

Help Me TripAdvisor! Examining the Relationship between TripAdvisor e-WOM Attributes, Trusts towards Online Reviews and Travellers Behavioural Intentions

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Abstract

This paper aims to examine the impact of TripAdvisor reviews on behavioural intentions, basing on travellers' trust towards the e-WOM reviews. Four factors are proposed for building travellers' trust and behavioural intentions: information quality, credibility, adoption and usefulness. Trust is expected to mediate the relationship between eWOM attributes and travellers' behavioural intention. Data from 410 travellers were analysed using Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM), and the findings show that TripAdvisor e-WOM attributes (information credibility, adoption and usefulness) significantly influence the traveller's trust. Besides, traveller behavioural intention was influenced considerably by TripAdvisor e-WOM information credibility and usefulness. Lastly, trust in e-WOM significantly mediates travellers' behavioural intention. This paper confirms the importance of e-WOM in the context of the tourism industry and travellers' trust and behaviour towards online review, which altered how consumers behave before deciding to travel.

Keywords: electronic word of mouth (e-WOM); online reviews; trust; behavioural intention; TripAdvisor

1. Introduction

The emergence of social media enabled consumers to communicate without conventional barriers [1-3]. Travellers are using the social media platform to inform them about tourism-related products. Chang, Ku, and Chen [4] and Trusov, Bodapati, and Bucklin [5] revealed that the increasing number of social media platforms nowadays has led to the explosion of online reviews and opinions. Consumers have been allowed to share their experiences through social media apps such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc. Besides, there is a massive growth of online consumer review on different travel-related services in these platforms [6]. Because of this growing

number, tourism businesses have started to engage with social media platforms to build networks with their current and potential consumers. Various travel-related websites and apps have been developed that specialise in the tourism and hospitality industry, such as TripAdvisor, Travelocity, Expedia, etc. [7]. Currently, TripAdvisor is the world's largest travel platform with millions of traveller reviews and opinions. TripAdvisor serves as the world's top travel website and is perceived by consumers as a useful tool and source of information to obtain opinions before planning for their upcoming trip [8].

Previous studies on electronic word of mouth (e-WOM) [7, 9-11] have reported that there has been an increasing number of travellers who rely on online review to plan for their trips. As a vast amount of information on social media is available to the consumers; therefore, there is a need to carefully examine which e-WOM information is more influential to consumers [12]. Numerous studies have also been carried out relating to the e-WOM impact on tourism industry [13-17]. Most of the study proposes that the key attributes of e-WOM are information quality, information credibility and information adoption [13-17]. However, these researchers failed to anticipate which of the e-WOM attributes are more influential to the consumers [1].

Trust and e-WOM are considered as an emerging study for tourism marketers. It has been generally accepted for a long time that trust is considered as an essential tool in forming long-term consumer relationship [18]. A research done by Nicolaou and McKnight [19] showed that the majority of consumers trusted former consumers' opinions offline and online. However, there has been a growing concern about the existence of many fake reviews on social media sites. With the appearance of these phoney reviews in the online platforms, it would influence how consumer perceived and trust online reviews [20-24]. However, even though the influence of trust on customer loyalty has been examined widely, only a few studies have been carried out to determine the influence of trust in social media context [7, 18-19].

2. Literature Review

2.1. e-WOM

With the advent of technology on the Internet and communication, the consumers have the chance to share their opinions and experiences via online reviews. Online reviews are considered as the evaluations of the product and services which are provided by the service provider themselves or the third-party website [25-27]. The advent of internet technology has enabled online recommendation and sharing experiences by consumers, and this has been one of the most effective tools for consumers these days [13, 24, 28]. This has led to the new definition of word of mouth (WOM) known as the electronic word of mouth (e-WOM) [28].

According to Kietzmann and Canhoto [14], e-WOM can be defined as a platform by which the consumers share about the products/services they brought in terms of what they think and what they have experienced via the Internet such as social media or websites. Satisfied consumers may share a positive review, while the unsatisfied consumers may transcribe negative reviews [16, 29, 30]. According to Duan et al.

[31], online reviews are one of the most powerful online tools being recommended, marketers. Moreover, the advent of e-WOM has driven the changes in consumer searching and buying products or services [32-34]. Therefore, with the growing number of e-WOM users and the increasing trend of technological people, the impact of e-WOM has become a critical field to be studied [35].

The Internet has facilitated e-WOM communication through a wide choice of platform. The way people communicate these days has changed due to the emergence of social media website [1, 15]. Recently, social media websites have become among the popular sites for consumers. Social media is the internet-based services by which consumers can sign up their profiles and socialise around with other consumers [36]. As per Kaplan and Haenlein [2], social media is defined as Internet-based applications, which can allow the consumers' sharing on their personal experiences. There is a varied choice of social media platforms: Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, etc.

Specifically, in the tourism industry, TripAdvisor can be considered as one of the popular online review sites among avid travellers [37]. Most of the TripAdvisor users have been inspired to visit a new destination, influenced by the TripAdvisor' reviews and recommendation [2, 36]. The greater the volume of eWoM, the more likely a consumer will be able to aware of a product or service [5, 15]. In other research done by Herrero et al. [38], they found that content-rich information of consumers' review may affect the behaviour of other consumers. Still, what happens when consumers confronted with numerous and differentiated reviews? How do consumers deal with the dynamic and unique attributes of e-WoM? Thus, in order to better understand tourists' behaviour towards e-WOM, it is crucial to study what types of e-WOM attributes are more helpful in assisting tourists' travel behaviour and purchasing decisions.

Most of the study proposes four main attributes of e-WOM. They are information quality, information credibility and information adoption [13-17]. The next section will introduce and justify the importance of each attribute on e-WOM.

2.2. Information Quality

Information quality has been defined as the information in an online review and content posted by consumers in the online review based on the perspectives of information characteristic [37, 39]. Researchers defined information quality in e-WOM as the reflection of relevance, sufficient, accuracy, currency [39], a reflection of value [37], a reflection of credibility and usefulness [40]. Besides, information quality has an essential cause of user trust in commercial websites [14] in the information of health [17], and it enables the transition of data [19].

According to Filieri and McLeay [37], information quality has been found to foresee information adoption and purchase intentions. The consumers used the information from the online review to decide on their purchase decision. However, it is a bit complex in choosing which destination to visit, as the travel activity contains various products and services such as lodging, carriage/transport, attractions, car rental, etc. Thus, the consumer needs to collect a tremendous amount of information before they can make a purchase. Moreover, each consumer may not share the same

interest; as they have different travel needs and wants. These issues have been studied by Cheung et al. [40], and the findings show tourist tend to consider available information before making the decision [11].

A study done by Chu [41] indicated that social media had enabled tourists to write and read reviews and even give ratings to evaluate their travel experience. The rating gauges their opinion on the quality of the services, and it allows others to rate the quality of the shared review. This can be proven by the previous research by Xie, Chen, and Wu [42], which claimed that ratings could be closely assimilated to the service evaluation. The review quality is the reflection on how good or bad the services, products or the destinations where the former consumers themselves make the evaluations. They will have the intention to purchase, visit or share the information if they find that the review quality is high, and they would ignore the information if the review quality is low [43].

Meanwhile, the consumer's initial trust has been found as one of the factors affected by information quality [44]. The inaccurate and irrelevant information provided would instigate the consumers to spend more time in analysing the information [45, 46]. The information which provides quality on the topic discussed seems to be more acceptable than an outdated source. Besides, the availability of quality information online helps to shape travellers' trust towards the tourism providers [19, 30, 40]. Therefore, this study aims to explore the influence of information quality towards consumers purchase intention. From the above arguments, this study proposes the following hypotheses:

H_{1a}: Information quality affects travellers' behavioural intentions

H_{2a}: Information quality affects travellers' trust

2.3. Information Credibility

One of the central predictors of consumers' acceptance with traditional WOM is the credibility of the information source [47, 48]. WOM consumers cannot adopt paraverbal communication to access the credibility of a communication source [49, 50]. Similarly, the credibility of the sources in e-WOM communication is considered as tricky because the reviews have been written by someone whom the consumers might not know at all [16]. Thus, credibility plays vital roles in social media in which online reviews usually come from people we might not be familiar at all.

Research by Cheung et al. [40], Filieri [11], and Willemsen et al. [51] explored the influence of source credibility and trust in websites based on e-WOM. All of them proposed that lack of reviewers' information will affect the credibility of the information. The reviews with high credibility of e-WOM are often found to be more persuasive compared to those with lower or no credibility [8, 40]. In addition, Ayeh, Au, and Law [8] study also discovered a non-significant relationship between information credibility and intention to use user-generated information for purchase intention. Thus, as normal practice, social media website or online user generator requires consumers to sign up their profile and share their personal information and only after that the consumers are enabled to assess the credibility of other consumers in the social media [40].

The information credibility would lessen if tourists perceived that the online review includes irrelevant information; thus, negatively influence their trust towards the reviews [52-54]. Former tourists' reviews were found to be more credible than any information provided by tourism marketers [55, 56]. TripAdvisor itself has introduced a system which declares that only credible reviews will be awarded in their profile and can be seen by other users so that it shows that their information is valuable. According to Park et al. [39], tourists who read credible reviews have more confidence and trust to make a booking decision since it can reduce the feelings of uncertainty. Trust and disbelief issues among consumers who read online recommendations have their grounds because of the anonymity provided by social media [18, 54, 57]. From the above arguments, this study proposes the following hypotheses:

H_{1b}: Information credibility affects travellers' behavioural intentions.

H_{2b}: Information credibility affects travellers' trust.

2.4. Information Usefulness

Another e-WOM attribute that affects consumers' purchase intentions is information usefulness [58]. The component of information usefulness was first proposed by Sussman and Siegal [59] in online consumer behavioural studies. Nowadays, most of the review website has provided a peer-reviewing system that allows consumers to upvote a review which is found to be more useful in their purchase decision while to downvote the ones which are not. For example, TripAdvisor allows the consumer to rate the reviews; serves as an indicator for online review usefulness but is also a signalling reminder for consumers to filter numerous reviews efficiently [25, 27]. The tourist believes if the reviews are valuable, it should be a reliable review unless it cannot be useful for them [60, 61]. Thus, Cheung et al. [62], Chiang and Jang [63] and Xia and Bechwati [43] proposed that it is essential to gauge the relationship between information usefulness and purchase intention

Meanwhile, Gupta and Harris [64] found that the information usefulness in the online review can assist consumers in building trust in the sources. The possibility for consumers to commit can be increased when the information is useful, as it will enhance their trust in making the purchase decision. A recent study by Casaló et al. [65] explored on the perceived usefulness on the degree to which tourists believe that information presented in the online review is useful and found to be trustworthy which will consequently help them in making the travel decision [52-54]. This study aims to explore the influence of information usefulness towards travellers' behavioural intention. From the above arguments, this study proposes the following hypotheses:

H_{1c}: Information usefulness affects travellers' behavioural intention

H_{2c}: Information usefulness affects travellers' trust

2.5. Information Adoption

Sussman and Siegal [59] study explored how consumers adopt the information and transcribe it into action behaviour. If a consumer has a deep and cautious consideration of the information, the information influence occurs in the dominant route. Contrarily,

if the consumer has only a little thought on the information, the information influence occurs only in the bordering route. According to Briñol et al. [66], a reliable source will lead consumers to adopt information with unfairness. The perceived usefulness effect on the relationship between argument quality and source credibility had been widely tested, especially in the Information Adoption Model (IAM), Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) and Technology Acceptance Model (TAM).

Moreover, the impact of individuals in receiving and adopting the information and thoughts had been integrated into the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM). According to Cheung et al. [62], information adoption is an essential construct of IAM. Erkan and Evans [1] argued that information adoption would be affected by the attributes of information published in the sites. Thus, the consumers' attitude in the adoption of the information should be put into consideration in consumer behavioural studies.

Next, trust is essential when travellers interact with the online recommendation for the first time, and they have a limited understanding of the available tourism product and services. Tourist perceptions of doubt and risk in using online review are particularly prominent [67, 68], and if they do not have initial trust towards an online recommendation, they will not adopt the information but rather will search for another information sources [69, 70]. Thus, this study aims to examine the influence of information adoption towards purchase intention. From the above arguments, this study proposes the following hypotheses:

H_{1d}: Information adoption affects travellers' behavioural intentions

H_{2d}: Information adoption affects travellers' trust

2.6. Trust

Trust in the context of social networks is another dimension that is worth the consideration in the conceptualisation of consumers' purchase intention to engage in e-WOM. Trust revolves around a framework of the confidence with the belief attitude intention as suggested by Fishbein and Ajzen [71], where the consumers perceive that the e-WOM would benefit them in any way. Casaló et al. [65] found that trust (e.g., honesty and kindness) is an important dimension that generates confidence and would influence purchase behaviour. Trust would also reflect consumers' confidence in a way that the information provided by e-WOM will fulfil their expectation [64].

Numerous studies have suggested trust as serving an important role in exchanging the information with the consumers while evaluating their purchase intentions [18, 54, 69, 72]. The capability of trust has been having been highlighted in various tourism studies. Most of them claimed that trust is essential in tourism products and services as they are intangible and would not be able to be experienced until the products and services have been used or utilised [40, 73]. Notable, Casaló et al. [64] claimed that there is always doubt in the mind of the travellers, which affects the sense of curiosity. Hence, to minimise the risks taken as travellers, most of the travellers will rely on online review information. Yoo and Gretzel [74] have revealed that modern travellers have intensively used the online review to plan their trips, and they trust e-WOM more compared to the conventional destination agents.

Social media has been perceived by consumers as a more reliable source of information to decide their purchase intention. As there is limited study on trust in social media review, the outcome of the research can support these findings by Awad and Ragowsky [75] regarding the trust and self-confidence in social media. Thus, this study proposed that the trust with e-WOM would affect travellers' purchase intention [18, 37, 68, 73]. From the above arguments, this study proposes the following hypotheses

H₃: Trust affects travellers' behavioural intentions

2.7. Mediating effect of Trust

Social media is struggling to maintain a long-term customer relationship due to the increasing number of trust issue. According to Romaniuk and Sharp [76], and Fam et al. [77], they suggested that social media platform would positively affect the consumers' behavioural intention in purchase decision if they trust the platform. It is believed that without trust, the consumer will never have the intention to follow or adapt whatever that is written in the social media platform [54, 72, 75]. A well-establish social media platform can positively affect consumer's trust and behavioural intention, as stated by Fam et al. [76]. Nevertheless, while most of the study has explored trust as the independent variable, a minimal study has been done on trust as which acts as the mediating variable in finding the relationship between e-WOM determinants and consumer' behavioural intention.

Meanwhile, Park et al. [39] and Luo et al. [57] have found in their study that the information quality will affect the consumers' trust on behavioural intention. For example, when the consumer plan to go somewhere and looking for information through the social media platform, they will look at the quality of information shared in the review first before they tend to adopt it. Their study also found numerous characteristics of online information such as information quantity, information credibility and information quality. A study has been conducted on a literature review of e-WOM characteristics to explain the impact of e-WOM on tourists' behaviour [58]. Meanwhile, Cheung et al. [62] explored how information credibility and information quality as the main e-WOM determinants could encourage tourist trust to have the willingness to adopt online review.

According to Cheung et al. [57], information credibility refers to the extent to which the trust that consumers have in reviews they read on the website. The credibility can play an important role in social media platform because reviews on social media are usually anonymous. The anonymity can cause distrust in online recommendation among consumers [47, 48, 57, 73]. Thus, when tourists trust the social media platform, they will be more prone to trust the information sharing and will constantly use the platform to plan for their trip. From the above arguments, this study proposes the following hypotheses;

H_{4a}: Trust mediates the relationship between information quality and travellers' behavioural intentions

H_{4b}: Trust mediates the relationship between information credibility and travellers' behavioural intentions

H_{4c}: Trust mediates the relationship between information usefulness and travellers' behavioural intentions

H_{4d}: Trust mediates the relationship between information adoption and travellers' behavioural intentions

3. Method

3.1. Research Design

This study adopts the cross-sectional concept in which data will be gathered just once over a certain period to answer the research questions [78]. This study was conducted in a non-contrived setting with slight interferences of the researcher. The unit analysis for this study is a tourist who already has undergone the experience of reading TripAdvisor reviews of KLCC before deciding to visit KLCC. The sample size has been determined based on Krejcie and Morgan [79] sample size table. The sample size for this research is 384 travellers. This study opts convenience sampling as the method of sampling design. It refers to the collection of data from subjects who are conveniently available at a selected venue at the time [77].

3.2. Research Instruments

This study has been conducted using questionnaires through a self-administered technique. The survey was divided into four sections. In section A, the respondents need to answer the screening question regarding their experience of using the TripAdvisor. If a respondent answers yes, he or she will be asked to proceed to answer the rest of the questionnaire, but if the respondent answers no, he or she will not be eligible to participate in the survey. The reason for the screening question is to make sure that this study obtains the appropriate respondents to participate in the survey.

Section B consists of the demographic profile (gender, age, frequency of travel, frequency of using TripAdvisor website, frequency of reading the reviews on TripAdvisor and time frame in using the Internet). Meanwhile, in section C, the visitors were asked about their perception towards the e-WOM attributes, specifically their perception towards TripAdvisor information quality, information credibility, information usefulness, information adoption. Next, this study surveyed their trust and their behavioural intentions. The survey instruments were adopted from various tourism researchers [3, 39, 62, 80].

This study employed a 5-point Likert scale. They are indicated to respond to the degree of agreement of each stimulus. In a 5-point Likert scale, every number represent separate agreement, which is 1-Strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Neutral, 4-Agree, 5-Strongly agree.

3.3. Pilot Study

A pilot study was conducted before the final process was done. It is to measure whether the dimensions construct for the survey are acceptable or should be deleted

in terms of appropriately used of each item. The pilot test was conducted during March 2019 until May 2019. The online survey was chosen for easier data recording. The data were coded, and the result was analysed using Cronbach Alpha for instruments reliability test. Based on the result, the Cronbach alpha values for all variables were between 0.740 to 0.924. Since all the variables in this pilot study met the threshold of this analysis (Cronbach Alpha>0.70), it can be concluded that the measurement was reliable [81] and can be utilised for empirical research [82].

3.4. Data Collection

This study adopts a self-administered questionnaire. The data was collected at Kuala Lumpur City Center (KLCC) through the online survey form. Before the respondent answer the survey, they have been briefed about the study in advanced before they were given the time to fill it. The questionnaire was created with Google Forms that allowed the researcher to develop survey-style forms with questions of all different types of data in the answer fields as the survey was conducted using tablet devices instead of the paper-based questionnaire.

By using Google Forms, the researcher had set every item as compulsory. Otherwise, the respondents could not proceed to the next question, and no missing data were found throughout the entire entries. Four hundred twenty-five (425) respondents in total were obtained at the end for the data analysis process. The responses had been fed directly into a spreadsheet for coding purposes. Only 410 of them can be used for the study after data entry and cleaning procedures.

3.5. Data Analysis

This study adopted the Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) to test the study hypotheses via the SmartPLS 3.1 software. PLS-SEM is known as the second-generation technique used in explaining possible relationships between multiple variables [83, 84]. PLS-SEM simultaneously assess the measurement model (the relationships between constructs and measures) and the path model (the relationship between one construct and another) to test theoretical relationships. PLS-SEM is particularly useful for causal-predictive analysis in situations of high complexity and low theoretical information availability [84]. PLS-SEM consists of a two-step approach. The two-step approach involves estimating the measurement model before undertaking an analysis of the structural model. The results of the analyses and findings of this study are discussed in the next section.

4. Findings

4.1. Demographic Profile

The following section presents the respondents demographic profiles. A total number of respondents who participated in this survey is 410 respondents. Table 1 below reports the demographic profile of the 410 respondents.

Demographic factors	Frequencies (f)	Percentage
<i>Frequency of reading TripAdvisor reviews</i>		
Rarely	52	12.7%
Often	108	26.3%
Sometimes	178	43.4%
Every time I plan a trip	72	17.6%
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	230	56.1%
Female	180	43.9%
<i>Age</i>		
Below 20 years old	14	3.4%
21 to 30 years old	173	42.2%
31 to 40 years old	114	27.8%
41 to 50 years old	79	19.3%
51 years old and above	30	7.3%
<i>Frequency of travel for leisure</i>		
Several times a month	104	25.1%
Once a month	243	59.3%
Several times a year	59	14.4%
Once a year	5	1.2%
<i>Timeframe of using Social Media</i>		
Less than one year	10	2.4%
One to three years	60	14.6%
Four to six years	78	19.0%
More than six years	262	63.9%

Table 1. Demographic profile

Table 1 summarised the demographic profiles of the survey respondents. Based on the table above, the majority of the respondents are well experienced with the TripAdvisor. Majority of them to 43.4% (n=178) read TripAdvisor reviews before travelling. Majority of them were male with 56.1% (n=230) and 43.9% (n=180) were female respondents. Most of the respondents aged between 21-30 years old (42.2%; n=173) followed by respondents aged 31-40 years old (27.8%; n=114). Most of the respondents usually travel for leisure at least once a month (59.3%; n=243) and several times a month (25.1%; n=104). In term of the experience in using social media, more than two-thirds of the respondents are experienced user (63.9%; n=262).

4.2. Measurement model

This study employed the SmartPLS 3.1 software and the first step is to run the measurement model analysis. Measurement model specifies that a latent or unobservable concept causes variation in a set of observable indicators, which can, therefore, be used to gain an indirect measurement of the model. Four parameters were examined: (i) internal consistency reliability, (ii) indicator reliability, (iii) convergent validity and (iv) discriminant validity [85] to examine the reflective measurement

models. To assess the model internal consistency reliability, composite reliability (CR) was adopted. This ensures that measurements are prioritised according to their reliability about making estimations, rather than assuming that all measurements are equally reliable; this, in turn, makes it suitable for PLS-SEM [85]. A threshold value of 0.7 was adopted for the survey instruments factor loadings [86].

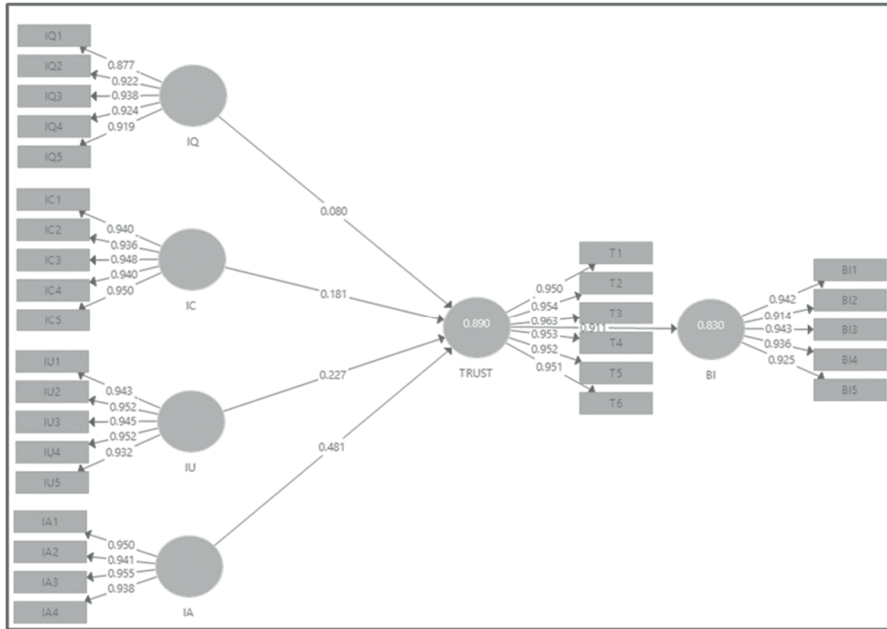


Figure 1. Measurement model

Next, convergent validity test analysed the correlation between the responses obtained through different methods which represent the same construct [87]. The convergent validity was determined using the widely accepted method: the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) [84]. The AVE value should be greater than 0.5, and the value indicates that on average, each construct is capable in explaining more than half of the variance of its measuring items [84]. Next, the discriminant validity at the construct-level was examined using Fornell and Larcker [88] criteria, while discriminant validity at the item level was examined using Chin [87] criteria. Figure 1 displays the measurement model.

Table 2 reported the outer loading, indicator reliability, composite reliability and the AVE scores for the reflective measurement model.

Indicators	Outer Loadings	Indicator Reliability	Composite Reliability	AVE	Cronbach Alpha
BI1	0.942	0.887	0.971***	0.869***	0.962***
BI2	0.914	0.835			

BI3	0.943	0.889			
BI4	0.936	0.876			
BI5	0.925	0.856			
IA1	0.950	0.903	0.971***	0.895***	0.961***
IA2	0.941	0.885			
IA3	0.955	0.912			
IA4	0.938	0.880			
IC1	0.940	0.884	0.969***	0.889***	0.969***
IC2	0.936	0.876			
IC3	0.948	0.899			
IC4	0.940	0.884			
IC5	0.950	0.903			
IQ1	0.877	0.769	0.952***	0.839***	0.952***
IQ2	0.922	0.850			
IQ3	0.938	0.879			
IQ4	0.924	0.854			
IQ5	0.919	0.845			
IU1	0.943	0.889	0.970***	0.893***	0.970***
IU2	0.952	0.906			
IU3	0.945	0.893			
IU4	0.952	0.906			
IU5	0.932	0.869			
T1	0.950	0.903	0.980***	0.910***	0.980***
T2	0.954	0.910			
T3	0.963	0.927			
T4	0.953	0.908			
T5	0.952	0.906			
T6	0.951	0.904			

Table 2. Measurement model result

4.2.1. Indicator reliability

In assessing the reliability of each indicator, the loadings of the measures were analysed with their respective constructs generated (outer loadings). Each loading was reviewed to verify whether the individual items were reliable, and those measurement items with loadings greater than 0.7 were retained. The factor loadings from the measurement model are shown above in Table 2. The cross-loading value indicated that all eight measurement items loaded distinctly onto the specified latent variables

they are intended to measure. Furthermore, based on the above table, all items loaded significantly (loadings ranging from 0.769 to 0.923) onto their respective factors, verifying their indicator reliability [88].

4.2.2. *Convergent validity*

Convergent validity was assessed based on the AVE value. In the context of this research, the AVE values of Information Quality (IQ), Information Credibility (IC), Information Usefulness (IU), Information Adoption (A), Trust and Behavioral Intention (BI) were well above the required minimum level of 0.50. Thus, the measures of the two reflective constructs had high levels of convergent validity and exhibited high reliability. Meanwhile, the reliability of individual indicators was obtained by squaring the loading value. All the indicators for the reflective constructs were well above the minimum acceptable level (.70). In conclusion, the values in this model for factor loading, composite reliability (CR) and AVE analysis exceeded the recommended cut-off parameters. Overall, the results show that the two reflective constructs exhibit reasonable convergent validity of the measurement models proposed in this study.

4.2.3. *Fornell-Larcker criteria*

The Fornell-Larcker criteria [33] assess the discriminant validity of the construct level. It postulates that the correlation of a construct with its indicators (i.e., the square root of AVE) should exceed the correlation between the construct and any other construct's indicators [73]. Table 3 shows the result of the Fornell-Larcker [73] criteria analysis.

	BI	IA	IC	IQ	IU	TRUST
BI	0.932					
IA	0.906	0.946				
IC	0.921	0.926	0.943			
IQ	0.891	0.896	0.924	0.916		
IU	0.913	0.924	0.923	0.901	0.945	
TRUST	0.911	0.930	0.910	0.883	0.911	0.954

Notes: BI = Behavioural Intention, IA = Information Adoption, IC = Information Credibility, IQ = Information Quality, IU = Information Usefulness, and T = Trust

Table 3. Fornell-Larcker criteria

The bolded values in Table 3 represent the square roots of the AVE, while the non-bolded values represent the intercorrelation value between constructs. Based on the above table, the off-diagonal elements are lower than the square roots of AVE (BI = 0.932, IA = 0.946, IC = 0.943, IQ = 0.916, IU = 0.945, and T = 0.954). Hence, the results do meet the criteria stipulated by Fornell and Larker [73]. In all cases, the root AVE values were greater than the corresponding off-diagonal correlations, indicating

adequate discriminant validity [89]. Based on the Fornell-Larcker [73] analysis, the measurement model in this study demonstrated adequate discriminant validity, which means that all the latent variables proposed in the hypothesised model are different from each other.

4.2.4. Cross-loadings

Cross-loadings serve as another check for the discriminant validity of the indicator level [87]. The PLS-SEM algorithm function produces the output of cross-loadings. As per Table 4, the loading of each indicator is greater than all its other cross-loadings [90].

	BI	IA	IC	IQ	IU	TRUST
BI1	0.942	0.856	0.879	0.849	0.878	0.862
BI2	0.914	0.820	0.840	0.803	0.826	0.827
BI3	0.943	0.859	0.863	0.833	0.863	0.845
BI4	0.936	0.850	0.857	0.839	0.852	0.854
BI5	0.925	0.836	0.851	0.830	0.837	0.858
IA1	0.870	0.950	0.883	0.858	0.898	0.890
IA2	0.844	0.941	0.866	0.849	0.882	0.866
IA3	0.860	0.955	0.880	0.842	0.869	0.880
IA4	0.853	0.938	0.874	0.842	0.848	0.885
IC1	0.861	0.854	0.940	0.881	0.844	0.856
IC2	0.857	0.874	0.936	0.882	0.871	0.858
IC3	0.878	0.871	0.948	0.862	0.866	0.847
IC4	0.880	0.888	0.940	0.866	0.889	0.861
IC5	0.865	0.878	0.950	0.863	0.879	0.868
IQ1	0.768	0.765	0.784	0.877	0.788	0.743
IQ2	0.819	0.821	0.852	0.922	0.816	0.816
IQ3	0.829	0.837	0.863	0.938	0.841	0.822
IQ4	0.826	0.833	0.857	0.924	0.831	0.827
IQ5	0.839	0.845	0.871	0.919	0.851	0.833
IU1	0.851	0.858	0.863	0.853	0.943	0.834
IU2	0.869	0.871	0.880	0.854	0.952	0.869
IU3	0.863	0.869	0.861	0.846	0.945	0.861
IU4	0.874	0.889	0.889	0.858	0.952	0.878
IU5	0.858	0.879	0.867	0.849	0.932	0.861
T1	0.876	0.894	0.879	0.835	0.851	0.950
T2	0.860	0.886	0.862	0.844	0.863	0.954
T3	0.880	0.899	0.888	0.859	0.868	0.963
T4	0.855	0.877	0.847	0.830	0.875	0.953
T5	0.864	0.883	0.872	0.853	0.878	0.952

T6	0.880	0.886	0.861	0.834	0.880	0.951
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Note: BI = Behavioural Intention, IA = Information Adoption, IC = Information Credibility, IQ = Information Quality, IU = Information Usefulness, and T = Trust

Table 4. Cross-loadings

Table 4 reports the output of cross-loading between constructs and indicators. The result shows that all measurement items loaded higher concerning their intended latent variable, as compared to other variables. The table above also illustrates that the loading of each block is greater than any other block in the same rows and columns. The loadings separate each latent variable as theorised in the research framework. Thus, the cross-loading output confirms the measurement model discriminant validity, based on the second assessments [87].

4.2.5. *Summary of Measurement Model*

This study concludes that the measurement model is discriminately valid. To conclude on the reflective measurement model assessment, based on the preliminary assessments of reliability, convergent validity, and discriminant validity, the measures showed satisfactory reliability and validity. They were thereby used to estimate parameters in the structural model. Table 5 shows the final results of the measurement model assessment.

Construct	Code	Determinants
Information Quality	IQ1	I believe the TripAdvisor reviews are understandable
	IQ2	I believe the TripAdvisor reviews are reliable
	IQ3	In general, I believe the quality of TripAdvisor reviews is reasonable.
	IQ4	I believe using TripAdvisor reviews will reduce my time searching for information
	IQ5	I believe TripAdvisor reviews enable me to accomplish my travel plan more effectively
Information Credibility	IC1	Based on the comment rating, I believe the TripAdvisor reviews are trustworthy.
	IC2	I believe the information given in the TripAdvisor reviews are dependable.
	IC3	I believe that consumers' recommendations on TripAdvisor are accurate.
	IC4	I believe that consumers' recommendations on TripAdvisor are credible
	IC5	I believe that review information on TripAdvisor is trustworthy
Information Usefulness	IU1	I believe TripAdvisor reviews improve my travel planning process

	IU2	I believe TripAdvisor reviews enhances my effectiveness in searching for travel information.
	IU3	I believe TripAdvisor reviews makes my travel planning easier
	IU4	I believe TripAdvisor reviews are useful for searching for the information that I need before making my reservation/decision
	IU5	Overall, I believe reading TripAdvisor reviews are useful before travelling
Information Adoption	IA1	TripAdvisor reviews make it easier for me to decide to visit a tourist destination.
	IA2	TripAdvisor enhance my effectiveness in deciding to visit a tourist destination.
	IA3	I usually agree with the opinion suggested in the reviews.
	IA4	I followed the suggestions in online reviews.
Trust	T1	I believe that the reviews in TripAdvisor are sincere and honest.
	T2	I believe the TripAdvisor reviews are reliable.
	T3	I believe the reviews by the former consumer in TripAdvisor is truthful.
	T4	I believe the length of content in a review demonstrates the degree of the reviewers' effort.
	T5	I believe similar content by different reviewers verifies the TripAdvisor reviews authenticity.
	T6	I trust the TripAdvisor reviews.
Behavioural Intention	BI1	Before travelling, I feel secure in accepting the suggestions made by the travellers in TripAdvisor
	BI2	Before travelling, I rely on the recommendations made by other travellers on TripAdvisor
	BI3	Before travelling, I closely follow the suggestions of the positive comments made by the travellers in TripAdvisor
	BI4	Before travelling, I feel comfortable acting according to the advice/information I obtain in TripAdvisor
	BI5	Before travelling, I did not hesitate to consider the comments and suggestions made by other travellers on TripAdvisor

Table 5. Summary of Measurement Model Assessment

With satisfactory results for reliability and validity, the next stage is to perform the analysis of the structural model, to determine the explanatory power of the proposed model and to test the research hypotheses in this thesis.

4.3. Structural model

Having established a reliable and valid measurement model, the next step of the analysis involved estimating the causal and covariance linear relationships among the exogenous (independent) and endogenous (dependent) latent variables. This stage aims to test all the proposed hypotheses in this study. The criteria used in assessing the PLS-SEM involved the estimation of path coefficient (β), coefficient of determination (R^2), effect size (f^2) and prediction relevance (Q^2) [90].

4.3.1. Path coefficient

The path estimation, also known as nomological validity (i.e. hypothetical relations), was performed to examine the significance of the path relations in the inner model [87].

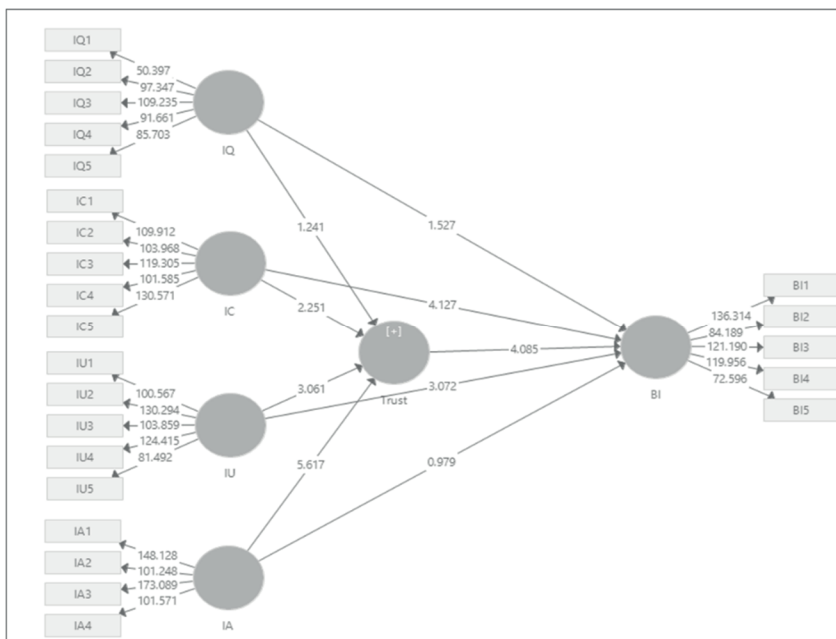


Figure 2. Structural Model

Based on the analysis conducted on the structural model, the researcher was able to confirm or disconfirm each hypothesis; it also shed insight into the strength of the relationship between dependent and independent variables. Using the SmartPLS 3.1 algorithm output, the relationships between independent and dependent variables were examined. The path relationship presented in the framework was examined through the regression beta coefficient (β) value. The significance of the regression beta coefficient (β) was based on the t-values, which was obtained using the SmartPLS bootstrapping process. Based on the t-statistics output, the significance of each relationship was determined. Figure 2 below shows the structural model with the

result of path coefficients and significance levels. Table 6 reports the path coefficients, observed t-statistics and significance levels for all hypothesised path.

	Path coefficient (β)	T-Statistics	P-Values	Results
IA -> TRUST	0.476***	6.163	0.000	Accepted
IC -> TRUST	0.185**	2.238	0.026	Accepted
IQ -> TRUST	0.079	1.284	0.200	<i>Rejected</i>
IU -> TRUST	0.230***	2.998	0.003	Accepted
TRUST -> BI	0.912***	70.212	0.000	Accepted
IA -> BI	0.064	0.979	0.328	<i>Rejected</i>
IC -> BI	0.299***	4.127	0.000	Accepted
IQ -> BI	0.102	1.527	0.127	<i>Rejected</i>
IU -> BI	0.240***	3.072	0.000	Accepted

Notes: * $p < .10$, ** $p < .05$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table 6. Path Coefficients, T-statistics and Significance Levels

Table 6 reports the path analysis. First, by treating trust as the dependent variable, the results of the path coefficients revealed that information credibility ($\beta=0.185^{**}$; $t=2.238$), information usefulness ($\beta=0.230^{***}$; $t=2.998$) and information adoption ($\beta=0.476^{***}$; $t=6.163$) were significant, while the information quality ($\beta=0.079$; $t=1.284$) were found to be insignificant. The positive beta would imply that the significant independent variables (information credibility, information usefulness and information adoption) are positively influencing trust.

Meanwhile, focusing on the predictors of behavioural intention, results of the path coefficients revealed that information usefulness ($\beta=0.240^{***}$; $t=3.072$) and information credibility ($\beta=0.299^{**}$; $t=4.127$) were significant, while the information quality ($\beta=0.102$; $t=0.127$) and information adoption ($\beta=0.064$ $t=0.328$) were found to be insignificant. A positive beta would imply that the significant independent variables (information credibility and information usefulness) are positively influencing behavioural intention.

4.3.2. Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) is a representation of the extent of the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. R^2 indicates the variances of the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variable(s). The R^2 value indicates the amount of variance in the dependent variable that is explainable by the independent variables. Hair et al. [84] argued that R^2 values of 0.25, 0.50 and 0.75 in the structural model of PLS-SEM analysis could be interpreted as weak, moderate and substantial, respectively. In this study, the SmartPLS algorithm function was used to obtain R^2 values, while the SmartPLS bootstrapping function was used to generate t-statistic values. Table 7 reports the coefficient of determination (R^2) and predictive relevance (Q^2) values.

Variables	R Square	R Square Adjusted	Q ²
BI	0.830	0.830	0.427
Trust	0.890	0.890	0.227

Table 7. Coefficient of determination (R²) and Predictive Relevance (Q²)

The results showed a substantial amount of variance (R² values ranged from 0.830 to 0.890) in the behavioural intention and trust construct that can be explained by the proposed predictors. The information quality, information credibility, information usefulness and information adoption constructs were able to explain 83% (R² =0.830) of the variance in the behavioural intention. Additionally, the information quality, information credibility, information usefulness and information adoption constructs were able to explain 89 % (R² =0.890) of the variance in trust. Based on the criteria put forth by Chin [87], this model was considered to be substantially fit.

4.3.3. Predictive Relevance (Q²)

In addition to the size of R², the predictive sample reuse technique (Q²) can be effectively employed in order to assess the structural model predictive relevance [84]. Specifically, Geisser's test of predictive relevance (Q²) was applied to determine the predictive relevance of the independent variables in the model [91]. The Q² value should be greater than zero to conclude that the model has predictive validity. The indices for Q² are explained in Table 7. Using an omission distance of 0.7, the study obtains a Q² value of 0.227 for trust and 0.427 for behavioural intention, which is both indicative of a highly predictive model. The higher the value of Q², the greater is the predictive relevance of the structural model.

4.3.4. Effect Sze (f²)

The inner model change in the relations on the effect size is calculated by employing Chin [87] effect size function of f². The effect size function (f²), which is similar to traditional partial F-test [90], explains the increases in R² relative to the proportion of variance of the dependent variable that remains unexplained. According to Chin [87], f² values of 0.02, 0.15, and 0.35 for the significant independent variables represent weak, moderate and substantial effects, respectively. In Table 8, the f² column revealed that most of the relations presented a weak effect sizes (i.e. f² >0.02).

Variables	f ² Trust	Effect size	IV	f ² BI	Effect size
IA	0.226	moderate	Trust	4.891	substantial
IC	0.027	weak			
IQ	0.007	-			
IU	0.051	weak			

Table 8. Effect size

The result from Table 8 above suggests that the inclusion of an additional path(s) or independent variable(s) has no observable effect on a dependent variable variances. Specifically, in terms of the substantive effects for the behavioural intention towards e-WOM determinants (information adoption, information credibility and information usefulness), the f^2 is more than 0.02. Whereas, information quality has f^2 values below 0.02. This result suggested that the path coefficient (β) of information adoption moderated effects on behavioural intention. Reasonably, the weak effect of these paths was made based on their lack of significant impact on the dependent variable (behavioural intention).

4.4. Mediating Analysis

The Sobel test [92] was utilised to determine the significance of the mediating effect. It is most widely adopted by researchers employing the PLS-SEM analysis [93]. In this sense, the 1,000 bootstrap estimates of the indirect effects were calculated. If the z-value exceeds 1.96 (at $p < 0.05$), the null hypothesis of the strength of the indirect effect of X on Y equal to zero, i.e., there is no indirect effect can be rejected [94]. The mediating variable (trust) is introduced into the relationship between information quality, information credibility, information usefulness, information adoption and behavioural intention.

Four hypotheses focused on the mediating effect of trust towards the relationship between information quality (H_{4a}), information credibility (H_{4c}), information usefulness (H_{4c}), information adoption (H_{4c}) and behavioural intention to use the information for their trip planning. Table 9 reports the summary of the analysis.

	IQ	IC	IU	IA
IV > Med Beta	0.079	0.185***	0.230***	0.476***
Med > DV Beta	0.912***	0.912***	0.912***	0.912***
IV > Med SE	0.062	0.081	0.076	0.078
Med > DV SE	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
Sobel test statistic	1.273	2.282***	3.023***	6.079***
One-tailed probability	0.101	0.011	0.001	0.000
Two-tailed probability	0.202	0.022	0.002	0.000
Result	No Mediation	Partial Mediation	Partial Mediation	Partial Mediation

Notes: * $p < .10$, ** $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$

Table 9. Mediating effect analysis via Sobel test

Based on the Sobel test, this study confirms that trust did not mediate the relationship between information credibility and behavioural intention (Sobel test: 1.273). Next, it was found that trust significantly mediated the relationship between information usefulness and behavioural intention (Sobel test: 2.282***), and

information adoption (Sobel test: 6.079***). The introduction of the mediating variable reduces the direct effect between information credibility, information usefulness and information adoption with trust, which leads towards partial mediation effect. Meanwhile, information quality has no mediating effect on trust (Sobel test: 1.273). From the results of the direct effect model, it shows that the mediating effect of trust exists partially between the relationship of information credibility, information usefulness and information adoption and behavioural intention.

5. Discussion

The purpose of this study is to identify which e-WOM attributes affect travellers' trust and behavioural intention. The outcome of this study underlined the significant influence of e-WOM on consumer behaviour. There are four determinants of e-WOM that can substantially influence consumer's behavioural intention, which are information quality, information credibility, information usefulness and information adoption. Notably, various researchers confirmed that information quality is a predictor of consumers' behavioural intention [11, 19, 57, 64]. However, this study also found the information quality failure to discern the travellers behavioural intention. Conspicuously, Park et al. [39] stated that information quality is the least important of e-WOM determinants. In the meantime, among all four dimensions, information credibility was determined as the strongest contribution in affecting the travellers behavioural intention. Awad and Ragowsky [75] suggested that credibility is the major determinant in the consumer's decision process and can reduce their uncertainty. Meanwhile, other researchers also assert that information credibility has been critically important because travellers seek information that can satisfy them [8, 40, 57].

This study also confirms that information credibility, information usefulness and information adoption have the strongest effects on travellers trust. The higher the quality of the information provided, the more likely the consumer will trust in the information [18, 72, 75]. Also, Gupta and Harris [64] found that the information usefulness in the online review can assist consumers in building trust in the sources. The possibility for consumers to make a behavioural intention can be increased when the information is useful, and it will enhance their trust in making the decision [18, 35, 70]. A recent study by Casaló et al. [65] and Briñol et al. [66] found that a trustful source will lead online consumers to adopt information with a positive bias. Thus, these findings are consistent with the previous literature stating that e-WOM determinants have a significant relationship with travellers trust [65-66, 72].

Moreover, this study found that trust has a significant relationship with a travellers behavioural intention. According to Casaló et al. [65], there is a doubt in the mind of the consumers, which affects the sense of curiosity. Hence, to minimise the risks taken as travellers, Yoo et al. [95] revealed that travellers have intensively used the online review to plan their trips, and they trust e-WOM more compared to the marketers. Meanwhile, this study found that the influence of e-WOM determinants on consumers' behavioural intention will not be effective if the consumer does not trust e-WOM sharing [7, 18, 37, 70]. Chu and Kim [41] proposed trust to be considered as

an important element to influence the e-WOM and consumer's behavioural intention. This can be supported by the research done by Gefen et al. [68] where travellers will demonstrate their behavioural intention towards if they trust the e-WOM platform and the available information. These findings are consistent with the previous literature on online purchasing behaviour; in which customers' purchase intention was mediated through perceived trust as a necessary mediator [18, 51].

6. Conclusion

This study developed a comprehensive theoretical model examining the determinants of e-WOM information on TripAdvisor, which influences the tourists' trust and behavioural intention. This study has also highlighted the determinants of e-WOM information that can influence tourist's trust and their behavioural intention in planning their trip. Most importantly, this study has contributed to a major understanding in terms of the impact of e-WOM on social media since there are minimal studies focusing on this area, especially in tourism area.

From a practical perspective's insight, this study has helped marketers by enlightening their understanding of the influence of e-WOM (TripAdvisor's review) on consumer's behavioural intention to plan for the trip. This study offers valuable insights into the contextual form and comparative studies for marketers. This study also helps marketers to understand the most significant determinants that can influence consumer's behaviour in planning their trip. Moreover, false or fake reviews should be avoided on any websites because they could affect the perception and consumer's behavioural intention. Lastly, based on this study's outcome, marketers who matter consumer's first expectation about their service and product should start developing decent e-WOM marketing strategies.

It is indisputable that this study has limitations. As can be seen, this research area is highly potential because the number of travellers who used the reviews in the TripAdvisor has been increasing year by year. This research only focused on TripAdvisor. Future research should include other social media together, instead of only focusing on TripAdvisor. The results may be varying according to different types of social media's review used for travel planning. By making a comparison of different social media websites in the context of e-WOM, it can bring new insights both practically and theoretically. It would be useful if there other explore similar research framework in a much comprehensive study and niche research setting. It is also suggested for the future researchers to determine the external aspects such as conduction interview with tourists in understanding the impact of e-WOM in organising and planning a trip.

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