

Tourism Metasafety Based on Affinity Theory: Strengthening the Role of Climate Change Knowledge in Destination Decision Making and Revisit Intentions

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Abstract: - The impacts of climate change not only affect tourism sustainability but also have a strong influence on tourist behavior. This study examines the influence of climate change knowledge on destination choice and repeat visit intention from a tourism meta-security approach based on Affinity Theory. Data were collected using quantitative methods and analyzed using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) from 200 tourists visiting destinations in East Java vulnerable to climate change. The results indicate that climate change knowledge significantly impacts destination decision-making and repeat visit intention. However, the tourism meta-security framework also influences destination choice and strengthens tourists' repeat visit intention, although this moderating role is limited to decision-making. The results indicate that multidimensional security (encompassing environmental, social, psychological, and physical dimensions) is positively related to planning for climate uncertainty. Our study contributes to Affinity Theory by incorporating security as a meta-construct in the tourism decision-making process and contributes to practical destination management implications for regions affected by climate change.

Key-Words: - Tourist Safety Meta, Affinity Theory, Climate Change, Intent to Revisit, Destination, PLS-SEM.

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1 Introduction

Tourists' understanding of climate change has the potential to influence their decision in choosing tourist destinations and their Intention to return to that destination, [1]. Tourists' knowledge of climate change often influences their behavior, which is shaped by various psychological and social factors that are still not well understood. It is thus imperative to understand the practices of sustainability associated with climate change and tourist behaviour. Tourists' awareness of extreme natural changes has a bearing on their perceptions of risk, destination choice, and future intentions to visit. This means that the relationship highlights the urgency to integrate climate change education into tourism strategies. Information about climate change and risk assessments among tourists indicates that tourists with a better understanding of climate change see travel destinations as riskier areas. This affects their selection of holidays, for example.

The knowledge of climate change brings people to a standstill, and the new understanding may enable them to make informed decisions about

destinations' vulnerability to adverse weather and natural disasters, [2]. Tourists' awareness of climate change can influence their preferences, leading them to choose tourist destinations considered capable of withstanding climate impacts, [3]. The more knowledgeable tourists become, the more they travel, and environmental damage also diminishes when they support practices like conserving water. Bringing an understanding of climate forces into the concept of tourism is one way to foster an environmentally friendly attitude, [4]. There is a significant gap in the area of safety aspects related to climate change, including psychological, social, and environmental safety, [5]. Though existing studies we reviewed focused on physical safety, this paper discusses how climate change influences people's motivations and tourism intentions.

Metasafety's outline framework to bring tourism safety under academic consideration, but it also encompasses welfare, employment, and various other aspects. Metasafety also extends beyond physical safety to encompass psychological safety and other non-material aspects of life that people

experience when visiting a destination. Utilizing the affinity theory framework, the perception of safety is formed not only by objective factors, such as threats to tourists, but also by subjective factors. However, it is also influenced by affectionate feelings towards a place, attitudes towards values, and mutual interactions between the destination and tourists. The hypothesis model suggests that tourist awareness of environmental safety may become one of the crucial factors in their decision-making strategy and Intention to revisit destinations. On the other hand, the tourist metasafety framework is expected not only to have a direct impact on tourist behavior but also to act as a moderator that strengthens or weakens the relationship between climate knowledge and tourism behavior outcomes.

The motivation for this study is based on the necessity of understanding how climate change knowledge (X_1) influences the behavior of tourists, particularly in the processes of destination decision-making (Y_1) and revisit Intention (Y_2). However, to date, there exists a gap in empirical evidence explaining just how much tourists' knowledge of climate change influences their destination decisions and their desire to return. Therefore, this study poses the following question: (RQ₁) How does climate change knowledge influence destination decision-making? (RQ₂) How does climate change knowledge influence revisit Intention? (RQ₃) How does the tourist metasafety framework influence destination decision-making? Moreover, (RQ₄) How does the tourist metasafety framework influence revisit Intention? (RQ₅) How does destination decision-making influence revisit Intention? (RQ₆) Does the tourist metasafety framework moderate the influence of climate change knowledge on destination decision making and revisit Intention?. This paper proposes using quantitative methods to expand the current theory of affinity theory to include safety dimensions in tourism applications. At the same time, it offers concrete proposals for managing tourist destinations as climate conditions change, incorporating local characteristics rather than relying on artificial solutions. By integrating safety dimensions into affinity theory, which underlies the regression analysis, this paper aims to provide not only theoretical insights but also practical guidance for managers seeking adaptive strategies in response to climate change. Therefore, it is the case that this article fills a gap in academic research on tourism sustainability. There is much to pick up here for armchair theorists.

2 Literature Review And Hypothesis Development

Helping to explain the affinity theory makes a significant contribution to enhancing the impact of climate change knowledge on destination decision-making and revisit Intention. A report has shown that it is possible to lure them back home for more cotton without worry. [6] in this way, the more charming the tourist attraction is, the less they care about where to go around it or how their visit will be affected, particularly under climate change conditions, in which negative emotions resulting from environmental harm may prompt people towards pro-environmental policies, [7]. Because climate change has different effects in different places, we need to understand how proximity to others also affects one's choice of what to consume and where it comes from. In this way, affinity might offer an opportunity for low- or middle-income localities (which suffer most from reduced numbers of tourists due to climate change, [8], [9]) to integrate it into their climate change communication strategies while raising their capability for destination resilience — sustainable tourification practices can develop accordingly.

These research objectives may help answer the mysterious focus of many tourists on dangers or hazards they could not have known existed before embarking on their trip. [10] take another case: when tourists are aware of their surroundings, including environmental security and public safety situations (such as climate change), it affects their travel habits and security strategies, [11]. However, this portion remains largely uninvestigated and requires much more systematic investigation, [11], [12]. The tourist meta-safety framework emphasizes the security and comfort of tourists in climate-affected regions, [13], [14].

This is based on Affinity Theory, which places great weight (as emphasized above) on the connection between individual preference and safety. It will strive to explore a Safety Framework that strengthens the relationship among climate change knowledge, destination decision-making, and tourists' Intention to revisit, [15]. This explanation is important for managing tourist areas [16]. Necessary for developing better marketing strategies and tourism policies to meet the challenges caused by climate change, while increasing the attractiveness of tourist destinations in the future.

2.1 Knowledge of Climate Change Impacts Destination Decision-Making and Revisit Intentions

How much tourists know about climate change can affect their decision on where to go and what dangers they think might be waiting for them when they get there. The greater the recognition of climate impacts on your seas and other tourist attractions, the more choosy you are in your destination decision. In this sense, awareness determines travel behavior; or rather, it is essential, [17], [18]. Environment-friendly tourism emerges from customers' awareness of the environment and their love for nature, supporting the view that climate awareness is also a competitive advantage in tourism, [19]. Informed tourists will receive better service at any particular destination, and, more likely, be catered to even further if they return, [20]. The availability of reliable sustainability information has a positive influence on tourist behavior, thereby enhancing their overall travel experience, [21], [22]. Thus, the meta-framework of tourist safety impacts destination decision-making. Tourist destinations that are considered attractive and safe are highly competitive, which positively influences tourist choice [23], leading to the following hypothesis:

H1: Knowledge about climate change has a positive effect on destination decision-making.

H2: Knowledge about climate change has a positive influence on the Intention to revisit.

2.2 The Tourist Safety Meta-Framework as a Moderating Role between Climate Change Knowledge and Destination Decision-Making and Revisit Intentions

In addition to providing a guide to account for changing climatic conditions and travel needs, the Tourism Metasafety Model can also be used to predict whether intentions will be repeated in the future. Evaluating the likelihood of tourists spending time elsewhere would naturally form the foundation of tourism management. This is particularly true when ongoing safety votes seek to block access to entire areas or impose restrictions on the entire tourist population. Adding climate knowledge to tourism agencies is a must. As tourists are adversely affected by climate change, the meta-safety framework addresses such cognitive and emotional responses on the part of tourists, from terraced fields to rising Storage levels. Hence, not Yongcun and Angsana have six hundred bungalows, but rather environments suited to sustainable tourism instead, [20]. So, what is the purpose of this research?

H3: The tourism metasafety framework strengthens the relationship between climate change knowledge and destination decision-making.

H4: The tourist meta-safety framework strengthens the relationship between climate change knowledge and revisit Intention.

2.3 Metasafety Affects Tourists' Destination Decisions and Intention to Revisit

They will want to come back to such a place, which, combined with other advantages, offers them a complete sense of security. Safety is essential for tourists' enthusiasm, and good conditions are what places put considerable general stress on people (including both temporary and permanent residents), undoubtedly hoping that they will enjoy more. In addition, a captious belief in efficiency becomes part of the tourist image used to evaluate tourist spots. Moreover, that, in turn, acts as an incentive pushing tourists to make a return visit. Therefore, the following hypothesis is advanced:

H 5: The tourist meta-safety framework has a positive effect on destination decision-making

H6: The tourist meta-safety framework has a positive influence on the Intention to revisit.

3 Research Method

In this study, the model construction is regarded as a tourist metasafety framework under the affinity theory, highlighting the role of knowledge about the global warming crisis in travelers' decisions about destinations and their willingness to return. The mere presence of Global warming curse knowledge inside the tourist metasafety framework may significantly improve destination decision-making and intentions for return, particularly in vulnerable zones. The internal model of this study concentrates on the tourist metasafety framework based on affinity theory, aiming to increase the impact of climate change information upon destination decisions through making decisions/proposing new direction (for Intention) and Intention to return.

This produces an updated list: The overall research design includes two models. Structural model design (inner model): The tourist metasafety framework, based on affinity theory, is employed to enhance the impact of climate change knowledge on destination decision-making and intentions for return. The measurement model (outer model): This study comprises four primary constructs — tourist metasafety framework, climate change knowledge, destination decision-making, and revisit Intention. Diagrams were created from these constructs to

illustrate how research variables correlate in a manner that was previously impossible.

For understanding both the safety of tourists and decision-making processes, constructs within the meta-safety tourism framework must be operationalized. The need for effective risk management and communication strategies in tourism [24] was underscored by the importance of safety and sustainability during the journey. Decision-making factors, including rationality and choice of alternatives, highlight safe and sustainable elements in destination selection, [25].

3.1 Design, Population, and Sample

This study employs a quantitative method and adopts an explanatory research design. The reason for choosing this research approach is that we aim to explain the causal relationship between four latent variables studied: knowledge of climate change, the metaprotecting theory for tourists, decision-making at Doxing Jornd, and Intention to return. In this study, the SEM-PLS 4.0 software is used for data analysis. A conceptual framework was devised in order to describe the relationship between variables of this study, from which Climate Change Knowledge acts on Destination Decision Making and Revisit Intention through Tourist Metasafety Framework with influences both as moderating effect (indirect) and direct effects upon tourist behavior. This model was constructed to study the relationships among them simultaneously based on the research hypotheses proposed.

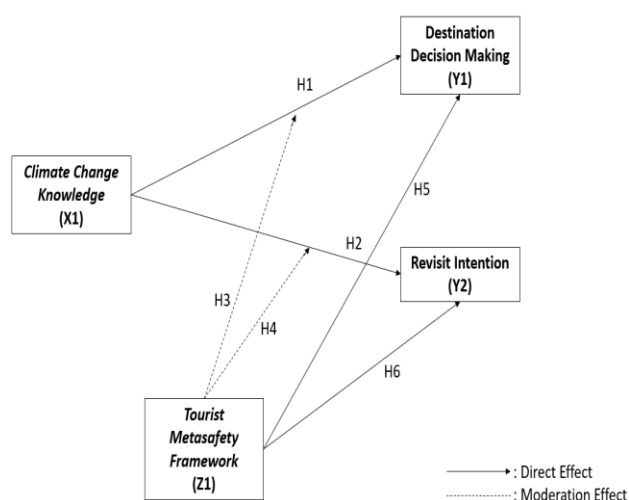


Fig. 1: Theoretical Model

Source: Authors' elaboration based on PLS-SEM (2025).

Figure 1 illustrates that Climate Change Knowledge (X1) is hypothesized to have a direct effect on Decide Destinataion (Y1), as well as Revisit Intention (Y2). Moreover, the Tourist

Metasafety Framework (Z1) acts as a moderating variable that amplifies the relationship between climate change knowledge and destination decision making & revisit intention. This is committed to explaining tourist behavior by creating a model that elucidates the airport's Tourist Metasafety Framework and its direct influences on Destination Decision Making and Revisit Intention in relation with climate change issues, as identified within relevant sustainable tourism literature.

3.2 Analytical Approach

Data analysis was conducted through two main stages: outer model testing and inner model testing. The models tested included the direct effect of climate change knowledge on destination decision-making and revisit Intention, as well as the moderating role of the tourist meta-safety framework, a conceptual framework based on affinity theory.

3.3 Type and Source of Data

The initial data were derived from this type of primary information, provided by tourists who have visited any destination in East Java province and have witnessed firsthand the issues caused by climate change.

3.4 Sample and Study Object

The population under study consisted of domestic tourists who had visited a section of Indonesia that was potentially or currently experiencing the effects of climate change. The sampling method used Was Purposeful sampling. The criterion was any tour referred to as a registered tour within the last two years that focused on climate change from an activist perspective, and was willing to answer some questions. According to the guide to PLS-SEM study design issued by [26], the sample should comprise at least 200 participants, sufficiently spaced apart to avoid a rise in casualties in nearby groups of people.

3.5 Research Instruments

The instrument used was a structured questionnaire with a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree). The variable indicators were adapted from previous studies and adjusted to the context of tourism and climate change issues.

3.6 Data Analysis Techniques

This study employed the Partial Least Squares (PLS) analysis technique, which measures data on two specific scales: Predictive Relevance (Q2) and

Global Extension (GoF). The usefulness of the model is indicated by its accuracy level, as the higher the accuracy, the better its performance.

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 Respondent Profile

The respondent profile based on distribution, gender, age, and education is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Demographic Information

Demographics	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	145	72.5
Female	55	27.5
Age		
< 20 years	55	27.5
21–30 years old	66	33
> 30 years	79	39.5
Education		
High School Equivalent	88	44
Diploma	49	24.5
Bachelor's Degree	49	24.5
Master's or Doctoral Degree	14	7

Source: Authors' elaboration from field survey data (2025)

The sample comprised 145 people (72.5%), of whom 72.5% were male, whereas the other 55 (27.5%) were female. The slight difference in sex ratio suggests that the study team may be biased towards men. There is a possibility that the distribution reflects the actual gender ratio on the survey site or in that industry. Either way, it means that men are fully represented in our dataset. As more than half of the interviewees in this study are adults with more potential lifetime or work experience than their urban counterparts, their perceptions and actions will have a significant impact on the conclusions of this research project. A total of 55 respondents indicate that the majority are adults with an even remote chance of ever being a farmer; this may affect their perceptions and responses in this study. Of the 88 respondents (44%), by far the largest group — making up 44% — reported that their highest level of education had been completed at high school. It is interesting, although diplomas and bachelor's degrees together made up only 49 people (24.5%), that the two equal-sized, symmetrical rings were each half a ring, and the seventh ring, which accounts for 14 people (7%). From this distribution, the educational background or level is low to middle range, but,

Compounding that, few people have high academic qualifications to begin with.

Figure 2 (Appendix) contains the respondents' Characteristics such a comprehensive demonstration of the research participants' personal data. The majority of survey respondents were male, comprising 145 (72.5 percent). Moreover, females were in decline, with only 55 (27.3 percent) actually being female. According to these results, Men accounted for most of the respondents. Therefore, the attitudes or behavioral characteristics identified in the study results may better represent members of this group. In terms of their age, three main groups could be identified: 55 people (27.5%) aged <20 years, 66 (33%) between 21- 30, and 79 (39.5 %) more than 30 years old. However, 14 respondents held a master's degree (or higher). This can be seen as the majority of respondents have better education; therefore, it may affect their perception, decision-making habits, and knowledge of the subject under investigation here

Depicts a correlation matrix among males, females, and age groups, with education level also correlating in Figure 3 (Appendix). Although there are several relationships, none of them is powerful. This pattern suggests that male and female respondents of all ages are sampled: there is no tendency for men to be "bunched together" in any particular age group. At the same time, the small observed correlations can be viewed as consistent with general demographic trends. For instance, education in its broadest sense is positively related to age: older individuals tend to have more formal education than younger ones. However, these correlations are low enough that no significant distortion is occurring. The demographic characteristics of the sample remain intact and observable.

4.2 Descriptive Analysis

According to the descriptive analysis, the respondents widely recognize climate change (X_1). They have a high general understanding, as well as specific factual knowledge, about the concept and causes of climate change (mean 4.50), and they are also familiar with the resultant environmental unrest (mean 4.40). On the meta safety framework (Z_1), the respondents showed excellent feelings throughout all dimensions of safety. The environmental cleanliness and safety factor took first place (mean 4.58), higher than the indicated values. In terms of destination decision-making (Y_1), the respondent's average scores greatly exceeded 4.00 points. Accessibility and transportation were rated the highest among all factors (average 4.62). From this,

one of people's most important considerations for travel plan -performance on ease of access and transportation infrastructure – was indispensable in such reports. Moreover, the Intention to revisit (Y_2) was rated positively, indicating high levels of satisfaction among tourists (average 4.35) and positive word-of-mouth recommendations (average 4.26).

4.3 Instrument Validity and Reliability

When the instrument was subjected to validity and reliability tests, all items in the questionnaire yielded r values higher than the table r (≥ 0.30) with a significance level of 0.00. This means that all indicators are valid and appropriate for use as research measurement tools. The probability value is 0.000, indicating that the alpha exceeded the 0.70 minimum standard for reliability, meaning the climate change knowledge instrument measures accurate knowledge with a reliability of 83.4 percent. The instrument measuring revisit intention has high internal consistency, that is, it is reliable for inferring respondent behavior.

4.4 SEM PLS

Figure 4 shows the path analysis model using the SEM-PLS approach. There are four latent constructs displayed, namely knowledge about climate change (X_1), metatourism safety (Z_1), destination decision making (Y_1), and revisit Intention (Y_2). Each construct is measured with several indicators, all of which have factor loadings above 0.60, indicating good convergent validity

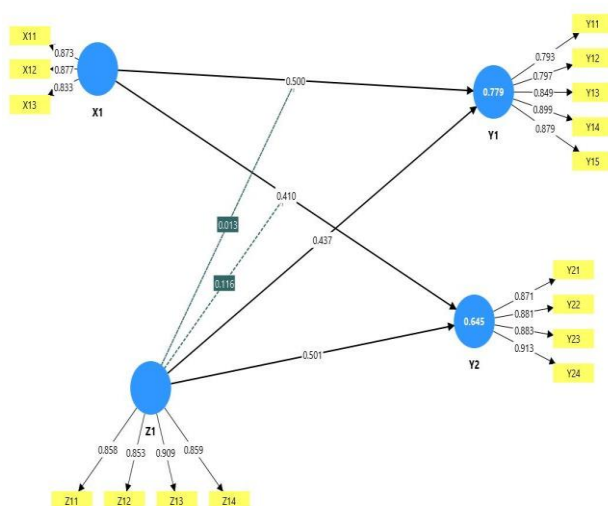


Fig. 4: SEM Analysis Results

Source: Authors' elaboration based on PLS-SEM (2025)

The strength of the model in explaining the phenomenon under study and supporting the overall

validity of the structural model can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Path Coefficients

Variable	Y_1	Y_2
Knowledge about climate change (X_1)	0.500	0.410
Tourism metasafety (Z_1)	0.437	0.501
Metasafety Tourism (Z_1) x Climate change knowledge (X_1)	0.013	0.116

Source: Authors' calculation using SmartPLS 4.0 (2025)

Table 2 presents the analysis results, showing that knowledge about climate change (X_1) has a positive effect on the decision-making variable (Y_1) and the Intention to revisit (Y_2), with coefficients of 0.500 and 0.410, respectively. This suggests that the higher tourists' knowledge of climate change, the greater the incentive to revisit and enhance the implementation of the tourism safety framework. The meta-safety framework for tourists (Z_1) makes the most significant contribution, namely 0.501 to the Intention to revisit (Y_2) and 0.437 to destination decision-making (Y_1). These findings indicate that knowledge about climate change and the tourist safety framework are key factors influencing tourists' Intention to revisit and the implementation of safety measures

Table 3. Composite Reliability Values

Variable	Composite Reliability	Status
Knowledge of climate change (X_1)	0.827	Reliable
Decision-making (Y_1)	0.899	Reliable
Intention to revisit (Y_2)	0.912	Reliable
Tourism metasafety (Z_1)	0.894	Reliable

Source: Authors' calculation using SmartPLS 4.0 (2025)

Table 3 shows that the composite reliability values for all constructs are above 0.70, indicating that all variables are reliable.

Table 4. Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

Variable	Value	Status
Knowledge about climate change (X_1)	0.742	Valid
Goal-oriented decision-making (Y_1)	0.713	Valid
Intention to revisit (Y_2)	0.787	Valid
metasafety tourism (Z_1)	0.757	Valid

Source: Authors' calculation using SmartPLS 4.0 (2025)

Table 4 shows that the average extracted variance value (AVE) for each variable above 0.60 indicates that the variable is valid, [27]. The indicator reflects the construct it measures. The ideal external loading value is above 0.70 [27],

which indicates that the indicator contributes significantly to the latent construct it represents.

Table 5. R-Squared Value

Variable	R-Squared
Goal-oriented decision making (Y_1)	0.779
Intention to revisit (Y_2)	0.645

Source: Authors' calculation using SmartPLS 4.0 (2025)

Table 5 presents the results of the R^2 analysis, which indicate that this research model has good predictive power, particularly in explaining destination decision-making. However, for the variable of Intention to revisit, there is still room to consider additional variables outside the model to produce a more comprehensive explanation.

Table 6. F-Square Value

Variable	Y_1	Y_2
Climate change knowledge (X_1)	0.400	0.167
Tourism metasafety (Z_1)	0.279	0.228
Tourism metasafety (Z_1) X Climate change knowledge (X_1)	0.001	0,037

Source: Authors' calculation using SmartPLS 4.0 (2025)

Table 6 shows the results of the F-Square (f^2) analysis. These results indicate that the research model has an adequate and acceptable level of suitability, making it suitable for testing the relationship between variables in this study. The research results based on hypothesis analysis include the original sample and P-value, as shown in Table 7 (Appendix).

5 Discussion

5.1 Knowledge of Climate Change and Its Influence on Tourism Decision-Making and Intent to Revisit

Understanding the causes of climate change is essential for taking practical steps to address this issue, [28]. Diverse opinions on the issue have been found among various communities, on average. There is considerable error. It is likely closely related to educational background and other factors, [29]. As illustrated in this particular case, due to the long-running and active participation of three primary authors, it is clear. Additionally, according to a public survey, public information has a significant impact on knowledge and intentions regarding climate change (the tourist impact); therefore, there is an urgent need for sustainable climate change knowledge that can influence tourism decisions, [30], [31].

This level of understanding can be measured by the community's ability to explain simple scientific processes, such as the greenhouse effect and the carbon cycle, in a study by [27]. Climate-based education programs in schools and communities have been shown to increase critical awareness and public engagement, [32], [33]. This level of awareness is also influenced by direct experiences of climate disasters and media coverage, [34], [35]. Extensive knowledge contributing to a high level of climate action, actively seeking joint solutions in the environmental field, [36]. When combining climate understanding with community norms and private beliefs, this promotes sustainability, [37]. [38] declared that a tourist's basic happiness lies in their physical safety at the destination. [39] concludes that how destinations manage their environment can influence both tourists' sense of security and their long-term levels of tourism business. This security is pivotal for implementing a rights policy that deserves it, and is also important for creating tourist-friendly and inclusive surroundings.

According to [40], social conflicts, discrimination, or negative attitudes from local communities towards tourists can damage the destination's image. [41] the implemented sustainable development goals must be the basis for creating comprehensive development, thus the tourism sector requires protection and trust in all transactions as part of the tourism metasafety framework. [42], [43] reveals that community-based tourism can build a harmonious social and cultural security system, and service quality also determines perceptions of safety. [44] perceptions of uniqueness influence tourists' intentions and loyalty to visit, [45] Supporting facilities such as accommodation, restaurants, and information centers, as well as infrastructure such as roads, airports, and internet connections, play an important role in determining tourist comfort and safety. [46], [47] states that complete infrastructure and facilities are key elements in destination competitiveness, likewise, the results of the hospitality and tourism analysis have been supported, [48]. [49], [50] state that satisfaction is a significant prerequisite for loyalty, including the Intention to revisit. The quality of experience encompasses the impressions felt by tourists, including social interactions, atmosphere, service, and emotional elements that influence the perception of the destination. [51] explains that a deep and personal experience will increase the desire to repeat it. [52] adds that the quality of experience has a significant influence on tourist satisfaction and loyalty. [53], [54] perceived value can be functional, emotional, or social. [55]

defines value as the total utility of a product based on perceptions of what is received and what is given in return. [56], [57] emphasize that perceived value directly influences satisfaction and revisit intentions in the tourism context.

There are many cognitive, emotional, and social factors affecting where one goes. Unpredicted climate change and the hazards it may bring determine how they perceive risks. [58] explains that tourists who are aware of climate issues tend to shun spots where the environment is breaking down, the worst environmentally damaging ones in particular, or so it seems. [59] demonstrates that tourists who pay attention to climate change prefer destinations that advocate for energy saving, water conservation, and nature protection.

5.2 The Moderating Role of the Tourist Meta Safety Framework based on Affinity Theory

The changes in mindset for tourists mean that climate change and men are affecting the decisions they make about visiting a tourist destination, [60]. For forty years, academics have emphasized this point, while the tourism industry has done nothing to counteract it. This suggests a very real knowledge gap in addressing climate change-related challenges, [61], [62]. Awareness and knowledge of climate change, sustainability, and environmental risks are reflected in the thoughts tourists carry with them when choosing a destination. [31] states that high climate knowledge increases risk awareness and preferences for sustainable destinations. [59] states that tourists who understand climate issues tend to avoid destinations vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as tropical regions. Although the tourism metasafety framework offers a multidimensional approach to physical, environmental, social, informational, participatory, and service safety, it does not significantly strengthen the relationship between climate change knowledge and destination decision-making, as environmental considerations often dominate safety considerations. The tourism metasafety framework is considered an operational factor rather than a strategic factor of the perception paradox.

5.3 The Meta-Safety Framework Directly Influences Decision-Making and the Intention to Revisit

The Intention to revisit is an important factor in understanding tourist loyalty and destination-related decision-making, as it reflects the accumulation of tourist experiences and perceptions of value. This

study emphasizes that positive evaluations of past experiences lead to strategic decisions to revisit the same destination, [63], [64], [65]. [66] states that repeat visits result from positive evaluations by tourists and are an important indicator in the destination decision-making process. [67] positive experiences that encourage the Intention to revisit create positive value for the destination and increase the likelihood that the destination will be chosen again. The choice-based support of Revisit Intent can provide a decisive guarantee, making the process most reasonable and successful, in line with this long-established expectation. [68] stressed that tourists' destination choices are based on cognitive and emotional economies of scale, which are constructed from good experiences plus a desire to extend them. This dual effect on destination decision-making appears at both the interpersonal and social levels. The studies [69], [70] shows that a pragmatic commitment to a destination reinforces loyalty and, in the decision-making process, leads to a stronger preference for the same destination. [71] Post-visit is a strategic variable in understanding and predicting destination decision-making, particularly from the perspective of destination loyalty and tourist behavioral efficiency. [72] notes that the tourist meta-safety framework, which encompasses a responsible and holistic approach to safety, can reduce perceptions of risk related to climate change. The tourist meta-safety framework suggests that when we make sustainable and climate-positive tourists feel thoroughly safe and completely understood in every sense of the term, they will be more loyal to destinations. The tourist meta-safety framework serves as a bridge between the value sets of sustainability and tourist loyalty.

6 Conclusions and Contributions

With the affinity theory-based tourist meta-safety framework, this study demonstrates that knowledge of climate change and revisit intentions have not worsened. Based solely on the SEM-PLS analysis results, climate change knowledge had a direct and positive impact on the Intention to revisit. This effect became stronger with the meta safety framework's moderation. Therefore, comprehensive welfare from both psychological and financial standpoints in various fields is essential, as it not only addresses these problems but also serves as a prerequisite for sustainable tourist behavior in an era when all possible preventative measures must be taken against climate change. This conclusion emphasizes the need not only for techniques in the field of tourist education, information, and publicity,

but also to do this work well. Different emotional levels between destinations and tourists, as well as the development of emotional ties, can enhance their worth and increase the prospects of selection for destinations. This study contributes academically by developing affinity theory combined with the concept of meta-safety, thus enriching the literature on multidimensional safety-based tourism. The model integration between Climate Change Knowledge, Tourist Meta-Safety, Destination Decision Making, and Revisit Intention contributes to destination management practices as a reference for tourist safety protocols in core service practices such as extreme weather information, disaster mitigation, and environmental standards. For tourism regulators, these findings serve as a benchmark for establishing national safety protocol policies in destinations vulnerable to climate change. This research opens up room for further exploration, testing the model in various destination contexts. A longitudinal approach: assessing the dynamics of meta-safety perceptions over time. Additional variables, including trust, digital security perceptions, and environmentally friendly behaviors, are used to enrich the model. Mixed methods: incorporating quantitative surveys to explore the meaning of meta-safety from a tourist perspective.

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Contribution of Individual Authors to the Creation of a Scientific Article (Ghostwriting Policy)

- Sunardi contributed to the conceptualization of the study, data collection, and manuscript drafting.
- Bambang Supriadi contributed to the research design, theoretical development, data analysis, and supervision of the research process.
- Hariyanto Respati contributed to methodology development, interpretation of the results, and critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content.

All authors reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript and confirm that no ghostwriting or guest authorship has been involved in the preparation of this article.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no.

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

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APPENDIX

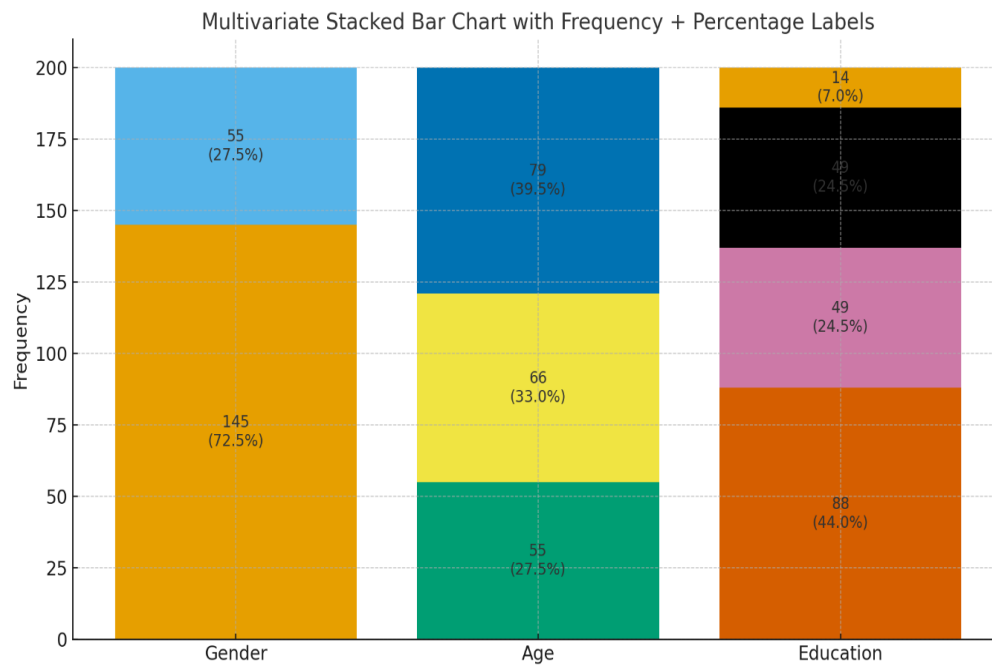


Fig. 2: Respondent Profile
Source: Primary data processed by the authors (2025)

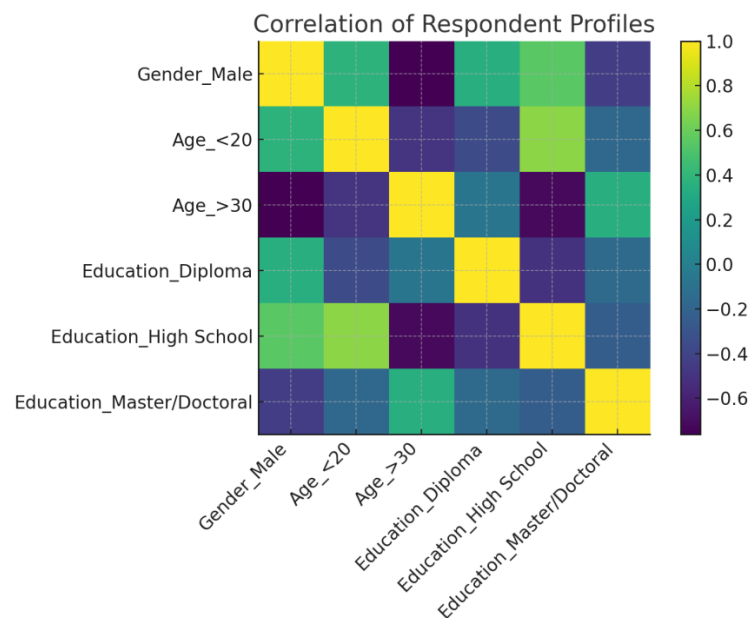


Fig. 3: Correlation of Respondent Profiles
Source: Primary data processed by the authors (2025)

Table 7. Research Hypothesis Testing

Relationship	Path Coefficient	Interpretation
Climate Change Knowledge (X_1) → Destination Decision Making (Y_1) - (H_1)	0.500	Positive & Significant – Knowledge about climate change influences destination decisions.
Climate Change Knowledge (X_1) → Intent to Revisit (Y_2) - (H_2)	0.410	Positive & Significant – Knowledge about Climate also influences revisit Intention.
Tourism Metasafety Framework (Z_1) → Climate Change Knowledge (X_1) → Destination Decision Making (Y_1) - (H_3)	0.013	Not Significant – There is no significant influence on destination decision-making.
Tourism Metasafety Framework (Z_1) → Climate Change Knowledge (X_1) → Intent to Revisit (Y_2) - (H_4)	0.116	Positive & Significant – Knowledge about Climate also influences the Intention to revisit, moderated by the tourist metasafety framework
Tourism Metasafety Framework (Z_1) → Destination Decision Making (Y_1) - (H_5)	0.437	Tourist metasafety has a positive impact, indicating that high perceptions of safety increase tourists' tendency to make destination decisions.
Tourist Meta Safety Framework (Z_1) → Intent to Revisit (Y_2) - (H_6)	0.501	Tourist Metasafety has a positive impact, indicating that a strong perception of safety increases tourists' desire to revisit a destination.

Source: Authors' calculation using SmartPLS 4.0 (2025)