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The paper titled "**The effect of mental health risk perception on revisit willing- 2 ness of rural homestay tourists — A muti-group comparative 3 analysis**" is skillfully written and provides a clear overview of the literature related to the research. While it examines a phenomenon that has methodologically evolved through various phases in the development of tourism and the evaluation of its economic impacts, the paper significantly enriches the literature review. The data used in the analysis were collected from relevant organizations. The paper offers valuable insights and has the potential to make a significant contribution to this field. I recommend it be accepted with minor revisions as noted in the comments to the authors.

ABSTRACT

The abstract states that the structural equation model (SEM) and AMOS software were used, but it lacks important details regarding data collection, sample size, and the criteria for including or excluding tourists from the study, which are essential for assessing the validity of the obtained results. Additionally, the term "public crises" is too general, and it should specify which type of crisis is being referred to, for example, the COVID-19 pandemic, to provide a clearer understanding of the context in which tourist perceptions were examined. Furthermore, although differences between groups of tourists based on infection times are mentioned, the abstract does not explain how this aspect was analyzed or what exactly those differences imply, leaving room for ambiguity regarding the significance of these differences and their implications.

Write cute words in small letters.

INTRODUCTION

Is a public crisis the same as Covid 19? If in the first paragraph, it is emphasized that the public crisis is actually COVID 19, then in the following text the term COVID 19 is emphasized, in order to ensure the consistency of terms in the work. On the lines 32, 35, 38 are talking about COVID 19, and already on line 58, the term public crisis is highlighted. Maybe put a public crisis (hereinafter referred to as COVID 19) or something similar. And so the entire introduction is terminologically uniform.

Why is Nanjing taken as a research area? Is this area specific for already developed rural tourism?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical framework of the CAC model: In the section describing the "Cognition-Affect-Conation" (CAC) model, it is necessary to further clarify how this model specifically operates within the context of tourism. Although it is explained that emotions mediate between cognition and behavioral intention, it would be useful to provide examples of how tourists process cognitive information (e.g., information about health risks) and how this information is translated into emotions, which then influence their intention to revisit a destination. Concrete examples would make the theory clearer and better connect it with the empirical part of the research.

Specificity regarding mental health risk perception: The paper mentions that perceived risk to mental health is an important factor, but lacks details on what exactly this risk represents within the context of tourism. It is necessary to clearly define what is meant by "mental health" in this context (e.g., anxiety, travel-related stress) and how it differs from physical health, which is also highlighted. Additionally, it would be helpful to provide more empirical data or examples of studies that have addressed this aspect, especially in the tourism sector.

Hypotheses and predictions: While the hypotheses are clearly stated, it should be explained how each will be empirically tested. Information about the methodology to be used for testing these hypotheses is missing, as well as details about the measurement instruments, particularly concerning the measurement of emotional solidarity and mental health risk perception. A clearer definition of measures and analytical techniques would enhance the understanding of the methodological approach.

Emotional solidarity: The description of emotional solidarity is quite theoretical and relies heavily on sociological concepts, while a deeper discussion on how this concept specifically manifests in the relationships between tourists and operators in rural areas is missing. An issue that should be analyzed in more detail is how emotional solidarity between tourists and operators is measured and operationalized. Adding practical examples or previous studies would help readers understand the concept in this specific context.

Group differences in risk perception: In the section concerning group differences related to infection times, a more detailed explanation is needed on how respondents will be grouped based on different infection periods. Will this be based on epidemiological data or self-assessment by respondents?

All in all, the literature review is over-explained and does not actually provide sufficient explanations about the connection between rural tourism and mental health, risks, and emotional solidarity. it is better to shorten the theoretical explanations and more to connect these factors of influence with tourism according to other and similar studies.

RESEARCH METHODS

Although nanjing is highlighted as a research area, it would be good to highlight the research area as a separate subheading in this section. Geographical location and the like in a couple of sentences with a cartographic representation. This would make it easier for readers to create a picture of what the area is actually about.

What measures have been taken to ensure the reliability and validity of the results? Provide more information on the data collection methods. For example, how were the survey participants selected, and was any specific sampling filtering used? Were there criteria for including or excluding participants?

Under each table, write the source by which method the results were obtained.

DISCUSSION

There are 720 tourists standing on line 236, but are there really 666 valid surveys?

Provide a more detailed explanation of how emotional solidarity impacts the intention to revisit and why this finding is important. It may be useful to compare this with previous research and highlight how your study contributes to the existing body of knowledge.

Provide concrete and practical recommendations for operators in rural households, such as specific measures they can take to improve the perception of health of tourists and their emotional solidarity.

Provide concrete guidelines for improving the planning of rural tourist destinations. This may include recommendations for improving infrastructure, health facilities and communication with tourists during the crisis.