



Sustainable Tourism as a Driving force of the Tourism Industry in a Post-Covid-19 Scenario

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Abstract

The tourism industry is probably one of the most affected by the crisis caused by Covid-19. It is the responsibility of politicians, tourism professionals and researchers to look for solutions to revive this important industry. This article shows how the development of Sustainable Tourism can help in the sustenance of the tourism industry, since one of the premises on which Sustainable Tourism is based is the non-overcrowding of tourist destinations (essential factor in the current context). Considering this argument and the existing regulations on lockdown rules, social distancing and meet up, it is considered that the practices in Sustainable Tourism can become a potential solution to stimulate tourist movements and help the revival of the tourism industry. Therefore, more specifically, the main objective of this article is to know tourist's perception among about Sustainable Tourism and to determine which factors help its development. In this sense, the use of structural equation models in a research of 308 tourists has determined how factors related to the tourists' attitude, motivation and perceived benefits provided by the development of Sustainable Tourism increase the intention to consume this type of tourism.

Keywords Sustainable tourism · Mass tourism · Overcrowded destinations · Tourism crisis · Sustainable Tourism development · Factors

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1 Introduction

It is widely accepted that one of the aspects considered by Sustainable Tourism is the fight against overcrowding in certain tourist destinations and avoid damages associated (eg. Jurowski & Gursoy, 2004; Santana-Jiménez & Hernández, 2011). In fact, Sustainable Tourism has been trying (for years) to place itself as a solution to the negative aspects that involve tourism in its development and to the criticism it frequently receives (Sharp-ley, 2020). And it is now, in this context, that this perception makes more sense than ever before.

The massification of tourist destinations and the damage this causes (both in cities and to natural environments), is one of the fiercest criticisms levelled at tourism. In this sense, Sustainable Tourism is based, among other things, on promoting and developing less massified tourist destinations or Sustainable Mass Tourism as the desired impending outcome for most destinations. In relation to this, the research of Weaver (2012) highlights the concept of Sustainable Mass Tourism as an emerging tourism state—something that can be convenient reconsidered in the current situation-. According to this author, this type of tourism is perceived as a desired outcome for destinations with a focus on sustainability and indicates three convergent developmental trajectories: organic, incremental and induced.

On the other hand, we would like to point out that, among the measures being taken to combat Covid-19, restrictions on meetings and social distancing measures stand out (World Health Organization, 2020). And, why are these measures being referred to here? The explanation is simple, as this paper takes as the basis the fight against overcrowding in tourist destinations; relating it to the measures adopted (nearly worldwide), due to the social distancing caused by Covid-19. In fact, this measure, together with the tourist's perception of fear of travelling, are the ingredients for preventing overcrowded destinations, and therefore strenght Sustainable Tourism.

Therefore, it can be stated that tourism industry is highly sensitive to significant shocks like the Covid-19 pandemic (Chang et al., 2020). In other words, tourism is particularly susceptible to measures to counter pandemics due to restricted mobility and social distancing. This leads to global travel restrictions (which are unprecedented) that, together with confinement, are causing the most severe disruption to the global economy in recent decades (Gössling et al., 2020). According to the declarations made by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) on its website, on April, 96% of worldwide destinations have implemented travel restrictions. Around 40 destinations are experiencing a partial border closure, while 90 destinations have closed totally their borders. An unforeseen and, for the time being, unpredictable situation that urges survival measures for the sector.

Given this current scenario, Sustainable Tourism may find a great opportunity for its development (Higgins-Desbiolles, 2020; Petrizzo, 2020). Indeed, this article focuses primarily on determining factors focuses on the tourist's perception for promoting Sustainable Tourism.

The UNWTO defined in 2005 the concept of Sustainable Tourism as “*one whose practices and principles can be applicable to all forms of tourism in all types of destinations, including mass tourism and the various niche tourism segments*”. Sustainability principles refer to the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development, and a suitable balance must be established between these three dimensions to guarantee its long-term sustainability (UNWTO, 2005). In addition to international organizations, we also find many authors who have defined the concept of Sustainable Tourism

(Higgins-Desbiolles et al., 2019; Hussain, et al., 2015; Mohaidin, et al., 2017). Conversely, despite the fact that Sustainable Tourism has been recognized in business practice in many destinations, the volume of academic research has not been as large as it deserves (Ruhanen et al., 2015). From the start, the development of Sustainable Tourism is based on the preservation of the environment (Ciacci et al., 2021), the cultural authenticity and the democratic profitability of the tourist activity in destination (Crosby, 1996). It is only this tourism that recognizes the priority place of social return, as an index of well-being reversed on the visited destination; and also the exclusively economic return, that is, whether the tourist activity generates sufficient income for the local population, in terms of employment, wealth and available resources (Fernández, 2018).

The purpose of this study is to identify the factors that help the development of Sustainable Tourism (from a tourist's perception point of view), since a greater use of this type of tourism could help the revival of the tourism industry. In this sense, and considering the guidelines of the World Health Organization (WHO), the different governments in all countries recommend avoiding large concentrations of people (which favors the development of this type of tourism).

However, in generic terms, tourism implies people concentration, and even more so in those destinations considered as "overcrowded": large cities, charming cities, main beach locations, amusement parks, airports, etc. That is why, under the conditions exposed, it is necessary to combat the social, economic, financial and cultural consequences of a pandemic, which entails a challenge for the tourism sector, that requires a careful assessment of its impact dimensions, as well as a reconsideration of a new hitherto unknown approach. Thus, the development of tourism as it is currently known will change in the coming years, which will have serious repercussions on the profitability of tourism industry (Hancock, 2020).

Henceforth, this study gives an assessment of Sustainable Tourism and the variables that enable accelerated development (which becomes more necessary in this crisis context in tourism industry). The theoretical frame study analyzes the factors of perceived quality, motivation, attitude, and satisfaction as attributes with a potential influence on the intention of choosing this kind of tourism. Consequently, the study is based on literature focused on consumer behavior based on their perception. However, the main contribution of this study is not theoretical (since there is a lot of literature based on this approach). The main contribution lies in extracting all the positive aspects that sustainable tourism brings to tourism development and highlighting its value in these times of crisis that this industry is going through.

2 Theoretical Background

2.1 The Relation Between Positive Impacts and the Attitude Towards the Development of Sustainable Tourism, the Perception of Service Quality and Motivation

Most research conclude that the three basic categories of benefits and costs that affect to a community which receives tourists are economic, environmental, and social (Chi-Ming et al., 2017; Gee et al., 1989; Gunn, 1988; Gursoy et al., 2000; Gursoy et al., 2002; Murphy, 1985; Nunkoo & So, 2015; Palacios-Florencio et al., 2018; Vargas, 2007).

The economic benefits of tourism development are usually translated into employment opportunities (Belisle & Hoy, 1980; Davis et al., 1988; Ritchie, 1988; Tyrrell and Spaulding, 1984; Tosum, 2002; Var et al., 1985), income derivatives of the tourism sector (Davies et al., 1988; Lankford, 1994; Juroski et al., 1997; Murphy, 1983; Tyrrel and Spaulding, 1984) and investment and business opportunities (Davis et al., 1988; Sethna & Richmond, 1978).

Regarding the social impact of tourism, it can be conceived as changes in the people lives residing in the communities that are part of the destination and related to tourism activity (Mathieson & Wall, 1982). Likewise, the social and cultural benefits (Besculides et al., 2002) translate into an increase in leisure activities (Keogh, 1990; Liu et al., 1987; Murphy, 1983; Pizam, 1978; Rothman, 1978; Sheldom and Var, 1984), the improvement of public services and infrastructures (Pizam, 1978; Sethna & Richmond, 1978) and the instigating effect on social change (Harrison, 1992). Between its benefits, tourism increases cultural identity and pride, the cohesion and the exchange of ideas, improves knowledge of the area culture (Esman, 1984), creates opportunities for cultural exchange, revitalizes local traditions, increases the quality of life and improves the image of the community (Besculides et al., 2002).

Similarly, in the environmental field, tourism may be the reason to protect natural resources and conserve homogeneous urban designs (Díaz & Gutiérrez, 2010), so that it can be possible to promote an ordered tourist development based on a model integrated in the environment. Miller et al., (2014) refer to the concept of pro-environmental behaviour, understood as the actions for protecting the environment, while tourists' pro-environmental behaviour were connected to nature-based tourism and ecotourism. Ciacci et al., (2021) adds to the environmental factor, logistical and infrastructural dimension. While it is true that environmental quality can be composed by objective and subjective components, it has been widely accepted that a good link between environmental protection, logistic and infrastructural development is seen as fundamental for a successful Sustainable Tourism development strategy.

The notion of sustainable development is a relatively recent concept, first defined in 1987 in the Brundtland report by the UN. This report, also called "Our Common Future", declares that sustainable development tries to "meet the needs of the present generation without the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (CMMAD, 1992: 67).

Following the arrival of the concept of sustainable development in 1987 with the aforementioned Brundtland report, it was applied to the tourism field.

This type of tourism weights the importance of stakeholders and, although the key role of residents is recognized (Gursoy et al., 2018; Styliadis et al., 2014), it is also interesting to analyze the perspective of the tourists themselves. Indeed, knowing the attitudes of tourists towards the development of Sustainable Tourism and raising culture, environment and economy awareness of the communities visited are vital factors to protect tourist destinations and reduce negative impacts (Othman et al., 2010).

On the other hand, most studies report a positive relation between the attitude towards Sustainable Tourism development and the perception of its positive impacts (Andereck & Vogt, 2000; Byrd et al., 2009; Chi-Ming et al., 2017; Ekanayake & Long, 2012; Hussain, et al., 2015; Pavlić et al., 2017; Su & Chang, 2017). The provision of high quality and environmentally friendly services has been identified as an important factor for the success of a tourist destination (Miller et al., 2014).

Service quality is defined as the level of satisfaction an event or experience produces according to individual needs or expectations (Michael, 2013). Mukhles (2013) proposes five main components to analyze the quality of the tourist service: attractions and neighborhoods,

facilities and services, accessibility, destination image, and pricing. The attractions and neighborhoods of the destination are elements that largely determine the choice of tourists and motivate the visit to this destination, include both natural and artificial attractions. The facilities and services include accommodation, restaurants, transportation, sports or other activities and tourist sale points. Accessibility includes elements related to transport and its infrastructure. The destination image is the subjective interpretation of reality by the tourist and, the fifth component, the price enables to measure the quality of the different services. On the other hand, Mohaidin et al. (2017) considers other attributes that should be taken into account: the environment safety and harmony and the ability to perform the promised service in a reliable and accurate way. Hence, the following model hypotheses are raised:

Tourism motivation is a driving force that motivates people to go on holiday or visit destinations. Beerli and Martin (2004) describe the motivation to travel as an internal need that drives an individual to act in a certain way to achieve his desired satisfaction. Yoon and Uysal (2005) found that motivation is the most important factor that increases satisfaction together with the services and the loyalty to a destination. In addition to being the most important factor in predicting tourism behavior, motivation to travel also significantly influences the understanding of the intentions of tourist visits (Li et al., 2010; Mohaidin, et al., 2017).

The motivation to travel to a destination will be higher whether the tourist is aware of the positive impacts that Sustainable Tourism can have on there (Crouch & Ritchie, 1999). From this information, the following hypothesis of this study is proposed:

2.2 The Relation Between the Attitude Towards the Development of Sustainable Tourism and the Intention to Choose a Sustainable Tourist Destination

Intention can be defined as a stated probability of engaging in a certain behavior (Oliver, 1997). Efforts to recognize and attract the right visitors are crucial in ensuring Sustainable Tourism. Behavioral intentions represent a vital issue in the field of tourism, since it is necessary to know and understand the tourist loyalty, i.e. the factors that influence positive intentions towards a destination (Mohaidin et al., 2017).

Ventakesh (2006) and Mohaidin, et al. (2017) point out that, among the psychological factors that affect tourists in their intention to select a sustainable tourist destination, a respectful attitude towards the environment has a positive effect. Luo and Deng (2008) verifies that people who show positive attitudes towards the environment during trips can transmit a greater desire for Sustainable Tourism experiences with nature.

Miller, et al. (2014) indicate that are several types of variables that are associated with pro-environmental behavior in the context of large mass tourism urban destinations, including individual background factors, habit, attitudes and external contextual factors. This study suggests that psychological factors such as attitudes may be more important than socio-demographic and contextual factors in determining pro-environmental behaviour in sustainable urban tourism destination.

From these statements, the following hypothesis is interpreted:

2.3 The Relation Between Motivation and Attitude Towards the Development of Sustainable Tourism

Along with satisfaction, knowing the motivations of tourists is the basis for understanding the following behavior trends (Jensen, 2015; Xu and Chan, 2016). For Wong et al. (2017),

it is a two-phase process where internal and external factors converge. In this sense, the internal factors concern the desire to make the trip. Kim et al. (2007) incorporates psychological reasons such as disconnection and relaxation. For their part, external factors promote the destination choice, including cultural and unique features of the destination (Pesonen et al., 2011).

The tourist motivation has positive effects on their visit intention, as the commitment to the environment, nature care and conservation in the case of Sustainable Tourism development (Hunter, 2000). Huang and Liu (2017) apply these constructs to ecotourism to confirm that greater environment sensitivity of tourists is related to the motivation and the intention to repeat the visit. Similarly, Zhang and Lei (2012) argue that environmental knowledge and concern are directly related to the motivation and intention of a tourist visit.

2.4 The Relation Between the Perception of Service Quality and Satisfactory Experience

Understanding what factors influence tourist satisfaction is one of the most relevant research topics in the tourism sector, due to the impact it has on the success of any tourism product or service. The perceived quality is a measure that represents the quality obtained from product or service attributes and is related to the satisfaction of the customer's needs and the product or service availability (ACSI, 2016).

It is widely recognized in the literature that the service quality perceived by the customer directly influences the tourist experience satisfaction (Castillo Canalejo & Jimber del Río, 2018; Hui et al., 2007; Mohaidin et al., 2017; Wu et al., 2016). Therefore, the following model hypothesis is formulated:

2.5 The Relation Between the Attitude Towards the Development of Sustainable Tourism and Satisfactory Experience

Experimental satisfaction goes beyond the concept of service satisfaction, taking into account it focuses on customers' evaluations regarding their experiences once such service has been consumed (Wu et al., 2016). If this is applied to sustainable development in the aforementioned Brutland Report, the concept of satisfaction becomes vitally relevant. The development of Sustainable Tourism must satisfy the needs of tourists and residents at the same time that economic, socio-cultural and environmental need (UNWTO, 2005).

In the scientific literature, some authors (Chang & Fong, 2010; Kao et al., 2008; Wu et al., 2016) allude to green experiential satisfaction to refer to the clients' general evaluations regarding their experience with respectful aspects of the environment and its expectations on the sustainable development of tourist destinations or services. From the study of these authors, the following hypothesis is based:

2.6 The Relation Between Satisfactory Experience and Intention to Choose a Sustainable Tourist Destination

Another widely recognized factor in the scientific literature that influences the intention to visit a place is satisfaction. According to Oliver (1980), it is considered as the balance of expectations and perceptions before and after the visit to a destination, whose importance lies in the ability to influence future behavior (Ohn & Supinit, 2016; Choo et al., 2016). In

tourism studies, the satisfaction produced by the experience of tourist activities is especially important, as these are the most memorable and are conceived as a differentiating element from other visits (Walls et al., 2011).

There are numerous studies that prove the relation between tourist satisfaction and the intention of returning (Baker & Crompton, 2000; Beecho and Prentice 1997; Castillo Canalejo & Jimber del Río, 2018; Caneed, 2003; Dimitriades, 2006; Hallowell, 1996; Pizam, 1994; Sung, et al., 2016). Other authors, such as Jurdana and Frleta (2012) or Chin et al. (2018), focus on a specific type of tourism: rural tourism. From the reading of these authors, the following hypothesis is proposed:

2.7 The Relation Between Motivation and Intention to Choose a Sustainable Tourist Destination

Motivation is an individual internal factor that can affect the tourist behavior by influencing their trip valuation. This construct can be considered as a key factor in the process of selecting tourist destinations and the intention to visit (Chang et al., 2014; Hsu and Huang 2009).

In the bibliography, we find several examples of authors that demonstrate that motivation and satisfaction influence the tourist's decision when choosing a destination (Chiu et al., 2016; Yoon & Uysal, 2005). In this sense, the study of Malaysia of Mohaidin et al. (2017) confirms that motivation positively influences the intention to choose a sustainable tourist destination, in line with the results offered by Beerli and Martin (2004), and Prebensen (2006). Based on this, the last hypothesis is proposed:

In summary, hereunder the conceptual model to be studied is shown in Fig. 1

3 Data and Methodology

The data was collected from tourists who visited the city of Córdoba (Spain) between the months of October and November 2019. Córdoba (a World Heritage city) is one of the main cities receiving tourism (both national and international). This means that one of the main challenges that it faces is massification and the problems associated (Weaver, 2012). The sample included a total of 308 tourists, who received the questionnaires personally and on-site in the monumental area of the city. The questionnaires were handed out randomly to people visiting the monumental area, after requesting their collaboration and verifying that they were tourists and not simple passers-by. Despite its possible limitations, we considered this procedure to be the most appropriate for the objectives of this research. So, we have used a non-probabilistic sampling.

In relation to the instruments used, the original versions of the scales were translated with special attention into the linguistic characteristics of the population. All variables were measured on a Likert scale from 1 to 5. Where 1 = totally disagree and 5 = totally agree. The items in the questionnaire were translated and adapted for the different constructs. The items of positive socio-cultural, economic and environmental impacts were extracted and adapted from Pavlić et al. (2017), the items related to experiential satisfaction were obtained from the research carried out by Wu & Li (2015), the items of Sustainable Tourism Development Attitude were adapted from the study of Wei-San Su et al. (2017),

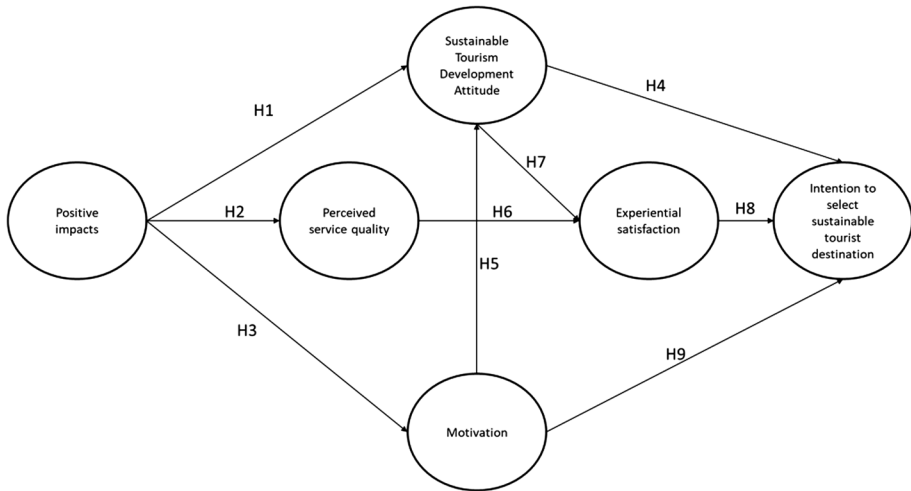


Fig. 1 Conceptual mode. Source Own elaboration

and the constructs of “perceived service quality, intention to select sustainable tourist destination and motivation” were extracted and adapted from Mohaidin et al. (2017).

Table 1 shows the main aspects related to the respondents’ profile. It has to be emphasized that a relative equality is observed regarding the origin of the tourists surveyed. In general, these are tourists who come on holiday, own financing and, in a high percentage of cases, basing on their own decision. More than 60% of the travelers are 35 years old or more, have a stable partner (married and living as a couple), live in households based on 2 or more people and earn a monthly income of between 1000 and 2000 euros. Although the majority of the respondents stated that they were visiting this city for the first time (62.7%), a high percentage (close to 40%) repeated their destination. On average, the tourists who participated in the study stayed in the city for 2–3 days.

For the analysis of relations between the variables of the proposed model, structural equation modeling has been used, more specifically the Partial Least Squares (PLS) technique, based on variance (Roldán and Sánchez-Franco, 2012). We have specifically chosen this technique for the following reasons (Cepeda-Carrion and Roldan, 2004): (a) the better suitability of the technique for research in the social sciences (economics, business organization, marketing, etc.); (b) the absence of strict requirements on the distribution of the data; and (c) the possibility of using composite variables. The measurement model used in this study is composite and reflective (Mode A). This makes the use of traditional PLS viable (Sarstedt et al., 2016). We have used PLS SmartPLS 3.2.8 software (Ringle et al., 2015).

The use of a single questionnaire in a self-report format to obtain the data of the latent variables made it necessary to verify the existence of common variance between them. All the experts’ suggestions (Huber and Power, 1985; Podsakoff et al., 2003) on the procedural steps regarding the design of questionnaires have been followed. The different measures used were separated and, on the other hand, the anonymity of the respondents was guaranteed. The Harman test (1967) has been used to detect the existence of common influence in the responses. The results of the exploratory factor analysis show that the 40 elements of the questionnaire are grouped into a total of 12 factors, where the largest of them explains

Table 1 Respondent characteristics

	Absolute frequency	Percentage
<i>Sex</i>		
Male	142	46.1
Female	166	53.9
<i>Nationality</i>		
Spaniard	163	52.9
Other	145	47.1
<i>Visit purpose</i>		
Study	23	7.5
Vacancy	150	48.7
Visit friends	47	15.3
Family event	25	8.1
Independent journey	39	12.7
Others	24	7.8
<i>Person who paid</i>		
Myself	140	45.5
My company	29	9.4
My partner	63	20.5
Friends	10	3.2
Family	60	19.5
Others	6	1.9
<i>Person who chose the destination</i>		
Myself	111	36.0
My company	31	10.1
My partner	55	17.9
Friends	36	11.7
Family	71	23.1
Others	4	1.3
<i>Professional status</i>		
Student	54	17.5
Freelance	43	14.0
Employed person	141	45.8
Unemployed person	16	5.2
Retired person	19	6.2
Homemaker	28	9.1
Lost	7	2.3
<i>Age</i>		
65 years old or more	21	6.8
Between 55 – 64 years old	45	14.6
Between 45 – 54 years old	79	25.6
Between 35 – 44 years old	57	18.5
Between 26–34 years old	43	14.0
Between 18–25 years old	62	20.1
Lost	1	0.3
<i>Marital status</i>		
Single	78	25.3

Table 1 (continued)

	Absolute frequency	Percentage
Married	135	43.8
Common-law relationship	60	19.5
Divorced	27	8.8
Widow/er	7	2.3
Lost	1	0.3
<i>Household size</i>		
INDIVIDUAL	37	12.0
2 PEOPLE	126	40.9
3 PEOPLE	73	23.1
4 PEOPLE	58	18.8
5 OR MORE PEOPLE	14	4.5
Lost	2	0.6
<i>Salary</i>		
Less than 999 €	71	23.1
1000–1499 €	96	31.2
1500€ -1999	72	23.4
2000 € and over	60	19.5
Lost	9	2.9

Source Own elaboration

17% of the variance. This allows us to confirm the absence of a common factor of influence between these items (Podsakoff and Organ, 1986).

The latent model perspective (MacKenzie & Royle, 2005; Real et al., 2006) was used when analyzing the relations between the different constructs of the model and its factors. And, as in any model of structural equations, both the measurement model and the structural model were validated (See table A in the appendix that includes the correlation matrix between the items of the model).

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 Measurement Model

Table 2 collects both the mean and standard deviation of each element and the data necessary to begin with the validation of the measurement model: determine the reliability of the individual items. We have measured all latent variables (constructs) in mode A (reflective). It is observed that the factor loads of most of the items exceed the minimum criterion of 0.707 (Carmines and Zeller, 1979), only two elements with lower values have been maintained, although very close (0.68). These items have been taking into account after checking their level of significance via bootstrapping (5000 subsamples) and according to the suggestions made by Hair et al. (2017). 25 items of a total of 40 were removed from the original questionnaire.

Table 2 Mean, standard deviation, individual reliability, composed reliability and average variance extracted for constructs and indicators

Construct and indicator	Mean	SD	Loading	Composed reliability	AVE
Global positive impact (GIP)	3.35	1.110		0.885	0.719
Tourism promotes awareness of the protection of natural resources	3.13	1.237	0.804		
Tourism promotes awareness of the protection of cultural resources	3.44	1.324	0.876		
Tourism increases local recreational facilities and resources	3.46	1.366	0.863		
Perceived service quality (PSQ)	3.69	0.857		0.797	0.665
The tourist services in the sustainable tourist destination like nature are	3.65	0.999	0.747		
The tourist destination provides services in a timely manner	3.73	1.096	0.878		
Sustainable Tourism Development Attitude (SUS)	3.43	0.991		0.800	0.668
I think the attitude and behavior of local tourists are satisfactory and do not disturb residents	3.25	1.106	0.746		
I think that the positive aspects of the development of Sustainable Tourism are greater than its negative aspects	3.61	1.306	0.884		
Experiential satisfaction (SAT)	4.02	0.803		0.772	0.633
It is worth visiting a sustainable city	4.07	1.062	0.683		
I feel that I contribute to the environment protection and Sustainable Tourism	3.97	0.941	0.894		
Intention to select sustainable tourist destination (INT)	3.88	0.722		0.823	0.538
I plan to carry out environmentally sustainable activities (e. g. energy conservation, recycling) in the future	3.78	0.940	0.713		
I plan to support environmental initiatives and visit the Sustainable Tourism website in the future	3.92	1.052	0.796		
In the future, I intend to look for ways to support and promote a sustainable approach to tourism	3.76	0.992	0.741		
I plan to participate in reducing future environmental damage for the sustainable development of the tourist destination	4.07	0.944	0.680		
Motivation (MOT)	4.46	0.585		0.757	0.610
I want to travel somewhere that offers an ecological environment	4.17	0.900	0.839		
I want to experience different cultures from mine	4.75	0.574	0.718		

Source Own elaboration

The reliability of the constructs was evaluated using the composite reliability index (ρ_c) (Werts et al., 1974). In all cases, we observe the fulfillment of the minimum requirement: a composite reliability greater than 0.7 (Nunnally, 1978). Regarding convergent validity, as Table 1 illustrates, all latent variables exceed the minimum level of 0.5 (Fornell and Larcker, 1981) in the AVE.

The analysis of the discriminant validity of the various constructs (latent variables) has been performed based on the Fornell-Larcker criterion. The data is collected in Table 3. The Fornell-Larcker criterion is strictly followed in all cases. This allows us to affirm the discriminant validity between the latent variables and their way of measuring them.

After validating the measurement model, the structural model can be validated.

4.2 Structural Model

Following the indications of Roldán and Cepeda (2018), the study of the structural model must begin with the analysis of the sign, size and significance of the path coefficients, the R^2 values and the Q^2 test. According to Hair et al. (2017), we have used the bootstrapping technique with 5000 samples, to determine the t statistics and the confidence intervals and, in this way, obtain the significance of the relations. Table 4 offers the direct effects (path coefficients), the value of the t statistic, the corresponding confidence intervals and the verification of proposed hypotheses validity, along with the values of R^2 and Q^2 .

Not all direct effects are significant and positive and, therefore, the data do not indicate a widespread validity for the hypotheses proposed. 2 relations of a total of 3 are significant, but with an opposite sign to proposed one: the effect of the attitude towards the development of Sustainable Tourism on the intention to choose is negative, the same as the positive impact on the tourist motivation. Another invalid hypothesis regarding the effect of the attitude towards Sustainable Tourism on the tourist motivation is also contrary to the proposed one; although, in this case, it has no statistical significance.

The R^2 values only offer an appropriate predictive level for the variable attitude towards Sustainable Tourism development and a moderate level for the perceived service quality. The final variable intention to choose a sustainable tourist destination does not reach significant predictive levels. Besides, the Q^2 values indicate a certain level of predictive relevance of the model, since they all are greater than 0, although some of them are quite low.

In our model, we have also intended to verify whether there are mediation relations concerning the various endogenous variables included in the model. The results on mediation

Table 3 Constructs discriminant validity (Fornell-Larcker criterion)

Constructs	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. GIP	0.848					
2. PSQ	0.484	0.815				
3. MOT	-0.120	-0.022	0.781			
4. SUS	0.646	0.423	-0.128	0.818		
5. SAT	0.320	0.253	0.184	0.368	0.795	
6. INT	-0.124	-0.024	0.333	-0.058	0.245	0.734

Diagonal elements (bold figures) are the square root of the variance shared between the constructs and their measures. Off-diagonal elements are the correlations among constructs. For discriminant validity, diagonal elements should be larger than off-diagonal

Table 4 Direct effects on endogenous variables

Effects on endogenous variables	Path (β)	t Value (bootstrap)	Confidence interval	Explained variance	Support
Intention to select sustainable tourist destination ($R^2=0.148 / Q^2=0.074$)					
H4: Sustainable Tourism Development Attitude	-0.109*	1.814	[-0.210; -0.011]	0.63%	No
H8: Experiential satisfaction	0.235**	3.157	[0.112; 0.352] Sig	5.76%	Yes
H9: Motivation	0.276***	4.267	[0.172; 0.386] Sig	5.08%	Yes
Motivation ($R^2=0.011 / Q^2=0.005$)					
H3: Global positive impacts	-0.120*	2.270	[-0.212; -0.038] Sig	1.44%	No
Perceived service quality ($R^2=0.232 / Q^2=0.150$)					
H2: Global positive impacts	0.484***	11.383	[0.416; 0.555] Sig	23.42%	Yes
Sustainable Tourism Development Attitude ($R^2=0.417 / Q^2=0.265$)					
H1: Global positive impacts	0.640***	18.933	[0.586; 0.696] Sig	41.34%	Yes
H5: Motivation	-0.051 ns	1.042	[-0.133; 0.029]	0.65%	No
Experiential satisfaction ($R^2=0.142 / Q^2=0.085$)					
H6: Perceived service quality	0.118*	2.055	[0.024; 0.213] Sig	2.99%	Yes
H7: Sustainable Tourism Development Attitude	0.318***	6.178	[0.233; 0.405] Sig	11.70%	Yes

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, ns: not significant; n.d.: not determined

t (0.05; 4999) = 1.645; t (0.01; 4999) = 2.327; t (0.001; 4999) = 3.092. One-tailed test

Table 5 Summary of mediating effects

	Coefficient Point estimate	Bootstrap 95% CI			
		Percentile	BC		
<i>Total indirect effects</i>					
<i>SUS</i> → <i>INT</i>	0.075**	0.034	0.120	0.035	0.121
<i>MOT</i> → <i>INT</i>	0.002	-0.004	0.011	-0.002	0.015
<i>MOT</i> → <i>SAT</i>	-0.016	-0.041	0.010	-0.044	0.008
<i>PSQ</i> → <i>INT</i>	0.028	0.004	0.057	0.007	0.060
<i>GIP</i> → <i>SUS</i>	0.006	-0.004	0.017	-0.001	0.020
<i>GIP</i> → <i>INT</i>	-0.042	-0.117	0.035	-0.106	0.036
<i>GIP</i> → <i>SUS</i>	0.263***	0.211	0.321	0.208	0.317

Source Own elaboration

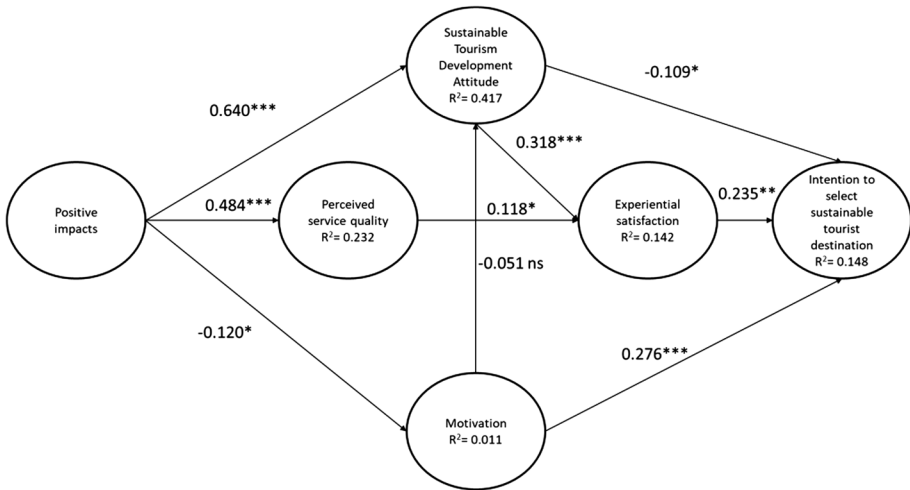


Fig. 2 Structural model: results and relations. Source Own elaboration

appear in Table 5, where the values of all the indirect effects presented in the model are collected. The results indicate the presence of significant and positive indirect effects in total only in the case of the following relations: between the effect of the attitude towards the development of Sustainable Tourism and the intention to select a sustainable tourist destination, and between global positive impacts and the attitude towards the development of Sustainable Tourism. The model and its results are presented graphically in Fig. 2.

Once the reliability of the different items and the validity of the proposed models have been verified, we observe an absence of unanimity in the confirmation of the hypotheses proposed. Thus, in this case, the results do not match with the statements provided by some authors such as Crouch and Ritchie (1999), Lit et al. (2010) or Mohaidin et al. (2017), who confirm that the positive impacts provided by Sustainable Tourism could be a motivation for the destination. Similarly, nor does the study confirm that favorable attitudes towards the development of Sustainable Tourism positively influence on the intention to select sustainable tourist destinations, as authors such as Ventakesh (2006) or Mohaidin et al. (2017)

concluded in their studies. On the other hand, although numerous studies consider the tourist motivation as a driver of their future behavior and as a positive effect trigger on the intention of visiting certain destinations, in addition to as a favorable attitude related to development of Sustainable Tourism (e.g. Huang & Liu, 2017), these theories are not also confirmed in this case.

The rest of the hypotheses raised in this study, related to perceived service quality, satisfaction or intention to choose sustainable tourist destinations, provide results that confirm previous studies on this topic and the relations proposed in this study.

5 Conclusions, Limitations and Future Research

5.1 Conclusions

Sustainable Tourism can become a solution to the crisis caused by COVID-19. This type of tourism promotes “greener” destinations, conceiving this term not only as ecological, but also as healthy. Therefore, the current mass many of the main tourist destinations face up today seems to stop happening soon or have to evolve to a sustainable mass tourism that combines the emergence of sustainability as a societal norm with the entrenched norm of support for growth (Weaver, 2012).

The different governments on spaces for coexistence not because of a greater environmental awareness instilled in tourists, but because of the obligations impose this fact and, on the other hand, because of the new requirements in terms of security tourists will impose on themselves when traveling and choosing a destination. Curiously, this crisis is going to force a change in Sustainable Tourism this summer 2020 in Spain. Once the confinement is finished, only internal tourism will be able to be developed. This adaptation will help overcome old problems: the exclusivity of “sun and sand” tourism will be faced to the fear of crowds, so that the occupation of inland destinations will increase, revitalizing unpopulated areas.

Therefore, the COVID-19 crisis should indirectly boost the long-awaited Sustainable Tourism, so necessary for environmental conservation and recovery. This type of tourism will finally have the long-expected opportunity (Petrizzo, 2020). This is the perfect time of the positioning of a sustainable Spanish tourism brand focused on its pre-existing competitive advantages. Furthermore, although the intention of many previous studies was demonstrating the importance of Sustainable Tourism (e. g. Chi-Ming et al., 2017; Ekanayake & Long, 2012; Fernández, 2018; Hussain, et al., 2015; Mohaidin et al., 2017; Vargas, 2007; Pavlič et al., 2017; Su & Chang, 2017), it does not succeed in establishing firmly in the tourist motivation, as this study reflects. However, the study confirms that tourists consider the Sustainable Tourism positive factors as important and manifest a favorable attitude towards its develop, particularly in the intention of selecting this destination type.

Based on the structural model proposed in this article and the results provided by its analysis, we see how the intention to select sustainable touristic destinations is supported by motivation (H9) and by the tourists’ satisfaction of developing favorable attitudes towards Sustainable Tourism (H8). Likewise, a positive and significant relationship of the tourist’s attitude towards the development of Sustainable Tourism is observed, fostered by the generic positive impact that it entails (H1). Respect to the tourist’ satisfaction experienced when consuming Sustainable Tourism, this is generated by the tourist’ attitude to develop Sustainable Tourism (H7) and by the service quality

perceived on it (H6). This perceived service quality is caused by the generic positive impacts resulting from the development of Sustainable Tourism (H2). The rest of the relations established in the model (H3, H4 and H5) do not find statistical support in the results obtained.

Delving into the current approach of the Spanish tourism industry, the prospects noticed are dramatic, since this industry has a vital importance in the country, becoming the main axis of the national economic strength. Therefore, tourism experts and academics have the duty of find solutions to the crisis caused by the coronavirus. For this reason, we consider that promoting less crowded destinations and, ultimately, fostering Sustainable Tourism may be one of the solutions to this unprecedented crisis.

In summary, Sustainable Tourism can build on the momentum provided by this context of health crisis to increase a favorable attitude towards Sustainable Tourism development. Achieving this attitude will allow an increase in the tourist's awareness, translated as the tourist's perception of the positive impact and the satisfaction experienced with the consumption of this tourism type. The contributions that this work provides are several. In general, it highlights the convenience for Sustainable Tourism at present. It summarizes the constructs involved in the tourist's perception of Sustainable Tourism, contrary to other research focused on certain types of Sustainable Tourism. Specifically, our research model covers a total of 9 hypothesis with a new combination of constructs, in comparison to other publications with the same topic.

Public Institutions, in addition to managing the restrictions in the different territories, should also have the responsibility of developing policies for saving the tourism sector from the current crisis. Since Sustainable Tourism (as analyzed here) can help to promote tourist movements, it is the responsibility of Public Institutions to promote them. Therefore, it is important to determine the factors motivating tourists to engage in Sustainable Tourism, so that Public Institutions can also encourage its development, carrying out policies focused on the promotion and encouragement of this type of tourism.

The main contribution of this study is not theoretical (since there is a lot of literature based on this approach). The main contribution lies in extracting all the positive aspects that sustainable tourism brings to tourism development and highlighting its value in these times of crisis that this industry is going through.

5.2 Limitations

However, the main limitation we find in the present study is that the study was carried out prior to the crisis caused by COVID-19, therefore, aspects such as changes in attitudes, motivations and perceptions related to and caused by this new situation were not considered at any time. However, the study focused on analyzing the importance of Sustainable Tourism from a tourist perception approach. Without doubt, this relevance will be driven by this new situation. The second limitation derives from the non-probabilistic character of the sample, as the results obtained cannot be generalized; they do not guarantee a representation of the whole population, so that, it can be accepted a level of subjectivity.

In short, it is necessary to find formulas that boost the tourism industry. The development of Sustainable Tourism can help to mitigate the tourists' perceived fear of visiting destinations with a large concentration of people. Therefore, can this crisis be the last great opportunity for the development of Sustainable Tourism?

5.3 Future Research

It would be very convenient to replicate this study in the future, when total mobility within the national territory begins to be allowed and the circulation of tourists is allowed internationally. Thus, for example, an aspect that was not supported in the present study is the importance of positive impacts a destination could have did not suppose a motivation for its choice. Thanks to the different government campaigns that are being recently launched with the aim of achieving positive impacts from visiting certain destinations, we think that this aspect could change due to the increased sensitivity perceived by the tourist.

Supplementary Information The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-021-02735-2>.

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