The Pandemic Covid-19 Repercussions on Attitude Towards Abroad Travel and Travel Intention in the Post-Lockdown Period

Case of a Sample of Algerians Accustomed to Traveling

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Abstract:

The research objective was initially to predict travellers' behaviour, in a potential after Corona period, through their risks perception, attitudes and intentions to travel abroad. Secondly was to verify the existence or not of an impact of perceived risk related to COVID-19, on negative attitude towards travel and travel intention, by determining the nature of relationships between these three behavioural variables, and that once travel restrictions measures will be lifted.

The study was conducted by a quantitative approach based on descriptive statistics, and correlations on a sample of 150 individuals, among Algerians accustomed to travel. Results revealed that the health risk perception related to the pandemic was high, and this perceived risk influenced the negative attitude towards travel and travel intention of our sample.

That influence was proved by statistically significant correlations, between the three studied behavioural variables. This study may help in tourism marketing strategies development.

- **Keywords:** Tourism marketing; Traveller behaviour; Perceived risks related to COVID-19; Attitude towards travel; Travel intention.
- **Jel Classification Codes :** M31; Z32; M39

الملخص:

هدف هذا البحث في المقام الأول إلى التنبؤ بسلوك المسافرين في مرحلة محتملة لما بعد كورونا، و هذا من خلال أخطارهم المدركة، مواقفهم و رغباتهم في السفر خارجا. كما هدف في المقام الثاني إلى التحقق من وجود تأثير للخطر المدرك و المتعلق بجائحة كوفيد-19 ، على الموقف السلبي اتجاه السفر و الرغبة في السفر، عن طريق تحديد طبيعة العلاقات بين هذه المتغيرات السلوكية الثلاثة، و هذا بمجرد رفع قيود السفر مستقبلا.

أجريت الدراسة من خلال نهج كمي اعتمد على الإحصاء الوصفي و الارتباطات لعينة من 150 شخصا، من بين الجزائريين المعتادين على السفر . أظهرت النتائج أن إدراك المخاطر الصحية المتعلقة بالوباء كان مرتفعا. كما أثر هذا الخطر المدرك على الموقف السلبي اتجاه السفر و نية السفر للعينة.

و قد ثبت هذا التأثير من خلال ارتباطات ذات دلالة إحصائية بين المتغيرات السلوكية المدروسة الثلاثة. يمكن أن تساعد هذه الدراسة في تطوير استراتيجيات التسويق السياحي.

- **الكلمات المفتاح :** التسويق السياحي ؛ سلوك المسافر ؛ الأخطار المدركة و المتعلقة بكوفيد-19 ؛ الموقف اتجاه السفر؛ الرغبة في السفر .
- **تصنيف JEL :** M31 ؛ Z32؛ M39

"The authors would like to express their condolences to those who are affected by the epidemic caused by the novel coronavirus"

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I- Introduction :

The COVID-19 pandemic crisis and the restrictions and measures that came with it, have negatively impacted the global economy, in particular the tourism industry. According to Gössling, Scott & Hall (2020) 90% of the world's population is in countries with some level of international travel restrictions, and many of these countries also have some degree of restrictions on internal movement, including quarantine orders. These measures have seriously affected all players in tourism and travel industry, namely transport company, airlines, accommodation providers, tour operators, travel agencies, without forgetting the unemployment rates caused by this health crisis.

All these consequences represent the current impact of the pandemic, but how about future repercussions? Once quarantine measures and travel restrictions will be lifted, in what we called the after lockdown period. According to Friedman (2020) "the current generation will come to think of BC and AC as Before Corona and After Corona". This is what brought us to think about how travel will be after Corona, and how will the traveller behave face to his health risk perception? How would be his attitude towards travel in this period? By the same token we're going to be faced with two opposite's scenarios: Either the majority of people will abstain from travel fearing infection, or the opposite, their intentions to travel will increase. In regard to the first scenario the number of travellers and tourists will decrease. Hence tourism players will need to prepare, and try to steer their marketing strategies towards reducing perceived risk. From the perspective of Yüksel and Yüksel (2007) the exact perceived risks of travellers shall be determined then analysed, to efficiently solve marketing management issues in order to develop the marketing strategy. However in case of the second scenario, the number of travellers will increase. That will oblige to take health protection measures, to avoid another possible wave of infection.

Therefore this study was carried out; it aims to predict the behaviour of travellers in the post-lockdown period, and that through the analysis of their risk perception linked to the novel Corona pandemic, their attitudes regard travel, and intentions to travel. On the other hand another objective of this research is to determine the existence or not of a potential health risk impact, and to identify the nature of possible relationships, between the behavioural variables previously cited namely, perceived risks related to COVID-19, negative attitude towards travel and travel intention.

Based on this reflection and on all these variables, we asked the following **research question**: **Is there an impact of perceived risks related to COVID-19 pandemic, on negative attitude towards travel and travel intention, after opening borders, ports and airport?** For this problematic we had several possible responses**,** hypotheses that represent different possible interrelationships, between the three behavioural variables which are:

The possible impact and relation, between perceived risk and attitude towards travel:

H0: The health risk impact exists, and there's a significant **positive** correlation between perceived risks related to COVID-19, and negative attitude towards travel;

H1: The health risk impact exists, and there's a significant **negative** correlation between perceived risks related to COVID-19, and negative attitude towards travel;

H2: The health risk impact doesn't exist, and there's **not significant** correlation between perceived risks related to COVID-19, and negative attitude towards travel.

The possible impact and relation, between perceived risk and travel intention:

H3: The health risk impact exists, and there's a significant **positive** correlation between perceived risks related to COVID-19, and travel intention;

H4: The health risk impact exists, and there's a significant **negative** correlation between perceived risks related to COVID-19, and travel intention;

H5: The health risk impact doesn't exist, and there's **not significant** correlation between perceived risks related to COVID-19, and travel intention.

- **The nature of a possible relation, between attitude towards travel and travel intention:**

H6: There's a significant **positive** correlation, between negative attitude towards travel and travel intention;

H7: There's a significant **negative** correlation, between negative attitude towards travel and travel intention;

H8: There's **not significant** correlation, between negative attitude towards travel and travel intention.

I.1.Related studies:

Due to the recent context of our subject related to the COVID-19 pandemic, and at least during the research, there were no studies that treated our theme from the same view point and that through the behavioural variables, namely perceived health risk related to the outbreak, attitude towards travel and travel intention. However there is a study carried out by Jittrapirom and Tanaksaranond (2020) which treated this subject via the traveller's behaviour in general; this study demonstrated by a quantitative approach, that the perceived risks associated with COVID-19, influence traveller's behaviour by adjusting their trips. This perception of risk could even support social distancing measures against the virus spread.

In regard to previous epidemic crises, and their effect on travel intention precisely the 2009 H1N1 outbreak , a study by Lee, Song, Bendle, Kim and Han (2012) revealed that desire, perceived behavioural control, frequency of past behaviour, and non-pharmaceutical interventions predicted tourists' intention, but risk perceptions of 2009 H1N1 had nil effect on desire and intention, these findings have been concluded by using an extended model of goal-directed behaviour (MGB) by incorporating non-pharmaceutical interventions, and 2009 H1N1 risk perception as variables.

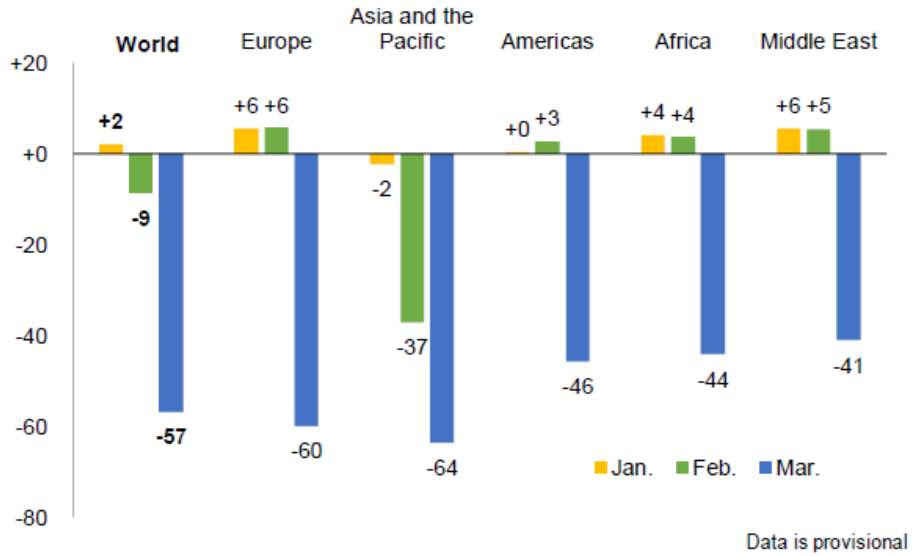
On the other hand several studies had treated the impact of different types of perceived risks on travel intention. Lepp and Gibson (2003) have carried out a behavioural study based on ANOVA software, comparing tourists seeking familiarity and those seeking novelty, research findings revealed that women perceived a greater degree of risk regarding health and food. While more experienced tourists downplayed the threat of terrorism. However, tourist role was the most significant variable, with familiarity seekers in travel being the most risk adverse. Reisinger and Mavondo (2005) showed via a path analysis, that the travel risk perception was a function of cultural orientation, and psychographic factors, and anxiety was a

function of type of perceived risk. However the terrorism and sociocultural risk, emerged as the most significant predictors of travel anxiety. Qi, Gibson, and Zhang (2009) were able to demonstrate through a quantitative study, that violence risk and socio-psychological risk had significantly negative impacts on travel intention. By the same token Kim, Choi, and Leopkey (2019) found through a structural equation modelling technique, that perceived terrorism risk significantly influenced the tourists' travel intentions, while political instability was not significantly related to travel intentions. Finally Lim, Ting, Alananzeh, and Hua (2019) have approved via quantitative approach, that physical risk, financial risk and psychological risk had significantly negative impacts on intention to travel.

I. 2. Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on tourism industry:

COVID-19 or SARS-COV-2 is a severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus that infects respiratory system, such as other coronaviruses (Harapan et al., 2020). However COVID-19 is transmitted more rapidly (Harapan et al.,2020).This characteristic caused the spread of this novel virus across most countries of the world, turning it from an epidemic to a pandemic, which led to placing restrictions on travel or preventing it entirely, with closing borders and cancelling flights and other transportation services, in order to slow down the spread of the virus. That lockdown caused negative impact on tourism and travel field. According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO,2020) 100% of destinations have been restricted; 97 destinations (45%) have totally or partially closed their borders for tourists; 65 destinations (30%) have suspended totally or partially international flights., and 80 US$ billion lost in exports. While in this research we've been more interested in traveller's behaviour and tourist. By the same token and according to UNWTO (2020) the number of tourists has decreased by 67 million. The chart below (Figure1) clearly shows the impact of this pandemic and this lockdown as well, on worldwide tourists' number during the first three months of 2020.

Figure (1): **Covid–19 impact on tourist's number**



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO, 2020)

International tourist arrivals fell sharply in March 2020, with a worldwide decrease of -57 % against -9% in February and +2% in January. The global number of tourists is logically in decline, after the generalization of social distancing measures and restrictions on travel. This relates to current impact. However and by this study as previously said, we've tried to project further into the future, in order to predict the COVID-19 impact on potential traveller's behaviour, when travel is allowed. A behavioural study through perceived risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the negative attitude towards travel and travel intention.

I. 3. The risk and perceived health risks in tourism context:

The concept of risk has been identified as a major concern for traveling (Sönmez & Graefe, 1998). And it's an important factor in influencing tourist behaviour; especially that tourism is an intangible service, a characteristic that makes him uncertain (Hashim, Noor, Awang, Aziz, & Yusoff, 2018). In addition and according to Reisinger and Mavondo (2005) risk is defined as "exposure to the chance of injury or loss, a hazard or dangerous chance or the potential to lose something of value". Even though, this concept isn't always perceived negatively, and considered as an obstacle to the intention to act and travel, it constitutes in some cases even a motivation, for example: sensation-seeking behaviour and thrill-seeking adventure are positive risks, which can motivate to make or purchase certain trips (Dolnicar, 2005). Therefore risks can be considered as a choice between two situations, where the negative or positive results are anticipated (Lim et al., 2019). But in general risk is perceived as a potential threat. For this reason it is seen as a "future perception" and considered as "threatening scenario perception"(Moreira,2004). According to Cox and Rich (1964) perceived risk is a fundamental concept in consumer behaviour study; and it was first introduced by Bauer in 1960; since become one of the important elements in consumer behaviour field (Lim et al.,2019). From the perspective of many researchers, the perceived risks study allows to understand consumer choice, evaluation and purchase decision (Conchar, Zinkhan, Peters, & Olavarrieta, 2004; Tuu, Olsen & Linh, 2011). That's why, it has been remarked as a central concept influencing tourists' decision-making (Sharifpour, Walters & Ritchie, 2014; Garg, 2015), and affecting their decision process (Stone & Grønhaug, 1993; Reisinger, 2009). Among these decisions travel intention which is stimulated by this behavioural variable (Noh & Vogt, 2013). Therefore tourists and in order to plan their travel or visit a destination; they are likely to make a decision based on their perceived risk (George, 2010; Lepp, Gibson, & Lane, 2011). According to Bauer (1967) perceived risk refers to "a combination of uncertainty and seriousness of the decision". However other researchers have shed light on another combination, and found that the perceived risk is based on two main components: uncertainty and negative consequences (Cox & Rich,1964; Taylor, 1974; Bielen & Sempels, 2003), because the decision-maker facing a risk is in a situation of doubt, expecting negative consequences and his decisions repercussions can only be known in the future. Furthermore this concept is multidimensional (Bauer, 1960; Bielen & Sempels, 2003). From the perspective of many researchers, perceived risks have been grouped into seven dimensions namely: Equipment, financial, political, physical, and social, psychological as well as health dimension (Kozak, Crotts, & Law 2007; Reisinger & Mavondo 2005; Schmude, Zavareh, Schwaiger, & Marion ,2018). While, our research revolves around COVID-19 risk associated with travel behaviour; hence we're focused on the health risks perception, which we analysed in the practical study part. Health risks have become a significant issue related to tourists concerns, and influenced tourists travel decisions (Page, 2009). This concept refers to "the development of diseases or other health impairments, as a

result of tourism experiences". (Peattie, Clarke, Peattie, 2005). That dimension is defined also as the possibility of getting sick during the trip or at the destination (Sharifpour, Walters, Ritchie & Winter, 2013; Reisinger & Mavondo, 2006; Roehl & Fesenmaier, 1992). Finally the perception of health risk has a major role in the traveller decision-making process (Huang, Dai & Xu, 2020), including destination choice, accommodation and travel intention.

I. 4. Attitude towards travel:

Many studies have concluded that attitudes had a significant role in influencing travel behaviour (Hunecke, Haustein, Böhler & Grischkat, 2010; Bopp, Kaczynski & Wittman, 2011; Spears, Houston & Boarnet, 2013; Runing & Titheridge, 2016). According to the theory of planned behaviour (Ajzen,1991) behavioural intention is affected by, attitudes, subjective norms and perceived behavioural controls towards behaviour. Generally attitudes are presented and examined according to the three component model: express feelings, beliefs, and past behaviours towards an attitude object (Zanna & Rempel, 1988). In addition this variable constitutes an essential psychological construct in behavioural studies, because it has been proven to impact and predict several behaviours (Kraus, 1995). Moreover attitude is defined also as an imaginary construct that refers to a person's degree of liking, or dislike for something or an item (Exforsys Inc, 2007); and are generally positive or negative perception towards a place, person, or a thing, which is often referred to as the attitude object (Glossary, 2010). According to Ajzen (1991) attitude towards behaviour is "the degree to which a person has a favourable or unfavourable evaluation or appraisal of the behaviour in question". In tourism context, tourists' attitude relates to the psychological tendency manifested by positive or negative assessments of tourists when they engage in certain behaviours (Ajzen, 1991; Schiffman & Kanuk, 1994; Kraus, 1995); in our case, the target behaviour is the intention to travel, and the attitude is towards travel, both may be influenced by the perceived health risks related to COVID-19. On the other hand and on the modelling plan , the structural model of attitudes has three main components namely : cognitive, affective, and behavioural (Vincent & Thompson,2002), in our study the cognitive component concerns one's beliefs and evaluation made in forming an attitude towards travel; the affective component involves feelings and is a psychological response expressing the preference of a person for traveling ; and the behavioural component is the ways of acting towards the attitude object which is travel. Finally tourist attitude is considered as an effective predictor of tourist decision for traveling (Ragheb & Tate, 1993; Jalilvand&Samiei,2012). And it's also recognized as an important and effective predictor of intentions. (Ajzen, 2001; Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975; Perugini & Bagozzi, 2001). Hence attitude towards travel can be a potential mediator, between perceived risks related to COVID-19 outbreak and travel intention.

I. 5. Travel intention:

Intention to travel is a concept that has been frequently examined in the tourism literature. It has been analysed according to the Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen,1991), this theory and by its structure and capacity to predict the engagement in the behaviour, allowed to understand this variable (Bianchi, Milberg & Cúneo, 2017; Hsieh, Park, & McNally, 2016; Lam & Hsu, 2004, 2006). Intention to travel is defined as the appearance of the desire to visit specific place, after calculating the travel expenditures, and collecting all the information from different sources (Yu-Chen, Rong-An, & Ming-Jin, 2014).In addition, intention to visit a destination also refers to the willingness to visit the destination (Chen, Shang, & Li, 2014). On

the other hand and according to the theory of motivation, people's behaviour intentions are influenced by both their extrinsic and intrinsic motivation (Hwang, Park, & Woo, 2018; Ryan & Deci, 2000). Extrinsic and intrinsic motivation help to understand tourists' travel intention. However we're more interested in this research in behavioural obstacles than in motivations, the factors which can impede the will to act, among these obstacles are the perceived risks. As previous mentioned many studies have treated the influence of tourists risk perceptions on their travel intentions (Lepp & Gibson, 2003; Reisinger & Mavondo, 2005; Qi et al., 2009; Kim et al., 2019; Lim et al., 2019). The main threats for tourists which may prevent their desire to travel or influence their destination choice are: crime, terrorism, political instability, natural disasters and health concerns (Pizam & Mansfeld, 1996). In regard to the other variable of our research, which is attitude, the model of goal directed behaviour (MGB), which constitutes an expansion of the theory of planned behaviour (Ajzen, 2001), considers intention as a result of both emotion and attitude (Perugini & Bagozzi, 2001).

II– Methods and Materials:

II.1. Sample design and data collection:

The target population for the study was individuals accustomed to traveling among Algerian citizens. And for reasons related to social distancing, which made difficult to locate this population and to measure its size, we have chosen a non-probabilistic convenience sampling method. To collect the necessary data we used a questionnaire, as a tool for gathering information. The questionnaire was designed and translated to Arabic, then administered electronically using the Google forms service. 150 responses was received and accepted: 54 % of the sample was male respondents; while 46 % of the sample represented female respondents. The sample profile is displayed in (Table 1). In regard to age range 12,7 % of the respondents had under 24 years; 46,7 % aged between 25-34 years; 27,7 % had between 35-44 years; 13,3% aged between 45-54 years. The majority of respondents were employee or employer with 48 % , and 19,3 % respectively. In regard to the marital status, 47,3 % were married and 52,7 were singles.

Table (1) : Descriptive statistics of the demographic variables (n=150)

Variable	Frequency	Percent (%)
Gender:		
Male	81	54
Female	69	46
Age:		
Under 24	19	12,7
25-34	70	46,7
35-44	41	27,7
45-54	20	13,3
54 or above	0	0

Professional status:		
Student	33	22
Employee	72	48
Employer	29	19,3
Retired	1	0,7
Unemployed	15	10
Marital Status:		
Married	71	47,3
Single	79	52,7
Source: Designed by the authors depending on the SPSS findings		

II.2. Behavioural variables and data analysis:

Three behavioural variables were studied, namely: perceived risk related to the COVID-19 pandemic, negative attitude towards travel and travel intention. These variables were measured using a quantitative approach via a questionnaire as previously mentioned. In this questionnaire a section was assigned to each variable, which gave three sections; every section had three items (questions) according to each behavioural variable. In regard to travel intention section we used after modifying a scale developed by Kassem, Lee, Modeste and Johnston (2010) then modified by Jalilvand, Samiei, Dini and Manzari (2012). While for attitude towards travel section, we used items that represent negative attitude regard travel. On the other hand the format for all items was a three-point Likert type scale, namely: Disagree(1)-Neutral (2)-Agree (3); as shown on (Table 2).

Table (2) : Interval and description of the Three-point Likert

Likert scale	Interval	Difference	Description
1	1,00 - 1,66	0,66	Disagree
2	1,67 - 2,33	0,66	Neutral
3	2,34 - 3,00	0,66	Agree

Source : Designed by the authors

In terms of descriptive statistics for behavioural variables, an average (Mean) and standard deviation (Std. Dev) were used in the measurements, after verifying the questionnaire reliability using the Cronbach's Alpha Test. While a Pearson's Test was used to analyse correlations and interrelationships, between the variables to verify the different hypotheses. All these tests and calculations were carried out using SPSS software. Finally the data was summarized by average, percentage, ration, and coefficient.

III- Results and discussion :

III.1. Reliability test and descriptive statistics:

(Table 3) below shows that Cronbach's alpha (α) ratios for the three sections were significant, and greater than **70% (α > 0,70)**. The ratios were as follows: **α = 0,769** for perceived risk related to COVID-19' variable; **α = 0,880** for negative attitude towards travel; α = **0,948** for travel intention' variable**.** Based on these findings we were able to conclude that survey's items were valid and it can be relied upon. In regard to descriptive statistics for behavioural variables and according to (Table 3) the average was **2,61** for the perceived risk' variable , which gave an '**Agree'** value according to (Table 2), that means the majority of respondents were agree that there's a risk of infection, and COVID-19 pandemic still represents a threat in tourism even in case of opening travel stations. On the other hand **2,43** was the average for attitude towards travel' variable, which also gave an '**Agree'** value (see Table 2), that means the majority of respondents had negative attitude towards travel. Finally **1,56** has been registered as an average for travel intention' variable, which corresponds to '**Disagree'** value according to (Table 2), which means that the respondents majority didn't have an intention to travel after the lockdown, when travel restrictions will be lifted.

Table (3) : Cronbach's Alpha Test and descriptive statistics for behavioural variables

Variables (items)	Mean	Std. Dev	Value	α
Perceived risk related to COVID-19 (PR):	**2,61**	**0,61**	**Agree**	**0,769**
PR1: A COVID-19 Infection can occur during and after travel when borders, airports and ports will be open;	2,56	0,781	Agree	/
PR2: Corona pandemic still represent a threat in the field of tourism and travel abroad even after quarantine is lifted;	2,61	0,750	Agree	/
PR3: The risk of infection remains present and possible in the period of opening borders, airports and ports;	2,67	0,690	Agree	/
Negative attitude towards travel (ATT):	**2,43**	**0,75**	**Agree**	**0,880**
ATT1: I think traveling abroad after opening borders, airports and ports is a bad idea;	2,55	0,782	Agree	/
ATT2: I am afraid of traveling abroad to avoid infection;	2,44	0,847	Agree	/
ATT3: I refrain from traveling abroad when opening borders, airports and ports;	2,32	0,877	Neutral	/
Travel intention (TI)	**1,56**	**0,80**	**Disagree**	**0,948**
TI1: I hope to travel abroad immediately when quarantine is lifted and travel allowed ;	1,55	0,840	Disagree	/
TI2: I would like to travel abroad after opening the borders, airports and ports;	1,61	0,866	Disagree	/
TI3: I plan to travel abroad when quarantine is lifted and travel allowed.	1,53	0,841	Disagree	/

Source: Designed by the authors depending on the SPSS findings

III.2. Correlations and hypotheses test:

Table (4) : Correlation matrix

Variables	Perceived risk related to COVID-19	Negative attitude towards travel	Travel intention
Perceived risk related to COVID-19	/	0,747**	- 0,574**
Negative attitude towards travel	0,747**	/	- 0,796**
Travel intention	- 0,574**	- 0,796**	/

Source: Designed by the authors depending on the SPSS findings

****Correlation is significant at the 0,01 level**

According to (Table4) the correlation between each two variables was statistically significant, in a confidence level of **99% (**)**. The correlation coefficient between perceived risk related to COVID-19 and negative attitude towards travel was **(0,747**)**; which correspond to a medium positive correlation. Hence the hypothesis **H0 was confirmed**. On the other hand the correlation coefficient between perceived risk related to COVID-19 and travel intention was (**- 0,574**);** which correspond to a medium negative correlation. Thus hypothesis **H4 was confirmed.** Finally the correlation coefficient between negative attitude towards travel and travel intention was **(- 0,796**);** which correspond to a strong negative correlation. Hence the hypothesis **H7 was confirmed.** The Confirmed hypotheses were:

H0: The health risk impact exists, and there's a significant **positive** correlation between perceived risks related to COVID-19, and negative attitude towards travel.

H4: The health risk impact exists, and there's a significant **negative** correlation between perceived risks related to COVID-19 and travel intention

H7: There's a **significant negative** correlation, between negative attitude towards travel and travel intention.

IV- Conclusion:

During this study we were able to have a predictive vision on travellers' behaviour, in the post-lockdown period; we were also able to determine the existence of a health risks impact, on attitude and intention to travel, by identifying the nature of interrelationships between the three studied behavioural variables previously mentioned: perceived risks related to COVID-19, negative attitude towards travel and travel intention. For comparison with previous studies, we found that COVID-19 risk perception affects intentions to travel; contrary to the study of Lee et al., (2012) which revealed that 2009 H1N1 perception that had nil effect on desire and intention.

However we confirmed that health risk such as different types of risks had significantly negative impacts on travel intentions (Qi et al., 2009; Kim et al., 2019; Lim et al., 2019). In addition we confirmed also that attitudes had a significant role in influencing travel behaviour (Hunecke et al., 2010; Bopp et al., 2011; Spears et al., 2013; Runing & Titheridge, 2016). Listed below the main research results;

IV.1. Findings summary:

Based on results above we concluded that there's a COVID-19 potential health risk impact. Hence the population studied perceives a risk related to COVID-19 pandemic, and considers it as threat in tourism and travel field, even in case of lifting travel restrictions. By the same token respondents have had negative attitude towards travel. Therefore they didn't have an intention to travel after the lockdown. In addition we also concluded that there're significant correlations between the three studied behavioural variables as follows:

- When perceived risks related to COVID-19 increase, the negative attitude towards travel also increases (positive relation);
- When perceived risks related to COVID-19 increase, travel intention decreases (negative relation);
- When negative attitude towards travel increase, travel intention decreases (negative relation).

IV.2. Limits and research perspectives:

In this study the attitude towards travel was treated only from the negative side, knowing that the attitude's positive side must also be studied, as we mentioned in the theoretical part, in order to have clearer vision. Moreover potential travel type wasn't taken into consideration as research variable. Two essential parameters in the behavioural studies related to the tourism field, which may be the subject of future research, in order to give a more global vision in this area.

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