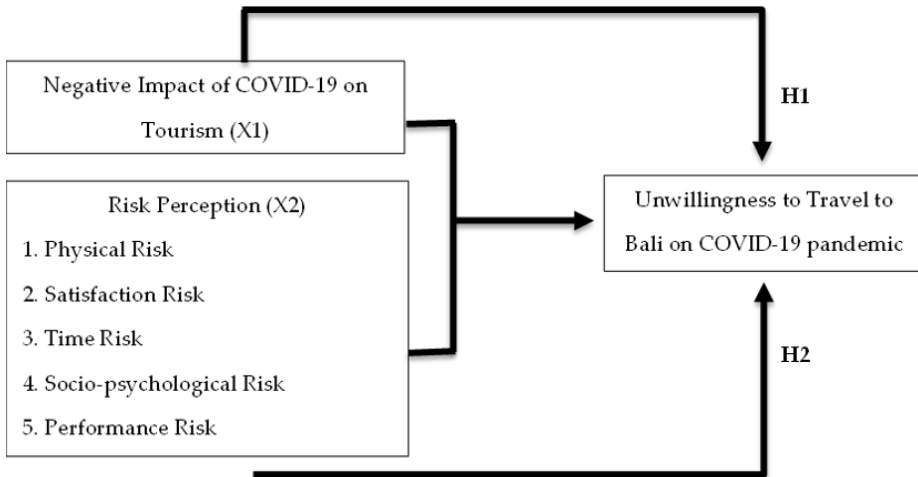

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

H1 : Negative Impact has a significant positive influence on Unwillingness to Travel

H2 : Risk Perception has a significant positive influence on Unwillingness to Travel

H3 : Negative Impact and Risk Perception have a significant positive influence on Unwillingness to Travel

3. Methods

The research method used in this study is quantitative. This study uses 3 (three) main variables, which are Negative Impact (X1), Risk Perception (X2), and Unwillingness to Travel (Y). Domestic tourists who travelled on vacation to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic will be the target respondent of this research. When measuring the effect of negative impacts and risk perception on an individual's unwillingness to travel during the COVID-19 pandemic, the indicators outlined in previous research by Hao et al. (2021) and Çetinsöz and Ege (2013) will be used as a reference in making the questionnaire.

Determination of the sample in this study using the purposive sampling technique with specific considerations and restrictions according to the topic, which will obtain information that will be analyzed to obtain the results of this research. To get a sample that fits the research topic, the following description of the intended target specifications:

1. People who are ≥ 18 years old.
2. Domestic tourists who visited Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In this research, 100 samples will be collected. The data obtained in this study were taken from domestic tourists who travelled to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic through online questionnaires that were diffused directly (offline) and online (via social media). In the questionnaire, some statements are intended for the target sample made with a Likert Scale Interval 4. The questionnaire has been tested with validity and reliability tests to obtain the data. This research was obtained using Multiple Linear Regression Analysis, which will be tested through SPSS.25 Software.

4. Results and Discussions

4.1 Characteristics of Domestic Tourists Travelling to Bali during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Table 1. Characteristics of Domestic Tourists Who Travel to Bali during the COVID-19 Pandemic Data

No	Characteristics	Classifications	Total of Respondents (Person)	Percentage of Respondents (%)
1	Gender	Man	40	40%
		Women	60	60%
	Total		100	100%
2	Age	> 30 Years Old	6	6%
		18 - 20 Years Old	39	39%
		21 - 25 Years Old	51	51%
		26 - 30 Years Old	4	4%
	Total		100	100%
3	Origin	Bali	2	2%
		Bandung	1	1%
		Banten	2	2%
		DIY Yogyakarta	1	1%
		DKI Jakarta	25	25%
		Jambi	9	9%
		West Java	5	5%
		Central Java	3	3%
		East Java	15	15%
		Bangka Belitung Island	2	2%
		West Nusa Tenggara	16	16%
		East Nusa Tenggara	5	5%
		Papua	1	1%
		Riau	1	1%
		South Sulawesi	4	4%
		Central Sulawesi	2	2%
		Southeast Sulawesi	2	2%
		North Sulawesi	1	1%
		South Sumatera	1	1%
		North Sumatera	2	2%
	Total		100	100%

Source: Survey Data (2022)

From Table 1, the characteristics of domestic tourists who travelled to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic are described in the tabulation. Based on gender, women dominate as the majority of domestic tourists who travel to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic, with a percentage rate of 60%. Based on the age, domestic tourists aged 21-25 years are more dominant in travelling to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic, with a percentage rate of 51%. Based on the origin of tourists, domestic tourists who travelled to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic were dominated by tourists from DKI Jakarta with a percentage rate of 25%.

4.2 Classical Assumption Test
4.2.1 Normality Test

The normality test was obtained using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov method. The results of this test can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	1,32412677
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,059
	Positive	,059
	Negative	-,042
Test Statistic		,059
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200[c,d]
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

Source: Survey Data (2022)

The normality test in Table 2 shows that the Kolmogorov-Smirnov value was 0,200, which was > 0.05. It indicates that the data used in this study were normally distributed and used for further analysis.

4.2.2 Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test results can be seen in table 3.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients[a]							
Model	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	.762	.888		.858	.393		
X1	.672	.070	.674	9.549	.000	.727	1.375
X2	.043	.014	.212	3.011	.003	.727	1.375
a. Dependent Variable: Y							

Source: Survey Data (2022)

Table 3 above shows that the results obtained have a tolerance of value > 0.10, which was 0.727. In addition, the VIF value obtained was < 10, which is 1.375. From that result obtained, it can be said that this study is free from multicollinearity symptoms.

4.2.3 Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test below was obtained using the Scatterplot Test. The results of this test can be seen in Figure 2.
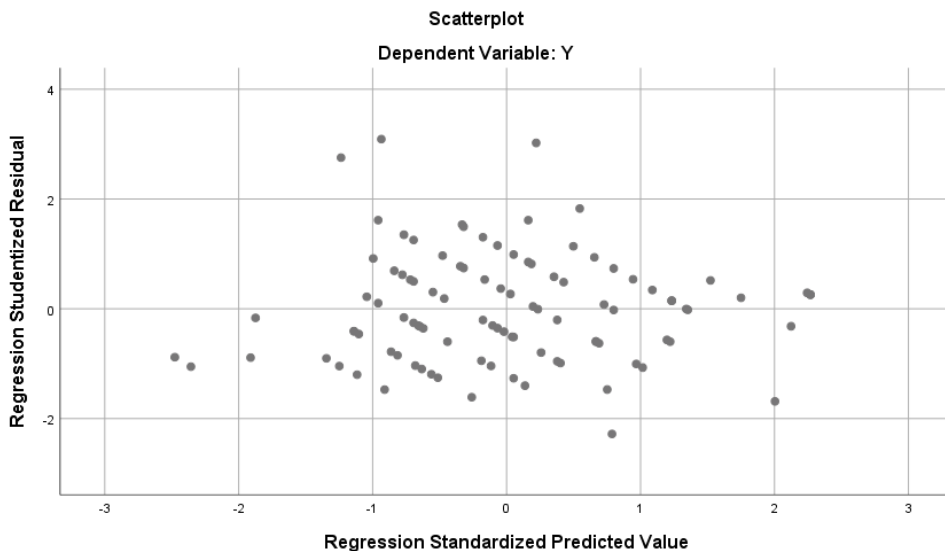

Figure 2. Heteroscedasticity Test (Scatterplot Graphic)
Source: Survey Data (2022)

Based on Figure 2, it can be seen that points in the image spread randomly, not in the form of a certain pattern, both above and below the number 0 on Y-axis. It can be concluded that there is no symptom of heteroscedasticity in this regression model.

4.3 Multiple Linear Analysis

This Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test aims to calculate the magnitude of the influence of the independent variables, which are the Negative Impact of COVID-19 (X1) and Risk Perception (X2), on the dependent variable, which is Unwillingness to Travel (Y). The Multiple Linear Regression Analysis test results can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Result of Multiple Linear Analysis

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.762	.888		.858	.393
	X1	.672	.070	.674	9.549	.000
	X2	.043	.014	.212	3.011	.003
a. Dependent Variable: Y						

Source: Survey Data (2022)

Based on Table 4, the multiple linear regression equation can be formulated as follows:

$$Y = 0{,}762 + 0{,}672 \, X1 + 0{,}043 \, X2$$

4.4 Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The value of the R^2 test results is used to determine the contribution of X and Y variables which can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary[b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.805[a]	.649	.642	1.338
a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1				
b. Dependent Variable: Y				

Source: Survey Data (2022)

Based on these calculations, it has a result of R^2 of 0,649. It shows that the contribution of the Negative Impact variable (X1) and Risk Perception (X2) simultaneously has an influence on the Unwillingness to Travel to Bali during the COVID-19 Pandemic (Y) by 64.9%. The remaining 35.1% was influenced by the variable others not included in this study.

4.5 Simultaneous Test (F-Test)

The results of the F-Test can be seen in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Result of Simultaneous Test (F-Test).

ANOVAᵃ					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	320.612	2	160.306	89.583	.000ᵇ
Residual	173.578	97	1.789		
Total	494.190	99			
a. Dependent Variable: Y					
b. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1					

Source: Survey Data (2022)

From the table above, it can be explained that f-count (89.583) > t-table (3.09) with a significance level of 0.000 < 0.05, so H0 is rejected. It can be said that the Negative Impact variable (X1) and Risk Perception (X2) simultaneously have an influence on the Unwillingness to Travel to Bali during the COVID-19 Pandemic (Y).

4.6 Partial Test (t-Test)

The results of the t-Test can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7. Result of Partial Test (t-Test).

Coefficientsᵃ					
Model	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.762	.888		.858	.393
X1	.672	.070	.674	9.549	.000
X2	.043	.014	.212	3.011	.003
a. Dependent Variable: Y					

Source: Survey Data (2022)

Based on the table above, in row X1, it can be explained that t-count (9.549) > t-table (1.660) with a significance level of 0.000 <0.05, so H0 is rejected. It explained that the Negative Impact variable (X1) significantly affects the Unwillingness to Travel to Bali during the COVID-19 Pandemic (Y).

In addition, in line X2 it can be explained that t-count (3.011) > t-table (1.660) with a significance level of 0.003 < 0.05, so H0 is rejected. It explained that the Risk Perception variable (X2) significantly affects the Unwillingness to Travel to Bali during the COVID-19 Pandemic (Y).

The results of the analysis of this study support the results of previous research by Hao et al. (2021), which stated that the negative impact caused by COVID-19 had an impact on decreasing an individual's willingness to travel during the COVID-19 pandemic. On the other hand, the results of this study are also supported by research conducted by Çetinsöz and Ege (2013), which stated that risk perceptions, particularly physical risk, satisfaction risk, and time risk, influenced the desire to revisit. In this study, the results show that the five risk categories in risk perception (physical risk, satisfaction risk, time risk, socio-psychological risk, and performance risk) in outline have an influence on an individual's unwillingness to travel to Bali (which in the case of this study was domestic tourists), especially during the COVID-19 pandemic situation.

In the research conducted this time, the results obtained indicate a relationship between the influence of each independent variable, which is the negative impact (X1) and risk perception (X2) on the dependent variable, which is an individual's unwillingness to travel to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic (Y). The results of the Multiple Linear Regression analysis show that the negative impact (X1) has more influence on an individual's willingness to travel to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic (Y) than risk perception (X2), with a coefficient value was 0,672 (the coefficient value of risk perception was 0,043). It means the level of an individual's willingness to travel to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic will be reduced more if it is affected by the magnitude of the negative impact felt by the COVID-19 pandemic situation compared to the risk perception. It can be concluded that during the COVID-19 pandemic, the level of health and hygiene is the main reference for individuals to travel, which these two things affect the magnitude or small level of negative impacts and risk perception felt by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the negative impact (X1) and risk perception (X2) also have a significant and simultaneous effect on individual's unwillingness to travel to Bali in this COVID-19 pandemic situation (Y) which the constant value was 0,762.

5. Conclusion

This study shows the negative impact and risk perceptions of the COVID-19 pandemic have significant positive influence on an individual's unwillingness to travel to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study results show that the higher negative impacts caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the lower the willingness of individuals to travel to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic. It explains that if the negative impact increases, an individual's willingness to travel to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic was decrease by 0,672 units. Apart from the negative impact, the study result of risk perception also show that the higher risk perceptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the lower the

willingness of individuals to travel to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic. This statement means if the risk perception increases, an individual's willingness to travel to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic was decrease by 0,043 units.

The results obtained from this study indicate that the objectives of this study have been achieved, where the two independent variables, which are the negative impact of COVID-19 and the risk perception, both have a simultaneous influence on the dependent variable, which is that individual's unwillingness to travel to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic. It means that an individual's willingness to travel to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic will increase if the negative impact and risk perception arising from COVID-19 are minimal. This research can be a consideration or reference for Bali tourism to minimize the negative impacts and risks of traveling to Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic by implementing policies that can avoid the spread of COVID-19 during a tourist trip to Bali, such as the implementation of the CHSE protocol, the implementation of 3M in Indonesia, and sanitation in public places and facilities. Suggestions for future researchers who want to re-examine and develop this research can be made by adding additional variables that are not included in this study, increasing the number of samples, and expanding the scope of the study.

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