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## Analyzing the impact of the age of Algerian tourists on their interest in tourism

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Received: 20 July 2024, Accepted: 28 July 2024, Published with Peer Reviewed on line: 31 July 2024

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### Abstract

The present study examined the impact of age of tourists on their passion with the tourism. The research is focused on an online survey that was completed between June 24, 2023, and January 27, 2024, among 168 respondents. All the participants were from Algeria. Furthermore, the study used the chi square test with SPSS version 26.

The results obtained indicate that there are no significant differences between ages in terms of passion for tourism (p-value:  $0.847 > 0.05$ ).

**Keywords:** Tourism; Tourists;; Algeria; age, chi square test; SPSS.

### Introduction

Tourism is often described as a typical consumer activity. From tourist standpoint, tourism is the concept, which involves a number of factors like social, psychological, and economic forces that are major determinants of travel (Guleria, & Kaushal, 2020). Further, based on the report of United Nation World Tourism Organization, ecotourism covers 10-15% of the tourism industry share (Nigatu & Tegegne, 2021). In addition to that, regardless to petroleum and trade exports, tourism is one of main major sectors that enable countries to earn foreign currency. Thus, tourism industry grows rapidly due to the improvement of people's living standards and the increase in leisure time (Zhang et al, 2004; Cui et al, 2016). Further, this paper attempts to examine whether age categories impact on the tourism length duration regarding Algerian respondents. Overall, this paper is organized by the highlighting of the literature review on tourism sector analyzing of the results of the study.

## 2. Literature review

Interest in tourism is the main factors enhancing in this field. In this regard, many studies related to tourism have been reviewed (Valle et al, 2006; Swarbrooke & Horner, 2007; Hung, & Petrick, 2011 ; Masiero & Nicolau, 2012; Chen, Bao & Huang, 2014 ; Petrick & Durko, 2015; Yousefi & Marzuki 2015; Lohmann & Netto, 2016; Khan et al 2019; Boukhedimi, Allali & .Belhocine; 2023; A.Ahmed et al 2023; Lee & Kim, 2023). Besides, motivation is a fundamental force behind all human behaviour (Berkman & Gilson, 1978). The discussion of motivation has been expanded in tourism sector. Consumer behaviour in tourism is influenced strongly by Psychological factor, Cultural factor and Social factor. Psychological factors include Motivation, Perception, Ego involvement, Loyalty and Commitment. (Guleria, & Kaushal, 2020).

Furthermore, tourism industry plays vital role in creation of both direct and indirect employment through small scale industry, guide services, community services and infrastructural development (Islam, 2015). Thus, tourism is one of the most important sectors influencing the economic growth

(Temiraliyeva et al, 2021). Moreover, the United Nations World Tourism Organizations (UNWTO) reported that the tourism sector is a leading sector and one of the important keys for the development of the country and improving the welfare of the community. (Syufa'at, 2021). Additionally, suppliers use price as a way to influence determinant factors ( Lohmann & Netto, 2016). Furthermore, the decision process that influences the tourism demand relative to whether to purchase a particular tourism product can be explained by two types of factors: determinant and motivational. (Lohmann & Netto, 2016).

### 3. Methods

#### Method of Sampling

Based on quantitative design and simple random sampling technique to select the sample respondents, this study was performed by the use of online survey during June 24th, 2023, and January 27th, 2024, it collected 168 responses from Algerian participants.

### 4. Results and discussion

#### Descriptive statistic

The study sample is based on 168 participants; the sociodemographic characteristics of the survey sample reveal that most of the respondents are women (51.8 %), compared to men who are presented by 48.2 %. Meanwhile, 71.4 % of the respondents were 18-25 years old and 21.4% were aged 26-35 years old. However, 4.8 % and 2.4 % had 36-46 years old and 47 years old to above respectively. Also, 85.1 % of the study sample is single and 74.4 percent is looking for a job.

**Table 1:** Demographic Characteristics of Participants

Variables	Frequency (n)	Rate (%)
<b>Gender</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Men	81	48.2 %
Women	87	51.8 %
<b>Age</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100 %</b>
18-25 years Z	120	71.4%
26-35 years Y	36	21.4 %
36-46 years Y	08	4.8 %
47 years and above X	04	2.4 %
<b>Socio-professional status</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Employed	43	25.6 %
Seeking opportunity	125	74.4 %
<b>Marital status</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Married	25	14.9 %
Single	143	85.1 %

Source: Survey data

#### Chi square's test result

The result of Chi-square test shows that the p-value obtained (0.847) is superior to the significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$  (5%), which confirms that the variables are independents and the null hypothesis is valid, Therefore the alternative hypothesis isn't accepted. In other words, there is no significant

deference between age groups regarding the intention for tourism. Besides, the table 2 demonstrates that the difference isn't significant regarding the interest with tourism and age groups. In the first age category (18-25 years old), most of the respondents (98 %), and all participants from other age classes (26-35 years old, 36-46 years old, 47 years old and above) respectively have passion to travel. Concluding these results, it has been demonstrated that all age categories are involved among inbound and outbound tourism.

**Table 2.** Cross tabulation of the study

	Yes	No	Total
<b>18-25 years old</b>	118	2	<b>120</b>
<b>26-35 years old</b>	36	0	<b>36</b>
<b>36-46 years old</b>	8	0	<b>8</b>
<b>47 years old and above</b>	4	0	<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>	165	2	<b>168</b>

**Source:** Survey data

## 5. Conclusion

To conclude, this paper is aimed to investigate the impact of age groups on tourism intention among Algerian tourists. As a result, it has been decided that all age groups are involved in tourism.

As discussed, it is important to outline that the findings of this research are valuable to future studies by providing the results obtained. Overall, the final sample size (N=168) could be viewed as the limit of this study, although the central limit theory (CLT) affirms that the sample is representative once the number is equal or superior to 30 (Changet al, 2006; Polya, 1920; Johnson, 2004; Tomothy, 2005; Berenson et al, 2012 ; Naval, 2013; El Sherif, 2021; Boukhedimi et al, 2023; Sriram, 2023).

Another issue is that the survey was conducted entirely online. It was thought that if it were associated with a face-to-face study, the findings would be more relevant. Additionally, the study participants showed concentration above some factors (for example, unmarried, unemployed, and especially respondents who are aged between 18-25 years old). Therefore, it is welcomed to take into consideration these points by other researchers.

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