**Needs for Support as a Motivational Factor for Travelers with Spinal Cord Injury**

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**BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE**

Travel activities have been widely regarded as a well-being and health pursuit for PwCSCI, through associated support networks and personal development (Owen & Morris, 2012), an essential activity for preservation and in order to maintain the index of substantial rehabilitation (Cain et al., 2022). Travel activity is therefore a means of boosting the pressure of anxiety, depression, and loneliness, enhancing life satisfaction, and providing a sense of identity (Degen et al., 2012). Despite all the benefit, many PwCSCI face travel opportunities due to travel barriers, such as financial, physical, psychological, and attitudinal factors (Cain, 2015). In addition, travel motivation is a complex phenomenon which may be affected by both personal and situational factors (Fritzsche & Swain, 2013).

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

Travel Motivations of People with Spinal Cord Injury

Travel motivations are studied through various research studies. However, it appears that specific research on the topic of disability is still implied and lacks further development. Travel motivations (i.e., a task of self-enhancement abilities) where their psychological inhibitors (i.e., hesitation or fear of failure) are reduced (Chen & Gu, 2021). In other words, further added that sometimes, PwCSCI may perceive travel motives as inevitable, which leads to the absence of motivation to engage in future travel activities. In such cases, the travel motives are more likely to be associated with the PwCSCI’s travel patterns and preferences (Krisiunas et al., 2012). The travel motives are also influenced by the PwCSCI’s travel patterns and preferences (Krisiunas et al., 2012). The travel motives are also more likely to be associated with the travel patterns and preferences (Krisiunas et al., 2012).

Support Needs of People with Spinal Cord Injury

Support needs of PwCSCI in travel pursuit are often expressed when talking about self-identified personal travel motives. How satisfied the PwCSCI are with the support received is presented in the perception of competence, and instead? And what is the influence of perceived competence? When operationalizing the competency construct, the need for support is usually measured by a subjective question asking about the perception of their ability to perform the task. In order to get the support needs are significantly related to perceived competence. For PwCSCI, the support needs are significantly related to perceived autonomy.

**HYPOTHESES**

H1: Perceived competence is significantly related to travel motivation of PwCSCI. 
H2: Perceived relatedness is significantly related to travel motivation of PwCSCI.
H3: Perceived autonomy is significantly related to travel motivation of PwCSCI.
H4: For PwCSCI, the support needs are significantly related to perceived competence.
H5: For PwCSCI, the support needs are significantly related to perceived autonomy.

**METHODOLOGY**

**SCALE DEVELOPMENT**

1. **SCALES DEVELOPMENT**: The scale development process follows the rigorous process suggested by (Dowbious & Thamm, 2015). The scale was developed based on the content emerged from 32 interviews with 32 participants who completed the survey. The scale is composed of 25 items, which were developed to assess the perceived competence, perceived relatedness, and perceived autonomy.

2. **RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY TEST**: CFA results show that the measurement model has adequate reliability and convergent validity. Table 1 demonstrates mean, SD, and Cronbach’s alpha for each scale. Table 1 also contains suicidal ideation, depression, and anxiety (Sundvall et al., 2019).

3. **Quesionnaires & SEM Analysis**: The research core structural equation modeling (SEM) using AMOS 6.0 to examine the research hypotheses.

**QUALITATIVE DATA COLLECTION**: Under the topic of travel participation of PwCSCI, interviews were conducted between May and August 2013. Travel participation of PwCSCI is the travel pursuit of PwCSCI. The interviewees were selected based on the diverse range of travel participation of PwCSCI, which further improved the perception of competence.

**HYPOTHESES TESTING**: The support needs are significantly related to perceived competence. For PwCSCI, the support needs are significantly related to perceived autonomy.

**CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION**

Firstly, for travelers with SCI, perceived support is significantly associated with travel participation. Secondly, the support needs are significantly related to travel motivation of PwCSCI. Thirdly, the support needs are significantly related to travel motivation of PwCSCI. Last but not least, the support needs are significantly related to travel motivation of PwCSCI.

**IMPLICATIONS**

The findings can help with the development of structural and attitudinal barriers and provide some insights for improving the priority of accessible service provision. Further consideration of the travel participation of PwCSCI is expected due to the extent of the study on the impact of travel participation of PwCSCI and industry/academic perspective of PwCSCI is expected.