

1 Article

2 The Impact of COVID-19 Outbreak on the Tourism 3 Needs of Algerian Population

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11

12 **Abstract:** This research aims to understand the vision and the reaction of the population towards
13 tourism and holidays during this period of the COVID-19 pandemic. It investigates also the tourist
14 needs of the Algerian population after the closure of international borders.

15 **Methods:** The data were collected using mixed quantitative and qualitative methods through a
16 questionnaire applied to 203 people in different regions of Algeria (a North African country) from
17 1st June to 13 July 2020.

18 **Results:** The needs of Algerian tourists are characterized by a great need for leisure to relieve
19 psychological stress caused by COVID-19 ($M = 25.33$) among the study sample ($p < 0.05$). The results
20 also show an average need to rationalize the costs of tourist services ($M = 5.26$) according to the
21 respondents ($p < 0.01$). This is in addition to the great need ($M = 7.75$) among respondents ($p < 0.05$)
22 of the awareness that the tourism sector can contribute to the economic recovery in Algeria after the
23 confinement period. About 75.86% of respondents demand the cleanliness of tourist sites, while
24 69.95% recommend improving safety because of the size of tourist sites in the Algerian territory and
25 also measures related to social distancing. The results show that 53.69% of respondents preferred
26 the month of August to go on vacation, 29.06% chose the month of September, and 17.25% would
27 prefer the months of October, November and December since they expect a reduction in the risks of
28 the COVID-19 pandemic.

29 **Conclusions:** The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the tourism needs of the Algerian population,
30 which has become increasingly aware of the consequences of the pandemic in relation to their health
31 and on the country's economy. These results can help the authorities of the tourism sector to better
32 understand and identify the tourism needs of this population in the current period and after the
33 COVID-19 pandemic.

34 **Keywords:** COVID-19, pandemic, tourism, tourist behavior, tourism sustainability

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36

37 1. Introduction

38 Countries all over the world continue to suffer the negative consequences following the COVID-
39 19 coronavirus pandemic. It continues to spread in countries around the world since it first emerged
40 in Wuhan, China on December 31, 2019 [1], and the declaration of the World Health Organization
41 (WHO), January 26, 2020, on the high risk of the epidemic in China and in the whole world [2].
42 Citizens continued to travel from high-risk areas and were able to freely cross major airports without
43 medical examinations. Aviation services operated for more than a month after the rapid spread of
44 COVID-19 with a minimum health control at international borders [3].

45 The number of people tested positive continues to increase by August 9, 2020, and it had reached
46 19,462,112 in many countries, which also recorded 722,285 deaths [4]. Preventive measures related to
47 social distancing and the application of total or partial confinement have been applied in several
48 countries. This is after the release of the report of the National Health Commission of China which
49 indicated on January 27, 2020, that the people carrying the virus can infect others through respiratory
50 droplets as well as through direct contact [1, 5]. In addition, some patients with COVID-19 who do
51 not have fever or radiological abnormalities complicate the diagnosis and make social interactions
52 very dangerous. This implies that individual behavior is crucial in controlling the spread of COVID-
53 19 [6, 7]. This situation has caused the closure of schools on March 18, 2020. The United Nations
54 scientific and cultural organization estimated that 107 countries had closed national schools, targeting
55 862 million children and young people, i.e. half of the global student population. This number
56 subsequently increased and other institutions had the same fate, which forced the introduction of
57 telework [8, 9].

58 The imposed confinement has, thus, provoked a rapid increase in fear, anxiety, the appearance of
59 behavioral disorders, and other significant psychological and psychiatric effects. with the loss of
60 freedom due to confinement, still people separated from loved ones, and also negative impacts on
61 many sectors of the economy, which could trigger social unrest that could last for years [10, 11, 12,
62 13, 14]. This can harm the stability and development of countries. Indeed, the industrial production
63 fell in China due to COVID-19 at the start of the pandemic by around 13.5%, retail sales fell by 21%,
64 and some sectors almost collapsed [15]. So, the world has experienced a number of epidemics over
65 the past 40 years, but none have had similar implications for the global economy as the COVID-19
66 pandemic [16]. Many countries found themselves in a difficult situation, and this prompted the
67 World Bank group to devote up to \$ 160 billion for actions to help more than 100 countries during
68 the next 15 months, in order to recover their economy [17]. According to the evaluation of the French
69 Observatory of Economic Conjunctures (OFCE) in April 2020, world GDP fell by 19% while world
70 trade fell by 25%. At the world level, the added value of the accommodation and food services sector
71 was the most affected and is said to have fallen by 47% [18].

72 Subsequently, these negative impacts on the world economy forced many countries to start thinking
73 about effective gradual exit strategies to return to normal life, in order to revive trade and economy.
74 The populations, for their part, also needed to regain their freedom, change their surroundings, relax
75 and get out of the lifestyle imposed inside their homes. Knowing that on a psychosocial level, leisure
76 is essential for psychological balance [19]. It is thus noted that the strategies for exiting containment
77 following COVID-19 have experienced difficulties when meeting the needs of the populations on
78 vacation and tourism at this time of the year, or the tourism sector was completely at a standstill in
79 many countries around the world. About 1.5 billion tourists travel internationally each year and this
80 can be an effective means of spreading a virus [20]. As a result of this situation, tourists have a very
81 limited ability to travel or return to their country of origin, and the right to travel and benefit from
82 the services of hotel and tourism operators has been restricted by the impact of COVID-19 on the
83 closure of international borders [21]. As part of this, estimates from the World Tourism Organization
84 (UNWTO) say that international tourist arrivals are expected to drop by 78%, thus causing a loss of
85 US \$ 1.2 trillion in revenue and 120 million cutbacks in direct jobs in tourism [22]. The resumption
86 of activity in the tourism sector requires the monitoring of prevention protocols specific to each
87 country.

88 Algeria, this North African country which is also affected by this pandemic in several economic
89 sectors, has recorded since the appearance of the virus in the country 34,214 infected people and 1,302
90 deaths by COVID-19 on August 9, 2020 [23]. The strategy to exit partial containment which was
91 imposed to reduce the spread of the pandemic has been gradual. The ban on vehicle traffic between
92 29 regions of the country was lifted on August 9, 2020, by the government, which was accompanied
93 by the gradual reopening of places of worship, beaches and places of relaxation. This decision aims
94 to limit the psychological impacts of COVID-19 on the Algerian population who have lived for more
95 than 5 months in tight partial confinement and sometimes a little lightened in certain regions of the
96 country. This has caused stress, anxiety and feelings of bad humor in a large part of the Algerian

97 population [24]. So, a large part of the population, not to say the whole of it, intends to go on vacation
 98 to relax, but this must be done inside the country because of the closure of the Algerian borders. This
 99 prompted officials from the tourism sector in Algeria to validate and implement their prevention
 100 protocol against COVID-19 in collaboration with the Ministry of Health [25] from August 15, 2020,
 101 onwards. It is important now to know the impact of COVID-19 on the behavior of the Algerian
 102 population towards tourism, particularly during holidays in the pandemic when the risk of
 103 contamination by the virus is still present. Tourist needs mean the tourist wishes that the citizen
 104 wants to be realized by the actors of the tourist sector in all their forms.
 105 The objective of our study aims to know how the population will react to spend their holidays, and
 106 how they see tourism during the COVID-19 pandemic. We also intend to shed light on the proposals
 107 that could improve the tourism sector in Algeria, which were largely ceased in March 2020 just like
 108 anywhere in the world [16], and should resume its activity according to new visions of operation.
 109 COVID-19 has changed the world forever and nothing will be the same as before the pandemic in
 110 various sectors including tourism, which remains a very sensitive sector.

111 2. Materials and Methods

112 We adopted a survey plan to assess the leisure needs of COVID-19 in Algerian society, using an
 113 anonymous online questionnaire of impacts of the COVID-19 on the needs of tourists with total
 114 freedom to answer questions. The time of the current study was extended from June 1st to July 13th,
 115 2020. Indeed, our sampling was based on a snowball because of home confinement. The study sample
 116 consisted of 203 individuals, including 56, 7% males and 43, 3% females.

117 The questionnaire of our study included 23 questions covering several dimensions:

- 118 (1) The need for psychological recreation 10 items;
- 119 (2) The need for tourist information 7 items;
- 120 (3) The need to rationalize tourism costs 3 items;
- 121 (4) The need for the contribution of tourism in the economic recovery 3 items.

122 The coefficient of reliability of the alpha Cronbach questionnaire has been calculated which equals
 123 0.748, and this means a high reliability in the results of the questionnaire.

124 We used the mixed method by open qualitative questions to respondents regarding their
 125 identification of tourism-related procedures and needs from their point of view.

126 Descriptive statistics were calculated for the socio-demographic characteristics, and the dimensions
 127 of the questionnaire. We used the chi-square test, one-sample and two-sample t test, with a level of
 128 significance of ($p < 0.05$). Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS Statistic 22.0

129 .3. Results

130 Table 1. Distribution of the participants sociodemographic features (n = 203).

Variables	n (203)	%
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	115	56,7
Female	115	43,3
<i>Age</i>		
(18 – 30)	68	33,5
(31 – 45)	83	40,9
(46 – 65)	52	25,6
Favorite month for vacation		
August	109	53,69
September	59	29,06
October	18	08,86

November	3	01,47
Decembre	14	06,89

131 Table 1 shows that the study sample is composed of 203 people, 56.7% men and 43.3% women, while
 132 their age varied in between 18 - 30 years with a percentage of 33.5%, 31 - 45 years with a percentage
 133 of 40.9 %, and 46 – 65 years with a percentage of 25.6%.

134 Regarding the preferred month to spend summer vacation after the lifting of the confinement, we
 135 found that 53,69% of the respondents preferred the month of August, as it is the best month for rest
 136 and leisure for Algerians because it is a month of vacation for most economic and service sectors.

137 While a percentage of 29.06% of respondents were in favor of spending the summer holidays
 138 especially with the spread of the coronavirus in September. They perhaps wanted to delay ensuring
 139 the stability of the health situation in the country before venturing into various tourist spots.

140 As for the remaining 17.25% of respondents, they preferred to postpone this year's summer vacation
 141 to October, November and December to ensure the stability of the health situation in the country.

142 *3.1 Impact of COVID-19 on the needs of Algerian tourists during partial confinement.*

143 **Table 2.** Levels score of the questionnaire of tourism needs

<i>The need for psychological recreation</i>			<i>The need for tourist information</i>		
10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 30	7 – 10,5	10,5 – 17,5	17,5 - 21
weak	average	high	weak	average	high
<i>The need to rationalize tourism costs</i>			<i>The need for the contribution of tourism in the recovery of economy</i>		
3 – 4,5	4,5 – 7,5	7,5 - 9	3 – 4,5	4,5 – 7,5	7,5 - 9
weak	average	high	weak	average	high

144

145 **Table 3.** T test for the single sample of the impact of COVID-19 on the needs of tourists during partial
 146 confinement in Algeria (n = 203)

Variables	Test value	M	SD	t	P-Value	Level of needs
The need for psychological recreation	25	25,33	2,205	2,100	0,037	high
The need for tourist information	10,5	11,12	2,800	3,146	0,002	average
The need to rationalize tourism costs	4,5	5,26	,706	15,260	0,001	average
The need for the contribution of tourism in the economic recovery	7,5	7,75	1,589	2,230	0,027	high

147 Table 3 shows that there is a great need for recreation to relieve psychological stress (M = 25.33)
 148 among the study sample ($p < 0.05$). The consequences of the long period of home confinement due to
 149 coronavirus include routine, confluences of family interactions, limited space in the house, fear of the
 150 negative development of the coronavirus epidemic.

151 All of these behaviors put the individual under psychological pressure throughout the day for a long
 152 period, resulting in a great need to get out of the house for relief and to seek emotional stability. The
 153 same goes for all cases, social groups, men, women, children and even the elderly.

154 The table also shows the existence of an average need for tourist information ($M = 11.12$) ($p < 0.01$). In
 155 fact, people prefer to obtain adequate information on preferred tourist places and the services they
 156 contain to move for short holidays with more comfort, especially with the closure of tourist areas in
 157 Algeria for a period of approximately six months. This has made the tourist information necessary
 158 for individuals to make a clear decision for the tourist choice, especially with the low level of tourism
 159 marketing online, and the requirements for the implementation of preventive measures against
 160 infection with the coronavirus.

161 The results also indicate that there is an average need to rationalize the costs of tourist services ($M =$
 162 5.26) in Algeria ($p < 0.01$), because the latter is the greatest concern of Algerian citizens, especially with
 163 the increase in hotel services, catering and all associated services. Therefore, it is difficult to have a
 164 tourist vacation for an average family of four persons with average income.

165 The table shows that there is a great need ($M = 7.75$) ($p < 0.05$) and an awareness in which the tourism
 166 sector can contribute to the economic recovery after the period of effective containment due to the
 167 coronavirus. Indeed, this sector can create direct jobs and revive the economy towards restoring the
 168 income balance of families which are affected by the suspension of economic activities for a long
 169 period that has extended to several months.

170 **Table 4.** Association of socio-demographic variables (gender, age) and the COVID-19 impact on tourism needs
 171 in Algeria ($n = 203$).

Variables	Sex			P-Value	Age			P-Value
	All ($n=203$)	Males ($n = 115$)	Females ($n = 88$)		(18 – 30) ($n = 68$)	(31 – 45) ($n = 83$)	(46 – 65) ($n = 52$)	
<i>Avoid tourist places during the confinement period</i>								
Yes	164 (80,8)	92 (45,3)	72 (35,5)	0,74	59 (29,1)	59 (29,1)	46 (22,7)	0,014
No	39 (19,2)	23 (11,3)	16 (7,9)		9 (4,4)	24 (11,8)	6 (3,0)	
<i>Favorite place to spend the vacation after the lifting of confinement</i>								
Sea	126 (62,0)	65 (32,0)	61 (30,0)	0,28	48 (23,6)	51 (25,1)	27 (13,3)	0,27
Mountains and forests	28 (13,8)	17 (8,4)	11 (5,4)		8 (3,9)	14 (6,9)	6 (3,0)	
Mineral baths	18 (8,9)	12 (5,9)	06 (3,0)		5 (2,5)	6 (3,0)	7 (3,4)	
Stay at home	31 (15,3)	21 (10,3)	10 (4,9)		7 (3,4)	12 (5,9)	12 (5,9)	

172

173 Table 4 shows that men (45.3%) and women (35.5%) are aware of the need to avoid tourist places
 174 during the period of partial containment, due to the widespread nature of the infection with
 175 coronavirus. Even with the lifting of confinement, caution remains by taking social distancing
 176 measures and ensuring hand hygiene and the wearing of masks.

177 From the results of the table, all age groups in the study sample [18 - 30] (29.1%) and [31 - 45] (29.1%)
 178 are aware of the need to avoid tourist places during the period of the gradual lifting of containment.

179 This indicates an awareness of the importance of caution and compliance with preventive
180 instructions to avoid infection with the coronavirus.

181 As for the preferred tourist places after the lifting of the confinement, the results in Table 3 indicate
182 that (62%) of the responses, among them (32%) men and (30%), women prefer to spend their holidays
183 by the sea. Therefore, it is considered a favorite place for Algerians to spend their holidays and have
184 fun, and this is what we see through the strong presence of families on the beaches after the gradual
185 lifting of confinement.

186 The results show that (15.3%) of the respondents emphasized on the preference to stay at home and
187 avoid tourist places entirely this year, perhaps because they fear the repercussions of the coronavirus
188 infection or are not convinced of preventive health measures in tourist places. Therefore, the decision
189 to stay at home is seen as a safe solution for them in order to preserve their life and that of their
190 family.

191 Some prefer to spend their holidays in nature and forests (13.8%) to enjoy calm and psychological
192 comfort. Others prefer mineral baths (8.9%) to spend their vacations after the confinement was lifted,
193 especially those suffering from health problems requiring to go to mineral baths.

194 The results of the Table show that all age groups in the study sample [18 - 30] (23.6%) [31 - 45] (25.1%)
195 [46 - 65] (13, 3%) prefer to spend their holidays by the sea. This means that the sea is the preferred
196 destination for leisure activities for all age groups in the Algerian community, after the confinement
197 has been lifted.

198 **Table 5.** The different impacts of the coronavirus (COVID) -19 on tourism needs between men and women in
199 Algeria (n = 203).

Items	Men (115)		Women (88)		T	P-Value
	M	SD	M	SD		
	The need for psychological recreation	25,54	2,233	25,05		
The need for tourist information	10,83	2,765	11,49	2,816	-1,656	,099
The need to rationalize tourism costs	5,17	,620	5,38	,792	-2,049	,042
The need for the contribution of tourism in the economic recovery	7,78	1,690	7,70	1,456	,346	,730

200

201 The data in Table 5 indicate that there is no significant difference between men and women in the
202 mean scores of the need for psychological recreation of the COVID-19 pandemic in Algeria ($p = 0,114$)
203 and the need for tourist information ($p = 0,09$), in addition to the need for the contribution of tourism
204 in the economic recovery ($p = 0,73$).

205 On the other hand, the Table shows the existence of a statistically significant difference between men
206 ($M = 5.17$) and women ($M = 5.38$) in regard to the need to rationalize the costs of tourism in favor of
207 women ($p < 0.05$), and this result means that women are more aware of the high costs of tourism
208 services in Algeria. They often think of spending the holidays with all the members of their family,
209 and this is why women have been affected by the high costs of services in tourist places.

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215 **Table 6.** Measures identified by respondents to develop the tourism sector after the COVID-19 pandemic in
 216 Algeria (n = 203).

Measures	n	%
Reduce the cost of hotels and services in tourist areas	188	92,61
Developing tourist culture	166	81,77
Ensure the cleanliness of tourist sites	154	75,86
Ensure security in tourist areas	142	69,95
The construction of tourist complexes with all the necessary services	110	54,18
The state must develop domestic tourism	83	40,88

217

218 Table 6 presents the results of the qualitative analysis of the opinions of the sample of the study
 219 concerning the measures to be taken after the Covid-19 pandemic for the development of tourism in
 220 Algeria. These results show that 92.61% of respondents advocate reducing the cost of hotels and
 221 services in tourist areas in order to allow a large part of the population classified as middle and low
 222 class income to spend a decent vacation. It is also noted that 81.77% of respondents ask for the
 223 development of tourist culture among the population to get used to the different types of tourism.
 224 The cleanliness of tourist sites is one of the requirements of the Algerian population as 75.86% of
 225 respondents demand it. Among other things, improving safety in tourist areas is requested by 69.95%
 226 of the study sample. This is mainly linked to the size of the tourist sites and also of the Algerian
 227 territory which requires more measures to ensure security in various tourist places. Since tourism
 228 potential is not all well exploited, 54.18% of respondents see the construction of tourist complexes
 229 with all the necessary services as a way of developing tourism. Regarding the development of
 230 domestic tourism, 40.88% of respondents see that the state must get involved in this aspect.

231 4. Discussion

232 The holiday period is very important for all populations of the world especially after the negative
 233 effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The sample of the Algerian population studied found that 53.69%
 234 of respondents preferred the month of August to go on vacation. Usually, in this country it is the
 235 preferred month of the holidays since it also coincides with the children's school holidays and the
 236 favorable weather conditions. In addition, it is ideal for people living with families.

237 The results also show that 29.06% of respondents chose the month of September to go on vacation
 238 and 17.25% prefer the months of October, November and December. This shows that these people
 239 are free to choose their vacation because of the absence of family responsibilities including school age
 240 children. The closure of borders in many countries of the world imposed for the prevention against
 241 COVID-19 pandemic for several months [16] has forced many people to schedule their holidays
 242 during these three months at the end of 2020. They believe that the epidemiological situation is
 243 stabilized with the reduction or disappearance of the severity of the disease, and the reopening of the
 244 borders is carried out, as COVID-19 has raised public concerns regarding general cleanliness, hygiene
 245 and accessibility of health care [26].

246 During this period of confinement of the COVID-19 pandemic, the results show that the needs of
 247 Algerian tourists are characterized by a great need for leisure to relieve psychological stress (M =
 248 25.33) among the study sample (p<0.05). This stress causes adverse effects on the physical and mental
 249 health of all people including children [27], due to the long period of home confinement, routine and
 250 limited space in houses. The fear of being infected with the virus has also had negative effects and
 251 psychological pressure on people of different ages.

252 It is noted, according to the responses of the respondents, the existence of an average need for tourist
 253 information (M = 11.12) (p <0.01). In fact, citizens prefer to obtain information on tourist places and
 254 the services offered, especially after the closure of tourist areas and travel agencies in Algeria for a
 255 period of about 6 months. Tourist information is therefore necessary to enable citizens to choose their
 256 destination wisely, and make a decision regarding the prevention requirements imposed for each

257 type of tourism. Accordingly, COVID-19 has changed the world forever and also the functioning of
258 all sectors including tourism [28]. Charters and also health protocols in the tourism sector will play
259 an important role in the decisions of tourists.

260 An average need to rationalize the costs of tourist services ($M = 5.26$) is observed according to the
261 respondents ($p < 0.01$). This is a concern of Algerian citizens particularly for large families and those
262 with average income. This includes increase in the prices of hotel services, restaurants and other
263 associated services that may occur in order to compensate for the losses recorded during the months
264 of closures. Unlike other sectors of activity, some tourism revenues are lost permanently because
265 the unsold capacity in accommodation cannot be marketed in the following years, with
266 corresponding implications for employment in the sector [16, 29].

267 With other things, there is a great need ($M = 7.75$) among respondents ($p < 0.05$) of an awareness that
268 the tourism sector can contribute to the economic recovery in Algeria after the confinement period.
269 Domestic tourism will be the most sought after because of the great potential of Algeria, and the
270 closure of borders. Thus, this sector can create temporary jobs that can help many families cope with
271 the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is of a much higher magnitude than previous crises
272 due to its global scale and the general closure of travel, business and life activities [30, 31]. COVID-
273 19 has, thus, imposed changes and transformations on the tourism sector that will not be very clear
274 for some time and including attempts to revive it [32]. Among other things, the measures identified
275 by the respondents to develop the tourism sector after the COVID-19 pandemic in Algeria indicate
276 that 92.61% of the respondents recommend the reduction in the cost of hotels and services in tourist
277 areas. This is due to the prices which are considered somewhat high compared to other countries.
278 The reduction in prices will allow the recovery of the tourism industry after COVID-19 and will be
279 linked in the short term to the rate of global economic recovery [32]. The tourist's income plays an
280 important role in the selection of hotels and the services to be offered.

281 Most of the respondents 81.77% call for the development of a tourist culture among the population
282 to get used to the different types of tourism and to know the behavior that tourists should take to
283 protect themselves against the pandemic. It is noted that 75.86% of respondents demand cleanliness
284 of tourist sites since COVID-19 has raised public concerns regarding general cleanliness, cleaning and
285 disinfection as well as hygiene and accessibility of health care [33, 26, 34].

286 About 69.95% demand the improvement of security because of the size of the tourist sites and the
287 Algerian territory as well as measures related to social distancing for tourism employees and other
288 customers in order to avoid the risk of contamination [22]. In addition, 54.18% of respondents see the
289 construction of tourist complexes with the necessary services as a way to develop tourism in the post-
290 COVID-19 period. The challenge is to take measures to adapt the new tourist structures to grant more
291 protection for forms of mobility and similar crises [34]. The development of domestic tourism should
292 be done with the support of the state according to the vision of 40.88% of respondents. This is logical
293 especially as the tourism potential of this country is very important and requires the involvement of
294 the state and measures to be taken such as lifting or fixing visa regulations that countries around the
295 world must also take to stimulate tourist flow [33].

296 This study, which has shown the impact of COVID-19 on the tourist needs of the Algerian population,
297 has limitations linked to the sampling strategy and the number of respondents, with the inability to
298 generalize the results of the current study, Hence, this study will provide a vision for the authorities
299 concerning the acknowledgment that the psychological impact of the confinement of COVID-19 had
300 a considerable influence. As a result, a large part of the population was not in suitable conditions to
301 participate in the investigation and complete the online questionnaire.

302

303 5. Conclusions

304 The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have a very negative impact on people, on the economies
305 of countries and particularly on the tourism sector. Our study assessed the tourist needs of the
306 Algerian population who were in a period of confinement. The results showed a great need for leisure
307 and relaxation ($M = 25.33$) among the study sample ($p < 0.05$) which is necessary to relieve
308 psychological stress that caused adverse effects on physical and mental health of all people including

309 children during the COVID-19 lockdown period. A great need and awareness ($M = 7.75$) among
310 respondents ($p < 0.05$) that the tourism sector can contribute to the economic recovery in Algeria after
311 the period of confinement. As domestic tourism will be the most in demand because of the closure of
312 the borders and the tourist potential of Algeria.
313 The results also show that 53.69% of respondents prefer the month of August to go on vacation, 29.06%
314 prefer the month of September and 17.25% prefer the months of October, November and December.
315 The results of the quantitative analysis show that 92.61% of respondents recommend reducing the
316 cost of hotels and services in tourist areas. About 75.86% ask for the cleanliness and disinfection of
317 tourist sites. On the other hand, 69.95% of respondents call for improved safety and measures of
318 distancing between tourism employees and customers.
319 Among other things, 54.18% of respondents ask for the construction of tourist complexes which
320 should be equipped with services and prevention measures. 40.88% see that the state must intervene
321 to help the development of the tourism sector.
322 Thus, we see that the COVID-19 pandemic has influenced the tourist needs of the Algerian
323 population, which is becoming more and more aware of the consequences of the pandemic on their
324 health and on the country's economy. These results can help the authorities in the tourism sector to
325 better understand and identify the tourism needs of the population. This will also help to develop
326 the potential of domestic tourism and prepare the Algerian tourist destination through effective
327 measures in the post-pandemic period.
328 Perspectives from this study may focus on changes in tourism behavior after the COVID-19 lifting
329 confinement, state tourism strategies, and as well the attitudes towards internal and external tourism
330 after the lifting confinement COVID-19.
331

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