# **Environmental Behaviors of Tourists in the Desert Destinations**

Case Study: Rural Areas of Khourand Biabanak Township

## Naser Aligholizadeh Firoozjaei\*

Assistant Prof., Dep. of Geography and Urban Planning, University of Mazandaran Mehdi Ramezanzadeh Lasboyee

Assistant Prof., Faculty of Tourism Management, University of Mazandaran

Majid Esmaeeli

M.A. Student in Tourism Planning, Ecotourism, University of Mazandaran

Received: 20/1/2015 Accepted: 22/4/2015

### **Extended Abstract**

#### Introduction

Ecotourism is a kind of tourism and a way of achieving sustainable development in rural areas with high tourism capacities. The distinction between ecotourism and tourism is in the characteristics of ecotourism, that is to say, the positive characteristics of an ecotourism are nature and culture of traveling activities, enhancement of public awareness about the environment, protection of the local environmental sources, minimum impact of tourism, empowerment of local people and maximizing the financial benefits for local communities. Responsible environmental behavior is a prerequisite necessity and an important achievement for tourism sustainable development in rural areas. Environmental tourism destinations are affected directly and indirectly by tourists' behaviors and activities. The researchers are eager to study the tourist behaviors due to their severe impact on the environmental destinations. Study about the tourist behavior at various destinations is priority of researchers and practitioners as main concern. To this end, they adopted different terms such as responsible environmental behavior to describe the behaviors that reduce the negative environmental impacts and protect various environmental tourism destinations. Responsible environmental behavior indicates that the tourists should follow the norms of responsible traveling in various tourism destinations. Based on tourist responsible environmental behavior assessment in tourism destinations, this research aims at measurement of the tourist environmental behavior and the factors that influence these behaviors in the desert ecotourism destinations.

<sup>\*</sup> Responsible Author: n.firouzjaie@umz.ac.ir

— Vol. 6, No. 2, Summer 2015

## Methodology

Method of this study was based on a questionnaire survey research. The behavior was a dependent variable and factors such as perceived value, destination image, loyalty, satisfaction and awareness were considered as independent variables. The population of this study was the tourists who traveled to this city and its rural areas in spring. The collected data were analyzed by SPSS software and the tests used in this study were based on the nature of the collected data and the objective as descriptive and analytical data (only the participant personal information was measured in descriptive data). In the analytical results, at first the items of each macro variable affecting the behavior were combined with others and analyzed by one-sample t-test. Then, path analysis was used to understand the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable (behavior).

#### **Results and discussion**

Based on the responsible environmental behaviors and individual characteristics relationship, the results revealed that there is a significant relationship between age and degree of responsible environmental behavior, so that r=0.363 and significant level is  $\alpha$ =0.036. Whereas the calculated error of measurement is less than 0.050, it can be claimed that two variables have relationship at level of 0.050 and there was a relationship between nominal variables of education level, job and degree of responsible environmental behavior. However, gender had no relationship with responsible environmental behavior. The findings indicated that tourists followed the environmental behavior in rural areas of this region. Factors such as degree of awareness, perceived value, and mental image of destination, loyalty and satisfaction of travelling affected the environmental behaviors in rural areas of Khour and Biyabank. Based on the path analysis results, interest in place (loyalty to the destination) had the maximum effect and tourist mental image of destination had the minimum effect on the dependent variable of the study. According to the relationship of responsible environmental behaviors and individual characteristics, the results showed that there was a significant relationship between age, education and degree of responsible environmental behavior. However, there was not any relationship between gender and behavior.

## Conclusion

In general, responsible environmental behavior was considered as a prerequisite necessity and an important achievement for rural areas tourism sustainable development. Promotion of responsible environmental behavior can conserve biodiversity and environmental attractiveness of tourism destinations and aid in the growth and prosperity of these destinations. Therefore, responsible environmental behavior should be considered as an important factor in the various tourism destinations and should be adopted in sustainable way. According to the theoretical basis, variables such as tourist awareness, tourist perceived value, total satisfaction, tourist mental image of destination and loyalty to the destination were considered as

the factors that influenced the responsible environmental behavior of tourists. Therefore, the results showed that the tourists followed the responsible environmental behaviors in rural areas of this region. Other findings of this study indicated that among the variables that affected the tourist environmental behavior, only the image of destination had an unpleasant situation. Therefore, the most important concern of tourists about the image of destination was related to electronic reservation of products, low levels of education and local staffs unfriendly behaviors to the customers in rural areas of this region. We used path analysis to understand the contribution of each independent variable on the dependent variable (behavior). The results of path analysis also revealed that loyalty to destination was the most effective factor in tourist's responsible environmental behavior. This means that if the tourists had more loyalty to the destination, they had showed higher responsible behaviors in that destination. After the degree of awareness, the perceived value, image of destination and loyalty to the destination can affect the environmental behavior of tourists directly and indirectly.

**Keywords:** desert tourism, destinations, environmental behaviors, Khour and Biabanak Township, rural areas, tourists.

#### References

- Axelrod, L.J. & Lehman, D.R., 1993, **Responding to Environmental Concerns: Whatfactors Guide Individual Action?**, Journal of Environmental Psychology, 13(2), PP. 149-159.
- Ballantyne, R. & Packer, J., 2011, Using Tourism Free-choice Learning Experiences to Promote Environmentally Sustainable Behavior: the role of post-visit 'action resources', Environmental Education Research, 17(2), PP. 201-215.
- Bolton, R. N. & Drew, J.H., 1991, A Multistage Model of Customers' Assessment of Service Quality and Value, Journal of Consumer Research, 17, PP. 375–384.
- Chen, C.L., 2011, From Catching to Watching: Moving towards Quality Assurance of Whale/dolphin Watching Tourism in Taiwan, Marine Policy, 35, PP. 10-17.
- Cheng, T.M., Wu, H.C. & Huang, M.L., 2012, **The Influence of Place Attachment** on the **Relationship between Destination Attractiveness and Environmentally Responsible Behavior for Island Tourism in Penghu, Taiwan**, Journal of Sustainable Tourism, Vol. 21, No. 8, PP. 1166–1187.
- Chiu, T.H.Y., Wan, I.L. & Chen, H.T., 2014, Environmentally Responsible Behavior in Ecotourism: Antecedents and implications, Tourism Management, 40, PP. 321-329.

- Chiu, T.H.Y., Wan, I.L. & Chen, H.T., 2014, Environmentally Responsible Behavior in Ecotourism: Exploring the Role of Destination Image and Value Perception, Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research, Vol. 19, No. 8, PP. 876–889.
- Chung, M.T., Wu, C.H. & Huang, M.M., 2013, The Influence of Place Attachment on the Relationship between Destination Attractiveness and Environmentally Responsible Behavior for Island Tourism in Penghu, Taiwan, Journal of Sustainable Tourism, Vol. 21, No. 8, PP. 1166–1187.
- Crompton, J.L., 1979, An Assessment of the Image of Mexico as a Vacation Destination and the Influence of Geographical Location upon that Image, Journal of Travel Research, 17(4), PP. 18–23.
- Cuba, L. & Hummon, D.M., 1993, A Place to Call Home: Identification with dwelling, community, and region, Sociological Quarterly, 34, PP. 111–131.
- Echnter, C.M. & Ritchie, J.R.B., 1993, **The Measurement of Destination Image: An empirical assessment**, Journal of Travel Research, 31(4), PP. 3–13.
- Eftekhari, A.R. & Mahdavi, D., 2006, Rural Tourism Development Strategies Using SWOT Model; Case study: Small Lavasan district, Madras Journal of the Humanities, Vol. 10, No. 2, PP. 10-30.
- Fullilove, M.T., 1996, Psychiatric Implications of Displacement: Contributions from the psychology of place, American Journal of Psychiatry, 153, PP. 1516–1523.
- Giuliani, M.V., 2003, **Theory of Attachment and Place Attachment,** In M. Bonnes, T. Lee & M. Bonaiuto (Eds.), Psychological theories for environmental issues, PP. 137–170, Aldershot: Ashgate.
- Hafeznia, M.R., 2014, **An Introduction to the Research Methodology in Humanities**, Pub. SAMT, Tehran.
- Halpenny, E.A., 2010, **Pro-environmental Behaviours and Park Visitors: the effect of place attachment**, Journal of Environmental Psychology, 30, PP. 409-421.
- Han, H. & Kim, W., 2009, **Outcomes of Relational Benefits: Restaurant customer's perspective**, Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing, 26(8), PP. 820–835.
- Han, H., Hsu, L.T.J. & Sheu, C., 2010, Application of the Theory of Planned Behavior to Green Hotel Choice: Testing the effect of environmental friendly activities, Tourism Management, 31, PP. 325-334.
- Harris, B.P., Brown, B.B. & Werner, M.C., 1996, **Privacy Regulation and Place Attachment: Predicting attachments to a student family housing facility**,
  Journal of Environmental Psychology, 16, PP. 287–301.

- Hidalgo, M.C. & Hern'andez, B., 2001, **Place Attachment: Conceptual and Empirical Questions**, Journal of Environmental Psychology, 21(3), PP. 273–281.
- Honey, M., 2008, **Ecotourism and Sustainable Development: Who own paradise?** (2nd). Washington, DC: Island Press.
- Hsu, J.S., 2014, The Effects of an Environmental Education Program on Responsible Environmental Behavior and Associated Environmental Literacy Variables in Taiwanese College Students, The Journal of Environmental Education, 35: 2, PP. 37-48.
- Kim, A.K., Airey, D., & Szivas, E., 2011, The Multiple Assessment of Interpretation Effectiveness: Promoting visitors' environmental attitudes and behavior, Journal of Travel Research, 50(3), PP. 321-334.
- Kim, D. & Perdue, R.R., 2011, **The Influence of Image on Destination Attractiveness**, Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing, 28(3), PP. 225–239.
- Kim, S.H., Holland, S. & Han, H.S., 2013, A Structural Model for Examining How Destination Image, Perceived Value and Service Quality Affect Destination Loyalty: A case study of Orlando, International Journal of Tourism Research, 15(4), PP. 313–328.
- Kollmuss, A. & Agyeman, J., 2002, Mind the Gap: Why do people act environmentally and What are the Barriers to Pro-environmental Behavior, Environmental Education Research, 8(3), PP. 239-260.
- Lee, H.T., Jan, H.F. & Yang, C.C., 2013, Conceptualizing and Measuring Environmentally Responsible Behaviors from the Perspective of Community-based Tourists, Tourism Management, 36, PP. 454-468.
- Lee, S.P. & Lin, Y.J., 2001, **The Relationship between Environmental Attitudes** and Behavior of Ecotourism: a case study of Guandu Natural Park, Journal of Outdoor Recreation Study, 14(3), PP. 15-36, (in Chinese with English summary).
- Lee, T.H., 2007, Ecotourism Behavioural Model of National Forest Recreation Areas in Taiwan, International Forestry Review, 9(3), PP. 771-785.
- Lee, T.H., 2011, **How Recreation Involvement, Place Attachment, and Conservation Commitment Affect Environmentally Responsible Behavior**, Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 19(7), PP. 895-915.
- Lee, W.S., Graefe, A.R. & Hwang, D., 2013, Willingness to Pay for an Ecological Park Experience, Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research, 18(3), PP. 288–302.
- Meijers, M.H.C. & Stapel, D.A., 2011, **Me Tomorrow, the Others Later: How perspective fit increases sustainable behavior**, Journal of Environmental Psychology, PP. 3114-20.

- Mesch, G.S. & Manor, G., 1998, Social Ties, Environmental Perception and Local Attachment, Environment and Behavior, 30, PP. 504–519.
- Miller, G., Rathouse, K., Scarles, C., Holmes, K. & Tribe, J., 2010, Public Understanding of Sustainable Tourism, Annals of Tourism Research, 37(3), PP. 627-645.
- Moore, R.L. & Graefe, A.R., 1994, Attachments to Recreation Settings: The case of rail-trail users, Leisure Sciences, 16, PP. 17–31.
- Murphy, P.E., Pritchard, M.P. & Smith, B., 2000, **The Destination Product and its Impact on Traveler Perceptions**, Tourism Management, 21(1), PP. 43–52.
- Nicolau, J.L., 2011, **Differentiated Price Loss Aversion in Destination Choice: The effect of tourists' cultural interest**, Tourism Management, 32(5), PP. 1186–1195.
- Orams, M.B., 1995, **Towards a more Desirable form of Ecotourism**, Tourism Management, 16(1), PP. 3-8.
- Otto, J.E. & Ritchie, J.R.B., 1996, **The Service Experience in Tourism**, Tourism Management, 17(3), PP. 165-174.
- Page, S.J. & Dowling, R.K., 2002, **Ecotourism (themes in tourism),** New York Prentice Hall.
- Petrick, J.F., 2004, The Role of Quality, Value and Satisfaction in Predicting Cruise Passengers' Behavioral Intentions, Journal of Travel Research, 42(4), PP. 397–407.
- Phillips, W.J., Wolfe, F., Hodur, N. & Leistritz, F.L., 2013, **Tourist Word of Mouth** and **Revisit Intentions to Rural Tourism Destinations: A case of North Dakota, USA**, International Journal of Tourism Research, 15(1), PP. 93–104.
- Powell, R.B. & Ham, S.H., 2008, Can Ecotourism Interpretation Really Lead to Proconservation Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior? Evidence from the Galapagos Islands, Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 16(4), PP. 467-489.
- Rezvani M.R., Bayat N., 2014, **Analyzing of Rural Tourism Policies in Development Plans with Focus on the Five-year Plans of National Development, Iran**, Journal of tourism planning and development, 9, PP. 11-30.
- Riley, R.B., 1992, **Attachment to the Ordinary Landscape,** In I. Altman, & S.M. Low (Eds.), Place attachment (PP. 13–35), New York: Plenum.
- Salehi, S., Ghadami, M. & Hemmati Gouyom Z., 2012, Study of Environmental Behaviors among Coastal Tourists (Case study: coastal tourists in Bushehr city during the New Year holiday), Quarterly Journal of the University of Mazandaran, Vol. 1, No. 1.

- Salmani, M., Badri, S.A., Ghasabi, M.J. & Ashornejad, Gh., 2013, Evaluating the Development of Rating Rural Settlement for Wilderness Tourism Development Using Electre3 Technique: a case study: Khor and Byabanak, Geography and Sustainability of Environment, No. 6.
- Scannell, L. & Gifford, R., 2010, **The Relations between Natural and Civic Place**Attachment and Pro-environmental Behavior, Journal of Environmental Psychology, 30, PP. 289–297.
- Sivek, D.J. & Hungerford, H., 1990, **Predictors of Responsible Behavior in Membersof Three Wisconsin Conservation Organizations**, The Journal of Environmental Education, 21(2), PP. 35-40.
- Statistic Center of Iran, 2011, Country Villages ID of Iran.
- Stern, P.C., 2000, **Toward a Coherent Theory of Environmentally Significant Behavior**, Journal of Social Issues, 56(3), PP. 407-424.
- Taiwan Ecotourism Association, 2011, **Introduction for Taiwan Ecotourism Association**, Retrieved from http://www.ecotour.org.tw/p/blog-page\_04.html.
- Vaske, J.J. & Donnelly, M.P., 1999, A Value-attitude-behavior Model Predicting Wildland Preservation Voting Intentions, Society & Natural Resources, 12(6), PP. 523-537.
- Vaske, J.J. & Kobrin, K.C., 2001, Place Attachment and Environmentally Responsible Behavior, The Journal of Environmental Education, 32(4), PP. 16-21.
- Walker, G.J. & Chapman, R., 2003, **Thinking Like a Park: the effects of sense of place, perspective-taking, and empathy on pro-environmental intentions,** Journal of Park and Recreation Administration, 21(4), PP. 71-86.
- Wallace, G.N. & Pierce, S.M., 1996, An Evaluation of Ecotourism in Amazonas-Brazil, Annals of Tourism Research, 23(4), PP. 843-873.
- Weaver, D.B., 2001, Ecotourism, Milton, Qld: John Wiley & Sons Australia.
- Williams, D.R. & Vaske, J.J., 2003, **The Measurement of Place Attachment:** Validity and generalizability of a psychometric approach, Forest Science, 49(6), PP. 830–840.
- Yuan, J., Morrison, A.M., Cai, L.A. & Linton, S., 2008, A Model of Wine Tourist Behaviour: A festival approach, International Journal of Tourism Research, 10(3), PP. 207–219.
- Zeithaml, V.A., 1988, Consumer Perceptions of Price, Quality and Value: A meansend model and synthesis of evidence, Journal of Marketing, 52, PP. 2–22.