

# The effect of food-related personality traits on travel results

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**Abstrac:** Previous studies on food consumption in tourists show that eating-related personality traits, such as neophic and neoprene tendencies, encourage tourists to taste new food in a tourist destination or hinder such a function. Of course, travel motivation studies show that tourists are looking for new experiences, including tasting new foods in a tourist destination. The research method is applied and descriptive-correlational. The statistical community of the survey is domestic tourists. The sample size is calculated on the basis of the Cochran formula for unlimited societies and the sampling method is also available non-randomly. Data collection was done through a questionnaire. In order to measure the validity of the questionnaire, we used diagnostic validity (divergence of hidden variables or factor load) and to determine the reliability of the data collection assertion, Cronbach's alpha method was used through SPSS24. Data analysis was performed using SmartPlans 3 software. In this research, the effect of personality characteristics related to food on the outcome of the trip is to be examined. However, it is not known how the personality traits associated with the search for new foods affect the consumption of food in tourists and, ultimately, their satisfaction with travel and travel results. The findings of the study showed that the personality traits related to food affect the results of the trip. **Keywords:** Food-related personality behaviors, novelty, neopoietic, neo-phobic, satisfaction

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