

**ECOSERV: AN EXAMINATION OF THE
SERVICE QUALITY EXPECTATIONS OF THE ECOTOURISTS**

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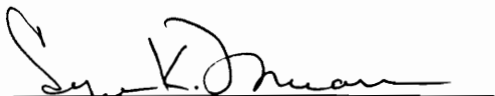
Maryam M. Khan

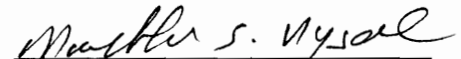
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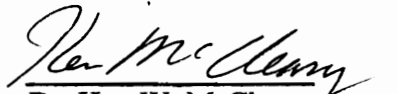
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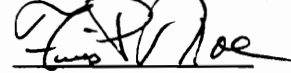
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Hospitality and Tourism Management

(ABSTRACT)

The concept of service quality is gaining global importance in hospitality/ tourism industry, and ecotourism is regarded as one of its fastest growing segment. The main objective of this study was to examine the relationship between ecotourist's environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension, and their service quality expectations. A conceptual model was developed to study these relationships. The service quality expectations of the ecotourists were measured by ECOSERV - an adapted version of SERVQUAL scale.

The results of the study suggest a significant relationship between service quality expectations of the ecotourists and their environmental and travel behavior. Pearson's correlation analysis revealed the direction of the relationship which supports the notion that those with positive attitude and behavior toward the environment most likely prefer services that are environmentally friendly. Also, it was evident that when reasons to travel are intercultural and social, services with local cultural influence were most likely to be expected from an ecotourist business.

Canonical correlation analysis revealed three significant variate pairs (functions). The interpretation of the first pair indicated that ecotourists who

perceive the ecotourist business to help/benefit the community and who have an ecocentric attitude toward the environment, tend to expect more of those services that are courteous, informative, trustworthy, in addition to environmentally friendly facilities/equipment. The second pair revealed that when the attitude and behavior toward the environment is not positive, and reasons to travel are not intercultural, services are expected to be performed on promised time, with prompt personal and individual attention. The third pair suggested that when there is no interest in intercultural social interactions but there is an ecocentric attitude toward the environment, the service preference tend to be for facilities that are safe/appropriate to the environment, and equipment that minimize environmental degradation. Also, it was evident that service quality expectations of the ecotourists are somewhat influenced by their attitude toward the environment, their behavior patterns, reasons to travel, and emphasis on value.

The study contributed to the theoretical and methodological advancement of service quality and ecotourism literature by developing ECOSERV, a scale to measure the service quality expectations of the ecotourists. It provided practical and marketing implications for the ecotourist industry which can be useful to the ecotourist marketers, tour operators and destination promoters, to target specific markets, design products and services, plan communication strategies, and promote tourism that is sustainable.

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CHAPTER ONE

OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of this study was to empirically determine the relationship between ecotourist's environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension, travel characteristics and their service quality expectations. This chapter provides an introduction and justification for the research effort undertaken. It includes a brief discussion of the growing importance of ecotourism and service quality, followed by the problem statement and objectives of the study.

TOURISM AND CONCERNS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Global environmental concerns and interest in saving the planet have perhaps galvanized consumers, researchers, tourism planners, politicians and the general public to be increasingly sensitive to the environment. In the last two decades a wide range of literature relating to environmental impacts and tourism development has emerged. Tourism planners are looking toward new policies, new concepts, and new management principles that integrate sustainable development (Gunn, 1994). They are beginning to realise that the environment is a finite resource, and in order to provide high environmental quality to the tourists, sound planning is necessary (Inskeep, 1991). The

tourism industry is under scrutiny both from public and internally, as to how it should address and meet the criteria of sustainable development. The need for sustainable tourism development is gaining popularity and well-planned "ecotourism" is being recognized by many as one of the tools for sustainable tourism development (Wight, 1993b; Boo, 1992; Whelan, 1991).

The tourism industry has become a global industry, serving over 500 million consumers per year, and this number is expected to reach 661 million by the year 2000 [World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), 1995]. It provides employment to over two hundred million workers worldwide - one in every nine workers - it contributes over ten percent of global investment and eleven percent of worldwide consumer spending. These economic figures place tourism as an international activity of importance and significance. For many countries tourism is the largest commodity in international trade, and for many others it ranks among the top three industries (McIntosh, Goeldner, and Ritchie, 1995). In addition to numerous benefits, tourism also generates non-economic costs to host communities, such as inappropriate development creating environmental damage.

Associated with its economic benefits are the socio-cultural and environmental impacts of tourism. The most evident impact that has received considerable attention in the last decade is the negative environmental impact.

According to Trigano (1984), tourism and the environment are often inseparable, since the environment is the raw material on which tourism depends. The relationship between tourism and the environment is complex giving rise to a wide range of environmental impacts (Pearce, 1985; Inskip, 1991). Its effect on traffic, air, noise, water, congestion, depletion of natural resources and its impact on the environment have been reported quite extensively in the past few years by several researchers (Mathieson and Wall, 1982; Pearce, 1985 and 1981; Liu and Var, 1986; Farrell and McLelland, 1987; Milni, 1989; Long, Perdue and Allen, 1990; Milman and Pizam, 1988; Caneday and Zeiger, 1991; Dowling, 1994). The dilemma facing the tourism industry is that while it is hard to deny the economic benefits of tourism, it is becoming equally hard to ignore the need for protection and conservation of the natural resources which are essential for tourism to survive. According to McKercher (1993), the natural link between tourism and the environment provides an obvious self-interest for tourism to protect its environment.

GROWTH OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

In order to address the environmental issues and to set out a global strategy, the Brundtland Report (WTTC, 1987), defined sustainable development as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." The Canadian government sponsored the "Globe 90" conference that defined sustainable

tourism development as “leading to management of all resources in such a way that we can fulfill economic, social, and aesthetic needs while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity, and life support systems.” Ecotourism, as one of the current expressions of sustainable tourism implies that resource protection and tourism development can be compatible (Gunn, 1994; Khan and Hawkins, 1995). According to Lindberg and Huber (1993), ecotourism provides an impetus to expand both conservation and tourism development. While Budowski’s (1976) “Tourism and conservation: conflict, coexistence or symbiosis,” suggested it was possible to integrate the concept of tourism development and conservation.

GROWTH OF ENVIRONMENTAL INTEREST

The past two decades have demonstrated that the environmental movement has entered the mainstream of global lifestyle. According to Dunlap and Scarce (1991), the success of Earth Day 1990 indicates that the environmental movement is not only alive and well after two decades but is stronger than ever before. They further stated that a growing majority support government action to protect environmental quality and many prefer environmental protection over economic growth. The Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, further emphasized the importance of the environment which is evident from this concluding statement: “we have reached a critical moment in history where we must balance environment responsibility with economic

viability if we are to sustain growth while maintaining a livable planet (Burr, 1991).” Eighty five percent of the industrialized world’s citizens believe that environment is the number one public issue, while 76 percent of Americans consider themselves environmentalists (Carson and Moulden, 1991). The number of environmental groups as well as the number of dues paying environmentalists in the United States is at an all time high. In a 1990 report by the Roper Organization environmental issues were rated fourth on priority list after crime and drugs, AIDS, and health costs.

GROWTH OF ECOTOURISM

There is a growing interest in the environment as evident in the rapidly expanding literature on forms of tourism variously labeled “green” “eco” “nature” or “alternative” (Ziffer, 1989; Boo, 1990; Eagles, 1992). Nature-based tourists according to Vickerman (1988) spend \$14 billion annually. The World Tourism Organization reported that nature travel has increased 15 percent a year since 1990. And within the tourism industry there is a shift in the way people vacation (Boo, 1992). Demand for adventurous, participatory, and nature-oriented tourism is growing. Travelers are interested in learning first-hand about ecosystems, endangered species, and complex conservation issues such as deforestation. They are seeking experiences that are both educational and enjoyable. They are expecting and demanding a high level of environmental quality in tourism areas. They feel a need to “get back in touch

with nature" before it is too late (Whelan, 1991). In a study conducted by the National Tour Association (1991), mature adults showed a strong concern for protecting the environment (94%), and were asking the tour companies what they were doing to protect the environment. They were looking more toward environmentally sensitive and responsible travel experience.

In a study to evaluate consumer's intention to stay in a hotel, Gustin and Weaver (1996) reported that businesses today are operating in an environmental conscious society. Seventy-three percent of the respondents consider themselves to be environmentally-minded consumers. It was concluded that the consumers in general have a positive attitude toward the environment, and seventy-one percent of the respondents said they would be likely to stay in a hotel that implement environmentally friendly strategies. According to Khan (1995), in order to attract the environmentally conscious consumers, many lodging facilities are incorporating policies and procedures that are environmentally friendly. In this study thirteen measures were identified, which includes practices such as: energy and water conservation; recycling, reducing and reusing; educating hosts/guests about environmental issues; and marketing green meetings. It was concluded that after initial investment of time and resources, these practices give hotels a competitive edge and is beneficial in terms of returns. Interest in the environment has

fostered an important market segment that is seeking facilities that are environmentally friendly .

Travelers from Australia, Japan, Europe and North America in particular are increasingly placing importance on the quality of the natural and cultural environment of their vacation destinations (Frangialli, 1992; Moore and Carter, 1993). Pearce and Wilson (1995), reported that international tourists to New Zealand are more interested in natural attractions and the environment. In a study conducted by Hui (1990), sixty percent of Australian travelers fall within an "anti-tourist" segment seeking natural and cultural areas. It is apparent that the travelers/consumers in general are seeking experience in the natural environment..

The above literature demonstrate that consumers in general are becoming environmentally conscious, looking for natural and educational experiences and seeking businesses that implement strategies that are environmentally positive. With the consumers going green (ecologically aware) combined with the need for sustainable tourism development it is not surprising that ecotourism is on the rise. It has been reported that 8 million adult US travelers have taken an ecotrip, and thirty five million are likely to take an ecotrip in the next three years. The potential ecotourism market is 43 million according to a study conducted by the United States Travel Data Center

(1991). It is estimated that ecotourism arrivals will grow 10-15 percent annually.

The market segment for ecotourism is high social status. It involves mostly affluent and highly educated people traveling from developed countries to developing countries to seek natural and cultural/educational experience. Travel to the Galapagos islands increased by an average of 20 percent from 1987 to 1990; the number of trekkers to Nepalese Himalayas grew by 25 percent from 1985 to 1988; Belize experienced a 55 percent increase in tourists arrivals from 1980 to 1990; 60 percent of visitors to Costa Rica are interested in visiting national areas; and Kenya and Maldives doubled their number of arrivals over the past decade (Cater, 1993; Boo, 1990).

Definition of Ecotourism

Ecotourism according to Wight (1993a) has become a topic of great interest in the tourism literature. To some it is nature tourism, alternative tourism, cultural tourism, soft tourism, adventure tourism, responsible tourism or green tourism. It is described as a product, a destination or an experience. There is not yet a consistently used definition of ecotourism, in part owing to the many stakeholders involved in ecotourism who bring their own perspectives and motivations. According to Boo (1992), ecotourism is a new idea that has captured the attention of many stakeholders including protected

area managers, conservationists, rural development specialists, government officials, tourism planners, travel writers, and many more. Orams (1995) reviewed a wide variety of ecotourism definitions and presented them on a continuum. On one side the ecotourist experience shifts from simple enjoyment and satisfaction to greater understanding, attitudinal change and finally more environmentally responsible behavior. Ballantine and Eagles (1994), tried to define Canadian ecotourists by proposing a set of three criteria that can be used to define ecotourists namely: a social motive (traveling to learn about nature), a site attraction motive (visiting wilderness or undisturbed areas) and time commitment (at least 33% of the trip). A select list is reported to illustrate the various connotations of the term. As listed:

1. The Ecotourism Society (1992) defines ecotourism as "a purposeful travel to natural areas to understand the culture and natural history of the environment, taking care not to alter the integrity of the ecosystem, while producing economic opportunities that make the conservation of the natural resources beneficial to local people."
2. The Canadian Environmental Advisory Council (Wight, 1993a) defined ecotourism as "an enlightening nature travel experience that contributes to conservation of ecosystem, while respecting the integrity of the host communities."

3. Ryel and Grasse (1991) define ecotourism as “a purposeful travel that creates an understanding of cultural and natural history, while safeguarding the integrity of ecosystem and producing economic benefits that encourages conservation.”

4. According to Valentine (1993), “ecotourism is restricted to that kind of tourism which is :

- * based on relatively undisturbed natural areas;
- * non-damaging, non-degrading, and ecologically sustainable;
- * a direct contributor to the continued protection and management of the natural areas used;
- * subject to an adequate and appropriate management regime.”

5. Boo (1992) defines “ecotourism as a nature travel that advances conservation and sustainable development.”

Based on the various definitions of ecotourism it can be concluded that ecotourism is purposeful travel to a natural environment to interact, learn, and experience other cultures, and to economically help local communities that work toward conservation and preservation of the ecosystem. It should be noted that ecosystem includes the natural environment, the flora and fauna, the wildlife, and indigenous communities of an area.

Studies of Ecotourism

Ecotourism is expected to intensify toward the year 2000 as issues related to the natural environment and ecologically conscious tourists continue to grow (Moore and Carter, 1993). Compared to the worldwide growth of ecotourism and its promising potential, there are limited number of studies that report empirical findings. Most of the studies about ecotourism are qualitative or descriptive in nature and are focused on the supply factors of ecotourism namely destinations and management practices, with limited emphasis on the demand factors of ecotourism, namely ecotourists.

Ruschmann (1992) reported on the ecological tourism in Brazil and emphasized the practice of monitoring the ecological tourism infrastructure to avoid environmental degradation. Hall and McArthur (1993), discussed the ecotourism activity in Antarctica and sub-Antarctica islands, and the development of an appropriate management regime for sustainable development. Ayala (1995) proposed planning, design, and management approaches for an international ecotourism destination in the archipelago of Fiji. Moore and Carter (1993), examined the tourism trends in Australia and concluded that growth of ecotourism requires necessary changes in priorities of natural resource management and ecotourism operators. Blangy and Nielsen (1993), while emphasizing ecotourism and minimum impact policy propose eight strategies for minimizing the impact of tourism on environment. Sanson

(1994), analyzed the development of tourism policy and management to ensure the protection of natural conservation values in Sub-Antarctic islands. Lindberg and Hawkins (1993) edited "Ecotourism: A Guide for Planners and Managers," with state-of-the art planning and management approaches for effective ecotourism projects.

The limited number of ecotourist market studies that have been published relate to travelers visiting a specific destination from one country of origin (Boo, 1990; Fennell and Smale, 1992; Eagles, 1992; Ballantine and Eagles, 1994; Eagles and Cascagnette, 1995). Most of these studies are narrow and limited in scope, and not central to the basic purpose of ecotourism. Therefore, in order to fully understand and comprehend the ecotourism phenomenon, studies relating to the ecotourist market are very important. Studies investigating the demographic and psychographic characteristics, environmental attitude and behavior, and service needs of the ecotourist will help the tourism planner or marketer to better understand this growing market segment and plan effectively for future. Though the demand for natural area tourism is rising worldwide, few statistics exist on the profile of tourists traveling to natural environments, and there are gaps in the information necessary to manage (Boo, 1990) and promote ecotourism effectively.

The tourists' market has been segmented on the demographic and psychographic characteristics of tourists. Such a type of information about the ecotourists will provide a better insight as to why ecotourists do what they do and what they expect from the service provider. In addition, with consumers becoming increasingly ecologically conscious, it will be important to analyze the environmental attitude and behavior patterns of the ecotourists. However, with limited systematic analyses of ecotourism demand factors, marketing decisions are largely based on experience and intuitive judgment by those familiar with the industry (Lindberg and Huber, Jr. 1993; Ryel and Grasse, 1991).

The widespread growth of ecotourism is likely to continue, attracting travelers from around the globe. Ecotourists' service provider can no longer be able to successfully manage or attract the ecotourist based on experience or intuition. Ecotourists will seek and choose destinations and services that satisfy their expectations. In order to continually and fully satisfy the growing ecotourist market, an in-depth analysis into the demographic and the psychographic characteristics of ecotourists including their service quality expectations is important.

IMPORTANCE OF SERVICE QUALITY

Tourism businesses are service-oriented, and service oriented businesses are different from product oriented businesses (Fridgen 1990). Tourism services are usually intangible and as such, difficult for the customer to recognize immediately. The customer usually comes to a location where the service is offered and instead of taking the product home he/she interacts with the service provider. Tourism is essentially service, success is based on the quality of the service (Calantone and Mazanec, 1991).

The concept of service and service quality is gaining attention in the marketing literature. The definition of service quality and its attributes might be "disputed," but its overall importance to market share and return on investment have been adequately documented (Anderson and Zeithaml, 1984). Service involves the consistent satisfaction of the needs and expectations of all customers. Service is a social experience that take place in a cultural context, it involves an encounter between the customer and the service providers. A level of satisfaction is supposedly achieved if the needs are met or exceeded by the providers (Shames and Glover, 1989).

Service is experienced by the customer psychologically as well as physically (Murrmann and Suttle, 1993). In order to fully comprehend service quality, service characteristics need to be analyzed. Intangibility,

inseparability of production and consumption, heterogeneity, and perishability that are consistently cited in the service marketing literature (Rathmell, 1974; Shostack, 1977; Berry, 1980; Lovelock, 1981).

Most services are intangible (Bateson, 1977; Berry, 1980; Lovelock, 1981; Shostack, 1977). They cannot be seen, touched, or tasted since they are performances rather than objects. It is hard to count, measure, inventory, or test them because of intangibility. Since services are labor intensive, they are heterogeneous in nature. No two service experiences are exactly alike (Murrmann and Suttle, 1993), they often vary from customer to customer, place to place, provider to provider, and day to day. Although heterogeneity is not always negative it is unpredictable and limits the organization's ability to deliver a consistent service experience to the customer.

Service is also characterized by its simultaneous production and consumption, giving many services the attribute of inseparability. Since services are first sold, then produced and consumed, the customer and the service provider is often engaged in close, personal encounters. In many labor intensive services such as hospitality and tourism, the quality of service delivery occurs during such encounters. Service experience starts from the time the customer enters the facility to the time he/she departs. Hence the decor, the ambiance, the sound and smell, the timeliness of service delivery, the

provider's attitude and other attributes accompanying service delivery will impact the overall evaluation of the service experience by the customer.

Services, due to their temporal nature are often perishable. The value of a room or a seat in a safari van is lost if not sold for that day. Like an object it cannot be stored and sold on another day as might be the case with a coat or a car. Finally, many services in some manner or the other, require customer participation. Food service operations such as fast foods and cafeterias; quick check outs at hotels; guest carrying their own luggage; and guests' participation in recycling efforts expect customers to perform "self service."

Intense global competition will require businesses to position themselves favorably to satisfy today's demanding customer. Providing high quality "world class" service has become a crucial factor in the success of any hospitality firm (Khan and Murrmann, 1995). To respond effectively, service providers must acquire more sophisticated methods of determining travelers' service expectations and design packages accordingly. One can no longer assume that all tourists (mass and eco) are the same and that their behavior, attitude, psychological needs, and expectations require no separate inquiry. However, with the growth and future potential of ecotourism little progress has been made to understand this growing market segment. According to Calantone and Mazanec (1991), a logical way for the tourism manager to

improve his/her decision regarding consumers, is to investigate consumer needs, behavior and attitude.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Considering the significance and growth of ecotourism and the importance given to service quality in today's global market place, combined with the need for a demographic and psychographic profile of ecotourists, this study was planned. The primary objective of this study sought to empirically determine the relationship between ecotourist's environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension, travel characteristics and their service quality expectations. Specific objectives were:

1. To profile ecotourists' demographics (e.g. age, education, family status, income, etc.) and travel characteristics (trip type, travel group, accommodation, expenses, etc.)
2. To examine the relationship between ecotourists' environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension and their service quality expectations.

3. To examine the effects of selected travel characteristics on service quality expectations of the ecotourists by using one-way analysis of variance and t-tests.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

This section presents six problem statements to be tested in the study.

1. Is ecotourists' environmental attitude associated with ecotourists' service quality expectations?
2. Is ecotourists' environmental behavior associated with ecotourists' service quality expectations?
3. Are ecotourists' travel motivations associated with ecotourists' service quality expectations?
4. Is ecotourists' value dimension associated with ecotourists' service quality expectations?
5. Are ecotourists' environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation and value dimension collectively associated with ecotourists' service quality expectations?

6. Are ecotourists' travel characteristics associated with ecotourists' service quality expectations?

ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

Chapter one presents the introduction and justification of the study followed by the objective of the study and problem statement. It emphasizes the growth and potential of ecotourism and the importance given to service quality in global competitive market place.

Chapter two provides the literature review related to service quality; environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivations, value dimension and travel characteristics. Previous studies relevant to this study are reviewed.

Chapter three presents and discusses the proposed conceptual model that is used in the study. It also presents the research hypotheses, scale and development, survey instrument, population and sample, pilot study, and data of analysis.

Chapter four presents the results of hypotheses testing and provides a discussion of the results.

Chapter five presents the findings from the data analyses and the recommendations emerging from this study. It also discusses the contribution of the study, its limitations, its implications and future research recommendation.

DEFINITIONS

Several terms were used in this study to describe and maximize the effectiveness of its outcomes. These terms are defined below based upon literature review or their operational value.

Anthropocentric: An attitude or view that believes that humans can control nature.

Attitude: The knowledge, feelings, and behavioral components individuals have as a disposition to act toward some object, person or activity.

Behavior: An action or reaction, or function in some specified way.

Ecocentric: An attitude or view that believes that humans should respect the laws of nature.

Ecologically/Environmentally friendly business: Business or firm that adapts policies and procedures that minimize the impact on the environment.

Eco-trip: A trip that involves travel to natural areas to interact, learn, and experience other cultures, and to economically help local communities that work toward conservation and preservation of the ecosystem.

Ecotourism: A purposeful travel to natural environment to interact, learn, and experience other cultures, and to economically help local communities that work toward conservation and preservation of the ecosystem.

Ecotourist: Someone who has taken a purposeful trip to interact with natural environment, to learn and experience other cultures, to economically help local communities that work towards conservation and preservation of ecosystem.

Expectation: To think or believe that it will happen.

Motivation: An internal force and external goals that guide, direct, and integrate a person's behavior for future potential satisfaction.

Service: An act of helpful activity from one person to another.

Tourist: Someone traveling at least 100 miles from home, staying overnight for pleasure or business and not staying more than a year.

Trip: Movement from point A to point B and back.

SUMMARY

This chapter introduced the research topic by documenting the growth of ecotourism and identifying the need for a greater understanding of ecotourist's service quality expectations. The problem statement and research objectives were identified to provide the focus for the study. This study will enhance the concept of ecotourism and service quality, and provide a better understanding of the ecotourist market. The findings will be of use to the ecotourist marketers, tour operators and destination promoters to design effective marketing strategies.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of this study was to empirically determine the relationship between ecotourist's environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension, travel characteristics and their service quality expectations. Due to the lack of published research in the area of ecotourism, relevant studies from other related fields will be used to substantiate the discussion. This review of literature has been organized into the following topics: Service Quality; Environmental Attitude and Behavior (EAB); Travel Motivation; Value Dimension and Travel Characteristics.

SERVICE QUALITY

Many service providers are increasingly using higher levels of service quality to position themselves favorably in the marketplace (Parasuraman, Zeithaml, and Berry, 1988; Cronin and Taylor, 1992). Also, it is becoming well established that effective investment in high service quality results in long-term benefits in customer loyalty, and this has proven to be more cost-effective, profitable and attracts a bigger market share (Zeithaml et al., 1990). Good service not only enhances a company's ability to attract new customers, but also makes easier to do business with existing customers, and promotes

cross-selling (Sonnenberg, 1989). This section on service quality is organized under following sub-headings: definition of service quality, and SERVQUAL Instrument and it's application.

Definition of Service Quality

Though the definition and attributes of service quality are under dispute its contribution to market share; return on investment (Anderson and Zeithaml, 1984); and cost effectiveness are well established. Service quality is an elusive and abstract construct that is hard to define and even harder to measure (Parasuraman, Zeithaml, and Berry, 1985; Carman, 1990; Rathmell 1974). Quality of service is described as the service firm's capacity to meet customers' expectation (Lewis and Booms, 1983;). Cronin and Taylor (1992), defined perceived service quality as an attitude and developed an instrument to measure perceived service quality based on attitude. On the other hand, according to Reeves and Bednar, (1995), among the various definitions proposed in the service literature, two definitions, conformance to specifications and meeting/exceeding expectations have been used most widely. The former is used typically to assess quality of products, and later to assess quality of services.

Service quality has also been described as customer satisfaction by Lewis and Booms (1983), and Parsuraman, Zeithaml, and Berry (1988). According to

Parasuraman et al. (1985, 1986), service quality as perceived by the consumers, is a result of a comparison of expectations of the service they will receive with their perceptions of the service they did actually received. Perceived service quality results from the degree and direction of the discrepancy between customers' expectations or desires and their perceptions. In other words the higher the level of expectations, the lower the perceived service quality; and lower the expectations, the higher the perceived service quality. The degree of discrepancies between the expectations and perceptions is also important, modest or large differences will result in modest or extreme levels of perceived service quality. Since expectations are deemed to vary over time, Carman (1990) cautions that both expectations and performance cannot be measured in the same administration.

According to Parasuraman et al. (1985, 1986), service quality expectations of the customers are influenced by several key factors. First, what customers hear from others, word of mouth communications has a potential impact. What one's friends or relatives say has an impact on ones' expectations. Second, all customers have their own personal needs which in turn moderate their expectations to a certain degree. The needs of a young family will be different from needs of an older retired couple. Third, the extent of past service experience could also influence customers' expectation levels. A well traveled ecotourist's expectation will be at a different level from one who is traveling

for the first time. Fourth, external communications from the service provider also play a key role in shaping the customers' expectations. Colorful brochures of Amazon rain forest imply a promise of adventure and close encounter with natural environment. It is demonstrated that customers' service quality expectations are not isolated but are rather a function of different factors.

Of the many attempts at achieving a better comprehension of service quality, SERVQUAL instrument is perhaps the most noteworthy measurement tool that has made an important contribution in the area of perceived service quality measurement (Day, 1992; Fick and Ritchie, 1991). It has received considerable recognition in the general service marketing literature due to the research work of its developers, Parasuraman, Zeithaml and Berry (1985, 1986, 1988, 1991).

SERVQUAL and its Application

SERVQUAL is a multiple-item instrument designed to measure customers' expectations and perceptions concerning a service encounter. It consists of five service quality dimensions with 22 items of expectation and perception measures. The numerical difference between the two sets of score for each dimension is considered as the perceived quality score for that dimension. The five dimensions and definitions according to Parasuraman et al. (1988) are:

Tangibles:	Physical facilities, equipment, and appearance of personnel
Reliability:	Ability to perform the promised service dependably and accurately
Responsiveness:	Willingness to help customers and provide prompt service
Assurance:	Knowledge and courtesy of employees and their ability to convey trust and confidence
Empathy:	Caring, individualized attention the firm provides its customers

SERVQUAL instrument has been widely accepted and applied in numerous studies to measure the perceived service quality since it was developed and tested (Zeithaml, Parasuraman, and Berry, 1990). Results from these studies have shown reliability to be the most important dimension, and tangibles to be the least important. It should be noted that non-hospitality/tourism firms were used in the development of this instrument and it has been proposed as an instrument for measuring perceived service quality within a wide range of service categories. The review of literature shows that very few studies have applied the SERVQUAL instrument in hospitality and tourism research . Relevant published studies are discussed below.

Boulding, Kalra, and Zeithaml (1993), studied the distinction between two types of expectations: first is the prediction of future events or an expectation of what will happen; and second is a normative expectation or an expectation of what will happen. They concluded that perception is a result of

1) expectations of both what will and what should happen and 2) the reality of the service encounter.

Bojanic and Rosen (1994), examined the nature of the association between service quality as perceived by consumers and its service determinants by applying SERVQUAL in a restaurant setting. They reported, that the general consumer expectations exceeded the actual level of service which resulted in a negative quality scores suggesting that there is always room for improvement. The service dimension that rated highly on expectation was assurance (6.40), followed by reliability (6.27), tangibles (6.17), access (5.81), knowing your customer (5.31), and responsiveness (5.17).

Fick and Ritchie (1991), examined the operation of the SERVQUAL instrument and its management implications in four major sectors of travel and tourism industry namely airline, hotel, restaurant, and ski area service. They found that the two most important expectations concerning service were reliability and assurance for all four sectors of tourism. They also identified several apparent problems with the instrument. Some of the problems or inadequacies identified were 1) problems with positively and negatively worded statements, 2) the inability of the seven-point Likert scale to distinguish subtle differences in expectations and perceptions, 3) its inability to take into account any relationship which might exist between the levels of

expectations and performance and the cost of that service, and 4) its inadequate attempt to include those tangible factors which contribute to the overall quality of the service expectation. It should be noted that Parasuraman et al. (1991), have since addressed some of the problems in their modified version.

Wicks and Fesenmaier (1993), studied the comparison of visitor and vendor perception of service quality at a special event. They investigated the special event customers' expectations and how vendors or service providers perceived the expectations of the customers, and provided management implications. Dube, Renaghan, and Miller (1994), applied the generic five dimensions to measure the customer satisfaction related to food service. Perdue and Kang (1994) examined the relationship between elements of service quality and consumer satisfaction in a beach tourism settings. Both visitors and resident travelers found trip cost to be the most important satisfaction determinant, and resident travelers also found friendliness of the people, availability of various activities, and the quality of information services as important.

Knutson, Stevens, Wullaert, Patton, and Yokoyama (1990) and Stevens, Knutson, and Patton (1995) applied an adapted version of SERVQUAL instrument in lodging setting (LODGSERV) and restaurant setting (DINESERV) to measure consumers' expectations for service quality. Knutson study

consisted of 26-items based on five service dimensions as original SERVQUAL scale but the items were worded to capture the consumers expectations of service quality in an hotel experience. Reliability scored highest mean score (mean=6.63) followed by assurance, responsiveness, tangibles, and empathy (mean=5.84). This study included only the set of items measuring the service quality expectations and set of items for perceptions were excluded.

Stevens et al. (1995), applied the adapted SERVQUAL instrument to the dining experience with statements consisting of what should happen. The instrument consisted of 29 items based on five service dimensions. The findings revealed that reliability (mean=6.47) once again ranked first followed by tangibles, assurance, responsiveness, and empathy (5.77). Both the lodging and restaurant customers rank reliability as first on the hierarchy, the only difference between the two were the tangibles which ranked second for the restaurant and fourth for the lodging customers.

Though SERVQUAL instrument has received considerable attention and has been widely accepted as a reliable perceived service quality measurement tool, it has been criticized and questioned by Carman (1990). According to Carman (1990), both expectations and performance cannot be measured in the same administration, since expectations are deemed to vary over time. And he further stated that it is hard to conceive that respondents

can complete an expectations' questionnaire while arriving at the service firm and completing another before departing the service firm.

The above literature review demonstrates that providing service quality is becoming an important factor for businesses to compete in today's global marketplace, however, in spite of the growth and potential of ecotourism there is little or none published research on the expectations of service quality of ecotourists. Although services such as hotel, restaurant, airlines, and resorts possess some underlying similarities, significant differences do exist between these entities with respect to ecotourists as opposed to regular tourists. Ecotourists have been distinguished from other tourists, even if visiting the same area, in regard to their travel motivation, education, participation and behavior (Ingram and Durst, 1989; Ziffer, 1989; Fennell and Eagles, 1990;) Ecotourists and mass tourists sought different benefits, according to Crossley and Lee (1994). Since ecotourists were found to be different from mass tourists their service quality expectation deserve a separate inquiry.

Applying the findings of studies done on mass tourists would degrade the explanatory power and potential management recommendations for the ecotourist industry. There is a need to analyze the service quality expectations of the ecotourists so that planners and marketers can take advantage of the

knowledge and set quality standards as well as maintain a satisfied customer base over a long period of time.

ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR

A review of literature revealed several studies related to the environmental attitude and behavior of general public but none dealt with ecotourists. Findings from studies relating to general population or mass tourists are used to substantiate the discussion. This section on environmental attitude and behavior (EAB) is organized as follows: Importance of EAB research, EAB and socio-demographics, EAB and NEP scale.

Importance of EAB Research

The research on environmental attitude and behavior has received considerable attention in the past decade. Maloney and Ward (1973) characterized the severity of environmental crisis as a "crisis of maladaptive behavior." According to Schahn and Holzer (1990), individual environmental concerns and behavior are equally important factors, and one should not just assume that physical technology or political and economic factors are sufficient. Research has proved that knowledge about the environmental attitude and behavior of the consumers may be a better predictor of future activity preferences (Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980), especially if the general population is showing a trend toward increased environmental consciousness.

A review of studies pertaining to environmental concerns and attitudes reveal that major emphases is placed on socio-demographic, political ideologies, environmental responsive behavior and recreational behavior relating to the general public (Mohai, 1992; Arcury 1990; Blocker and Eckberg, 1989; Samdahl and Robertson, 1989; Arcury, Johnson, and Scollay, 1986; Mohai and Twight, 1987; Uysal, Noe, and McDonald, 1994).

EAB and Socio-Demographics

Scott and Willitts (1994) reported that respondents who were younger, better educated, earning higher income and politically liberal were more likely to reject the idea that humans have a right to dominate other life forms. Socio-demographic variables age, education, urban residence, and political ideology were found to have moderate association with environmental attitude (Arcury, 1990). This study further concluded that younger, better educated urban liberal individuals are more concerned and have a positive attitude toward environmental movement. Gender, income, and occupational prestige were found to have weak or inconsistent relationship to environmental issues. In another study by Hines, Hungerford and Tomera, (1987), socio-demographic variables age, gender, and income were found to correlate with environmental concerns.

Mohai (1992) examining the gender issue reported women to score somewhat higher than men regarding environmental concerns, though they were less environmentally active. Khan and Uysal (1995), found women to be more pro-environmental with regards to both attitude and behavior. Men demonstrated a more anthropocentric (a belief that nature exists primarily for humans to use and has no inherent value of its own) view of nature compared to females. This study also partly confirmed Mohai (1992) findings that women might be more sympathetic toward the environment but on the contrary they were also more proactive in relation to recycling and involvement in environmental activities. In another study female visitors to a national park were found to be pro-environmentalist, showing a stronger opposition to anthropocentric attitudes. However, this study concluded that demographic characteristics seems to play a minor role in identifying environmentally sensitive travelers (Uysal et al. 1994).

Van Liere and Dunlap (1980) reported limited success in proving the role of socio-demographic variables determining environmental concerns, though later Dunlap and Scarce (1991) found the contemporary American society to show widespread environmental concerns. Jackson (1987) found recreationists whose satisfaction depends on relatively unspoiled natural environment (self propelled appreciative activities such as hiking, biking, canoeing, etc.) prefer that natural environment be maintained in its unaltered state compared to

mechanized recreationists (snow mobiling, motorboating, etc.) who supported development for recreational purposes even at the expense of sacrificing natural environmental quality.

Research relating to environmental behavior has revealed growing concern for environmental problems, the need for increased knowledge, and a general attitude to solve the environmental problems by becoming more involved. Williams (1991) reported that when asked as to whether they had a clear understanding and possessed knowledge about environmental issues, 81 percent responded positively, and 62 percent of the respondents reported to practice recycling regularly. Individuals who actively recycle were found to be both more familiar with recycling programs and more knowledgeable about locally recyclable materials (Vining and Ebreo, 1990).

Environmental attitude and behavior study conducted by Penka (1991), indicated moderate to high levels of environmental concerns and recycling behavior among young respondents. They indicated willingness to take action to reduce environmental harm in their purchases and disposal of waste. A vast majority indicated a desire to learn more about environmental issues, and over 60 percent reported that they practice recycling.

In a telephone survey conducted by the National Wildlife Foundation (1989) on environmental issues the responses were mostly positive towards environmental protection. Nearly 75 percent of the respondents wanted legislation to mandate recycling of newspaper, glass, and cans in all communities. Ninety four percent agreed that students can have an impact on protecting the environment, but over 80 percent felt that in order to protect the environment the students should have more knowledge about environmental problems and solutions to reduce them. Sixty six percent of the students perceived that industry is more environmentally concerned now than in the past, and 94 percent indicated that they would pay more for environmentally safe packaging and products.

All the above studies were done on general population and there were none dealing with ecotourists' environmental attitude and behavior. In order for the tourism marketers to cater to the growing ecotourist market, a knowledge of their environmental attitude and behavior will be beneficial. Environmental concerns have been measured by various attitude scales, however the New Environmental Paradigm (NEP) scale developed by Dunlap and Van Liere (1978) has received wide attention and has been applied in several studies.

Environmental Attitude and NEP

Many studies have used knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and values as main cognitive variables to explore and analyze environment (Dunlap and Van Liere, 1978; Milbrath, 1984; Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980). Environmental concerns have been measured by various attitude scales developed by Albrecht, Bultena, Moilberg and Nowak, (1982), Dunlap and Van Liere (1978), Maloney and Ward (1973), and Maloney, Ward and Braucht (1975), to name a few. Of the various scales developed to explain the environmental attitude of the consumers, the New Environmental Paradigm (NEP) scale developed by Dunlap and Van Liere (1978) has been used in numerous studies to measure the ecological world view (Dunlap and Van Liere, 1984; Arcury et al. 1986; Arcury, 1990; Scott and Willits, 1994).

According to Dunlap and Van Liere (1978), American society is reflecting a shift in its attitude toward the natural environment, which is challenging the traditional anthropocentric view of nature that it exists primarily to cater to the needs of humans. The new shift reflects aspects of the emerging new environmental paradigm, such as a belief in limits to growth, the necessity of balancing economic growth, the need to preserve the balance of nature, and the need for humans to live in harmony with nature.

The NEP scale developed by Dunlap and Van Liere (1978), is based on ecocentric views of nature. NEP scale has been used in several studies to compare the orientations of differing sets of interest groups, to compare ethnic groups with Caucasians, and other variables ranging from opposition to local growth to environmental knowledge (Dunlap, Van Liere, Mertig, Catton, and Howell, 1992). However, it was reported that some respondents had problem understanding the specialized terminology of the NEP scale (Noe and Snow, 1990).

In order to address the issues raised in the original scale and to broaden the scale content keeping with the growing salience of "ecological" problems facing the contemporary society, Dunlap et al. (1992) revised the scale and labeled it the "New Ecological Paradigm." Khan and Uysal (1995), applied the new revised New Ecological Paradigm (NEP) to study the environmental attitude and behavior of the university students. The findings revealed pro-environmental attitude groupings to be positively related to pro-environmental behavior groupings, and anti-environmental groupings to be negatively related to pro-environmental behavior groupings.

A vast majority of these studies were conducted on general population except for those done on outdoor recreation, and if ecotourists are looking for natural, more meaningful and educational experience then their environmental

attitude and behavior patterns deserve a separate inquiry. Also, earlier findings have demonstrated that environmental attitude may be a better predictor of activity preferences compared to demographic characteristics (Uysal et al. 1994). With ecotourism on the rise such a knowledge would be helpful to a tourism marketer in designing marketing strategies for the ecotourists.

TRAVEL MOTIVATION

A majority of the time recreational travel deals with one fundamental question: "why do people travel?" (Iso-Ahola, 1982). Van Doren (1983), identified that the urge to travel for pleasure depends on individual motivations and cultural conditioning. In order to fully comprehend travel patterns and demand one must examine the travel motivations. Knowledge about travel motivations will help the tourism marketers to design tourism products/services to satisfy the needs and desires of the customers. This section is organized as follow: Definition of Motive, Travel Motivation Theories and Application , and Social Psychological Motivation Theory.

Definition of Motive

According to Murray (1964), "a motive is an internal force that arouses, directs, and integrates a person's behavior" for future potential satisfaction. Motivation is therefore an interpersonal phenomenon which have led theorists

to examine pleasure and recreation travel as a psychological experience. It is difficult to examine the travel motivations because of conceptual and methodological issues (Uysal and Hagan, 1993). Different theorists have given different operational definitions to same motivational concepts, namely Lundberg (1971); McIntosh, Goeldner, and Ritchie (1995); Dann (1981); Iso-Ahola (1982); Crompton (1979); Hudman and Hawkins (1989); and Plog (1974). Since Iso-Ahola's motivational theory is used in this study, it will be discussed in more detail compared to other theories.

Travel Motivation Theories and Application

Lundberg's (1971) study, was probably one of the earliest to address as to why people travel. He identified 18 motivations based on review of literature, ranging from desire to engage in educational and cultural activities to the desire to have a change of weather (for example, getting away from cold weather) and participate in sports (for example, tennis, ski, or swim).

Crompton (1979), conducted 39 unstructured in-depth interviews with a convenience sample on "Motivation for Pleasure Vacation" and identified nine motives. Seven were located toward the socio-psychological end of the disequilibrium continuum and two toward the cultural end. The seven classified motivations are: escape from perceived mundane environment, exploration and evaluation of self, relaxation, prestige, regression,

enhancement of kinship relationships, and facilitation of social interaction. Novelty and education are the other two on the cultural end. The study suggested that motives are not unidimensional, and one motive is not the reason to travel but rather motives operate in tandem or combination. He further suggested that tourist industry may pay greater attention to socio-psychological motives in developing product and promotional strategies.

Hudman and Hawkins (1989), identified nine travel motivators: health, curiosity, sports, pleasure, spiritual or religious, professional and business, family and friends, roots syndrome, and esteem. They view people's reasons for travel are wide and diverse, and most trips are motivated by more than one factor since people unconsciously tend to choose vacations that satisfy a combination of needs.

Push and Pull Motivation

A review of travel motivation literature reveals that travel as a concept of push and pull factors has been widely accepted (Dann, 1977; Crompton, 1979; Pyo, Mihalik and Uysal, 1989; Yuan and McDonald, 1990; Uysal and Hagan, 1993). The push factors for a vacation are regarded as socio-psychological motives and emerges within the traveler. They are origin related motivations and may refer to escape, relax, rest, prestige, adventure, and socio-cultural interactions. Push factors for the ecotourists could be the desire to interact and

learn about natural environment and other cultures. Maslow's hierarchy of needs has been suggested as a basis for push factors and the six levels related to push factors are: need for self-actualization, self-esteem, recognition/status, belonging, safety/security, and physiological requirements (Uysal and Hagen, 1993). Push factors include "anomie" and "ego-enhancement." The former refers to a situation of perceived normlessness and meaninglessness in the origin society, and the later is usually associated with relative status deprivation in the individual (Dann, 1981).

The pull factors on the other hand are destination related, these motives reflect the influence of the destination in arousing them (Crompton, 1979). Pull factors respond and reinforce the push factors. Pull factors are the attractiveness of a destination whether it be natural or socio-cultural environment. Pyo et al. (1989), demonstrated that destination attractions (pull) can be combined with motivation to travel (push) for a better explanation of travel patterns and behavior.

Social Psychological Motivation Theory

A social psychological view of travel motivation with regards to tourist behavior was offered by Iso-Ahola (1982) and later by Mannell and Iso-Ahola (1987). They offered a theoretical framework for understanding the driving force behind tourist behavior. Motives are aroused when individuals are

thinking of certain activities they could, should, or might participate in future that are potentially satisfaction-producing. Satisfaction that individuals are expecting to experience by participating in a leisure activity is linked to two motivational forces. These two motivation forces operate simultaneously to bring about tourist behavior: (1) the desire to leave the everyday environment behind one-self (i.e. escaping personal and/or interpersonal environments), and (2) the desire to obtain psychological (intrinsic) rewards through travel in a contrasting (new or old) environment (i.e. seeking personal and/or interpersonal rewards). In other words individuals perceive any leisure activity (eg. tourism behavior) to provide both the approach (escaping) and avoidance (seeking) components: it provides certain intrinsic rewards such as feelings of mastery and competence, and also helps them to get away from the routine mundane environment.

Tourism because of its characteristics, represents more of a escape-oriented behavior compared to approach-oriented behavior (Iso-Ahola, 1982). If the former is more important than the later, it does not mean that the later is of no consequence, but it can be a threshold factor for the other or it is necessary for achieving the mastery or competence. For instance, for many people visiting India alone may not be enough for them to feel "escape" from the routine unless they can perform certain activities (such as an elephant ride) that provide for the feelings of mastery and achievement. On the other hand if

approach-oriented behavior is more important for some people, they might still need to escape from their every day environment to experience it. For example, ecotourists to interact and learn about the natural environment and different cultures in Costa Rica, they have to get away from their every day environment. All individual motives can be incorporated in Iso-Ahola's Seeking and Escaping framework that explains the social/psychological tourist motivation (Uysal and Hagan, 1993).

The social psychological theoretical framework of Mannell and Iso-Ahola (1987) has been applied and confirmed by Ratkai and Smale (1991), and Uysal, Gahan and Martin, (1993). Ratkai and Smale (1991), examined empirically the theoretical framework of tourist motivation to assess the stability of these motives across different groups of individuals. Factor analysis revealed both the escape desire ("get away" and "cultural novelty") and seeking desire ("personal" and "social"). The "Get away" dimension contributed the largest proportion of the explained variance. These results reflect empirical validation of the simultaneous operation of two desires (escape and seek) with escape still being the primary travel motive. In addition, the consistent showing of the "Get away" dimension integrating both escape and seeking desires into one dimension with escape being dominant further support Mannell and Iso-Ahola's tourist behavior.

Uysal et al. (1993), utilized the theoretical framework of tourist motivation proposed by Mannell and Iso-Ahola (1987), to study the event motivation dimensions and to assess the stability and variability of these motives across different groups of individuals with respect to selected events and demographics. Twenty four motivational statements were factor analyzed to delineate the underlying motivational dimensions resulting in five factors labeled as "escape", "excitement/thrills", "event novelty", "socialization", and "family togetherness." "Escape" and "novelty" dimension reflect the escape desire and explained 47 percent of the total variance, and "excitement/thrills" and "socialization" dimension reflect the seek desire as proposed by Mannell and Iso-Ahola. These dimensions were also found to contain items that separate personal and interpersonal rewards. The delineated factor groupings were reasonably stable with respect to different respond categories. This study confirmed and supported the theoretical framework by Mannell and Iso-Ahola and also concurs with the findings of Ratkai and Smale study (1991).

Attraction and Social Motivation of Ecotourists

Though the tourism literature is replete with studies in the area of travel motivation, limited research has been conducted with regard to what motivates ecotourists. The majority of the studies dealing with the ecotourists are qualitative in nature, either based on observation of behaviors or based on intuition.

Eagles (1992), studied the travel motivators (attraction and social) of Canadian ecotourists and compared them to mass tourists. Attraction motivations included items relating to important destination features, and social motivations included a set of opinions about personal goals and interaction with others. He used the Canadian Tourism Attitude and Motivational Study (CTAMS) data for mass tourists and the ecotourist data came from three Canadian ecotourist surveys. The three surveys dealt with ecotourists who had participated in trips to Costa Rica, Naturalists' program, and Canadian Nature Tours program respectively during 1985 to 1990. The findings revealed that ecotourists have clear distinct motivations, and both attraction and social motivations of Canadian ecotourists were found to be substantially different from the average Canadian traveler. They were found to be motivated by wilderness, parks, water, mountain, and rural areas (attraction motivations), and their social motivation that ranked higher were physical activity, meeting people, adventure, and seeing maximum attractions in available time. By contrast, gambling, amusement park, nightlife, big cities, doing nothing, indoor sports, shopping, and resort areas motivations were found to be least descriptive of ecotourists.

The above study confirms Boo's (1990) statement about ecotourists that they are less demanding in terms of lodging, food, and nightlife, and are more willing to accept local conditions, customs and foods. Though the findings

confirms Boo's statement, the methodology seems to raise questions. The other components of ecotourism besides physical environment and sociability, namely conservation and preservation of ecosystem and economic benefits to the local community were not included.

The above discussion points out that knowledge about travel motivations is important to help explain the travel patterns, however a separate inquiry relating to the travel motivations of the ecotourists is needed if ecotourism marketers and planners are to effectively design product/services to satisfy the needs of the eco-travelers. Since ecotourists were found to be different from mass regular tourists such information will help the providers of eco-services.

VALUE DIMENSION

Ecotourism is responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment and improves the welfare of the local community. According to Lindberg and Huber (1993), ecotourism is seen as a viable tool to promote tourism development along with conservation measures. While defining ecotourism, the benefits (direct or indirect) to the local community have been an important factor: The Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as a purposeful travel to natural areas that produce economic opportunities to help local conservation efforts. According to Ryel and Grasse (1991), the prefix "eco" refer

to economics as well as ecology. Economic benefits to the local community that in turn help in the conservation of natural resources and respect the integrity of the ecosystem. Ecotourism while minimizing the negative impact on the environment, should also educate the travelers and the local community about their role in the balance of nature. It is the emphasis on local resources and employment which makes it attractive to the developing countries. Ecotourists as consumers often support the importance of tourism benefitting the local residents (Western, 1993).

In a study conducted by US Travel Data Center (1991), ecotourists rated service and cost as most important factors in selecting travel suppliers. Though environmental responsibility ranked last, it was rated as an important factor by at least 30 percent of the respondents. According to Parasuraman et al. (1991), items about customers' perception of a service cost may be useful to include in the survey questionnaire. But they suggest that such items should be treated separately in analyzing the survey data since they do not fall under the conceptual domain of service quality. While examining the relationship between elements of service quality and consumer satisfaction in beach tourism settings, Perdue and Kang (1994) reported that both visitors and resident travelers found trip cost to be the most important satisfaction determinant. Since cost of services and benefits to the local community were considered important by the ecotourists, this study will group it under "value dimension."

TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

The most common segmentation technique in use is demographic characteristics of the tourists. The ecotourism company will need to identify the demographic, psychographic and geographic characteristics of the desired group (Ryel and Grasse, 1991). Demographics includes characteristics such as age, education, household income, marital status, occupation, ethnic origin and family size. Though this information is easy to measure and is generally available, it lacks the in-depth analysis. It does not provide the richness needed to explain travel behavior. Psychographics are lifestyles, beliefs and other socio-cultural variables. Information about how often ecotourists travel, with whom, where to, travel expenditure, and length of stay will not only give an insight as to what ecotourists do but also help the tourism planners and organizers to better package the tours for this market. Travel characteristics are the most fundamental findings of travel surveys (Chadwick, 1994). Earlier studies have used travel characteristics to determine if it has an impact on travel behavior.

SUMMARY

The service literature reinforced the findings that a firm or business to stay competitive should deliver quality service. And in order to deliver service quality the firm or business should understand the service quality expectations of the customers to effectively design product and services. The literature also demonstrated that the SERVQUAL scale can be adapted to measure the service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

While the consumers in general are becoming more environmentally conscious, and ecotourists in particular are seeking natural and educational experience, knowledge about their environmental attitude and behavior patterns may help to understand their future product and service preferences. The revised NEP scale appear to be a reliable instrument to measure the environmental attitude of the ecotourists.

The motivation literature has revealed that knowledge about travel motivations is important to help explain the travel patterns. An inquiry relating to the travel motivations of the ecotourists is needed if ecotourism marketers are to effectively design products/services to satisfy the needs of the travelers. A social psychological framework proposed by Mannell and Iso-Aholla helps explain the driving force behind why people travel. It supports

that motivational forces operate simultaneously to bring about tourists behavior, namely escaping and seeking.

An in-depth review of literature revealed that ecotourism as a topic has been scarcely researched. Most of the studies on ecotourism focus on the supply factors namely destination and management practices, with very limited empirical emphasis on the demand factor namely the ecotourist market. Marketers of ecotourism often rely on experience and intuition. Most of the service quality, EAB, and travel motivation studies were done on general population or on mass regular tourists. Since ecotourists are different from mass tourists they deserve a separate inquiry into their service quality expectations, EAB, travel motivation, and value dimension pattern for it might influence their travel patterns and preferences.

From the above review of literature it is evident that to fully and effectively satisfy ecotourists, the tourism marketer need to be aware of the service quality expectations of the ecotourists. The strategy of tailoring the product/service to specific consumer expectations has a potential for improving both market share and profitability. It was also demonstrated that customers' service expectations are influenced by various factors. Since ecotourists were found to be different from mass tourists, have different travel motivations, seek interaction in the natural environment, look for more

educational experiences, it can be concluded that their service quality expectation is a function of these factors. An attempt was made in this study to empirically determine the relationship between ecotourist's environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension, travel characteristics and their service quality expectations. A conceptual model is proposed to test such a relationship. Such knowledge will help the ecotourist service providers to effectively package products/services to best satisfy the needs of the ecotourists and to maintain a satisfied and long term customer base.

This chapter has focused on the review of literature in service quality, environmental attitude and behavior, travel motivations, value dimension and travel characteristics. The next chapter will discuss the methodology used for this study.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The preceding chapters defined the research domain of this study as a relationship between environmental attitude; environmental behavior; travel motivation and value dimension; and service quality expectation of ecotourists. This chapter will present the research framework, proposed conceptual model; state the hypotheses which will be used to guide this empirical study; outline the research design and the instrument that will be used to collect and quantify the data; and finally discuss the analyses of data.

RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

The main objective of this study was to empirically determine the relationship between ecotourists' environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension, and their service quality expectations. Therefore this study includes five sets of research constructs: service quality expectation, environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation, and value dimension.

Service quality expectation was the dependent variable in this study. Service expectation refers to the service level that customers believe they

“should get” from the service provider. It is the service firm’s capacity to meet customers expectations. The service attributes the customers might use as criteria in assessing service performance are the five dimensions that formed the basis of measuring service quality in the SERVQUAL scale developed by Parasuraman, Zeithmal, and Berry (1986, 1988 and 1991). The five dimensions were tangibility, reliability, responsiveness, assurance and empathy.

The independent variables in this study were the environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation and value dimension. Travel characteristics was also treated as an independent variable. The variables are described as follows.

Environmental attitude relates to ecotourists’ views, feelings, and beliefs regarding the heightened interest in global environmental change. It reflects the American society’s shift in its attitude toward the natural environment, which challenges the traditional anthropocentric view that nature exists primarily to cater to the needs of humans. It includes a belief in limits to growth, ecocentrism, fragile balance of nature, rejection of exemptionalism, and ecological catastrophe.

Environmental behavior focuses on the habits and practices of the ecotourists in relation to environmental issues. The past two decades have

demonstrated that the environmental movement has entered the mainstream of global lifestyle. Consumers, in general, are increasingly adapting behavior patterns that spell environmental consciousness. Several studies have reported that practice of recycling, involvement in environmental issues, ecologically conscious buying habits and environmental concerns are gaining importance (Khan and Uysal, 1995; Penka, 1991; Vining and Ebreo, 1990).

Travel motivation basically deals with the question as to why people travel and what motives them to travel or participate in leisure activity. Satisfaction that individuals are expecting to experience by participating in a leisure activity is linked to two motivational forces which operate simultaneously to bring about tourist behavior: (1) the desire to leave the everyday environment behind one-self (i.e. escaping personal and/or interpersonal environment), and (2) the desire to obtain psychological (intrinsic) rewards through travel in a contrasting (new or old) environment (i.e. seeking personal and/or interpersonal rewards). Mannell and Iso-Ahola (1987), offered a theoretical framework for understanding the driving force behind tourist behavior.

The value dimension relates to price or cost of services and the economical and social benefits of tourism to the local community. Cost of services is indicative of a willingness on the part of the customer to purchase a

product or service, while the benefits indicate a willingness on the part of the service provider to use part of its profits to help the local community. Earlier findings have reported that ecotourists are willing to pay more to those businesses that are environmentally friendly and help in community programs. Therefore the cost and benefit issues important to the ecotourists were included in the value dimension.

Demographic and travel characteristics of the tourists help in better understanding the behavior of the travelers.

The relationship between the variables discussed above are presented in a proposed model, which is derived from literature review of service quality expectation and ecotourism.

ECOSERV: A Proposed Conceptual Model

The proposed conceptual ECOSERV model (Figure 1) looks at the relationship between the independent variables (environmental attitude, behavior, travel motivation, value dimension and travel characteristics) and the dependent variable (service quality expectation). This relationship between the two sets of variables is exploratory in nature and does not assume any causal relationships.

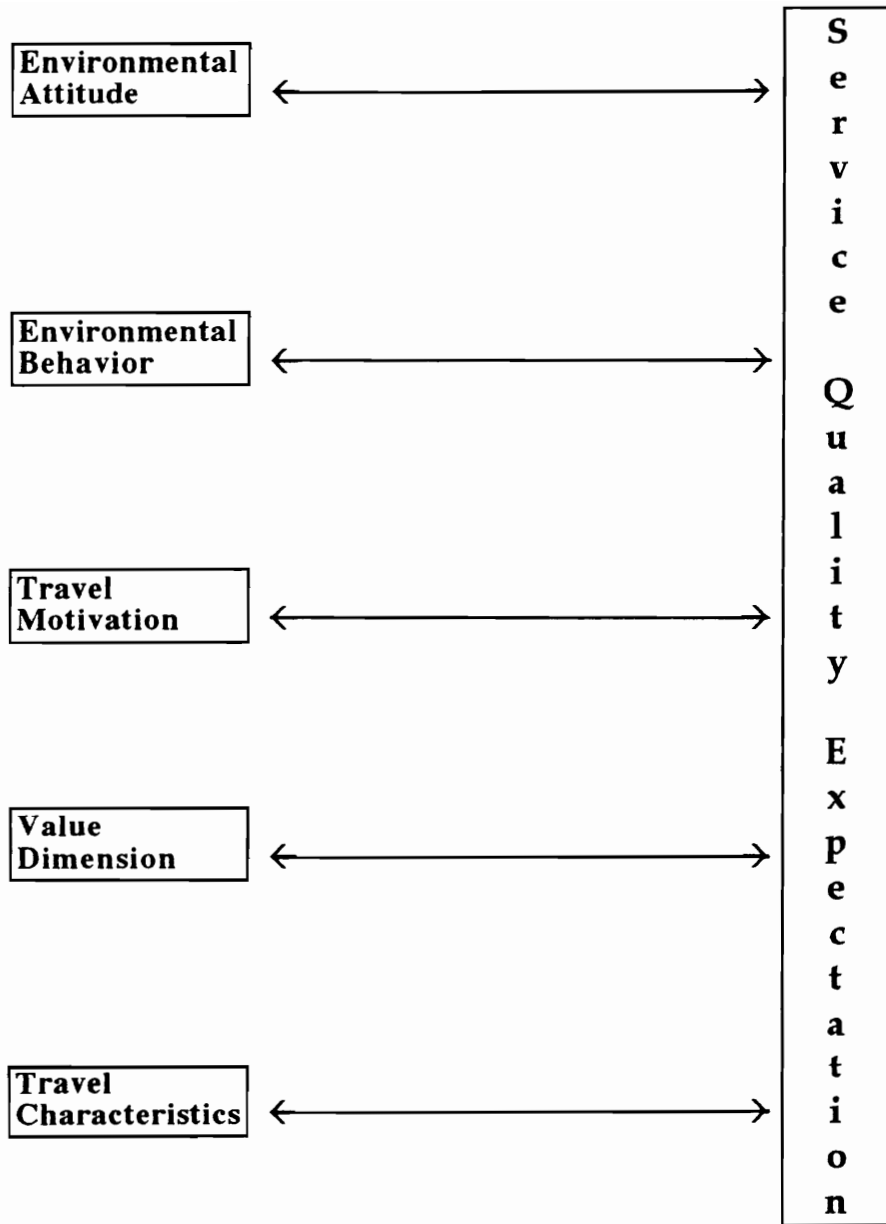


Figure 1 ECOSERV:

Proposed Conceptual Model for Service Quality Expectations

The literature review demonstrates that providing service quality is becoming an important factor for businesses to compete in the global marketplace. A knowledge of ecotourists' service quality expectation can help an ecotourist business to effectively cater to this growing market segment. According to Parasuraman et al. (1988), several key factors might shape customers' expectations. All customers have their own personal needs which in turn moderate their expectations to a certain degree. Individual characteristics and circumstances moderate customers' expectations. For example, a customer's attitude and behavior toward the environment might be related to service expectations about an ecotourist business. If a customer's beliefs regarding the environment is oriented toward ecocentric (man has no right to rule over nature), then his/her service expectations might differ from a customer whose beliefs are more anthropocentric (man has a right to rule over nature). Also, if a customer is concerned about the environment and strongly believes that there is a limit to growth on this earth, then that customer's service quality expectation might be environmentally friendly.

The extent of past experience in using a service could also be related to customers' expectation levels. A nature enthusiast, for instance, might demand services that are more ecologically friendly. A person who is pro-environment or practices environmentally friendly habits might expect businesses to minimize the negative impact on environment. External communications from

service providers play a key role in shaping customers' expectations. External communications, direct or indirect messages conveyed by an ecotourist business regarding natural experience or indigenous culture implies a promise of a certain service. If an ecotourist is traveling for educational purposes, such as seeking knowledge about the environment or cultural interaction, then that ecotourist might expect services to be informative about the environment and indigenous culture. Price or cost of services part of external communications play an important role in shaping customers' expectations. Although cost of service may be included in the survey questionnaire, it does not fall under the domain of service quality and as such should be treated separately (Parasuraman et al. 1991).

The travel motivation of escaping and seeking might be related to the service quality expectation of an ecotourist. The socio-psychological factors that are unique to each tourist, such as the urge to get away from daily routine or a need to seek self-gratification, might influence service quality expectations. Ecotourists were found to be motivated by natural and educational experience whereas least descriptive motivations were doing nothing, gambling, amusement park, nightlife, shopping and visiting big cities (Eagles, 1992). Since ecotourists are seeking educational and natural experiences their service quality expectation might be related to their motivations to travel.

Ecotourists' willingness to pay more for services and businesses that are environmentally friendly might influence their service expectations. Since ecotourist businesses are expected to economically benefit the local community and help in conservation efforts, in this study the independent variable 'value' includes both the cost of services and benefits to the local community.

As the literature review from previous studies suggest, ecotourists are travelers who are interested in nature-oriented, educational, and active/participatory experiences. They are environmentally friendly travelers who emphasize seeing and saving natural habitat and archeological treasures. They are interested in learning first-hand about the ecosystem, endangered species, and complex issues such as deforestation. They visit natural areas to observe and study the natural features. They prefer experiencing natural environment within a contest of wilderness and undisturbed areas. They prefer facilities that are environmentally friendly and minimize the use of natural resources. They are more willing to accept and appreciate local conditions, customs, and foods. Though cost and service were rated as important by the ecotourists, they are willing to pay more for travel services and products provided by environmentally responsible suppliers (Ceballos-Lascurain, 1994; Eagles, 1992; Ryel and Grasse, 1991; Kutay, 1991; Whelan, 1991; and Boo, 1990; Ingram and Durst, 1989).

Based on the characteristics of the ecotourists some factors that might influence the service quality expectations of the ecotourists can be their attitude towards environment, their behavior towards environmental concerns, their motivation to seek natural experience and their emphasis on value dimension. Therefore, an attempt was made in this study to propose a conceptual model - ECOSERV - that can determine the relationship between environmental attitude; environmental behavior; travel motivation and value dimension; and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

A proposed conceptual model of ecotourists' service quality expectation was developed to evaluate and test the primary research hypotheses which state:

- H1: There is no significant relationship between environmental attitude and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

- H2: There is no significant relationship between environmental behavior and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

- H3: There is no significant relationship between travel motivations and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

- H4: There is no significant relationship between value dimension and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.
- H5: There is no significant relationship between environmental attitude; environmental behavior; travel motivation and value dimension collectively; and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.
- H6: There is no significant difference between travel characteristics and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

This research focused on a relatively unexplored area of tourism phenomenon and was conducted using survey methodology. The relevant unit of analysis for this study was the ecotourist. The design of this study was correlational and the hypotheses were advanced to test possible relationships between the independent and dependent variables in the proposed conceptual model.

In order to measure environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension and service quality expectations of the ecotourists, various scales were developed based on relevant literature review. A nominal group

technique approach followed by three-step pilot study was used to check the wording, layout and comprehension of the items used in the survey.

Nominal Group Technique

A nominal group technique is a systematic approach, and one of its output is to provide a list of ideas relevant to a topic in question. A nominal group was held during an ecotourism workshop in St. John, US Virgin Islands during summer of 1995 to generate relevant ideas relating to service expectations of the ecotourists. The group consisted of nine participants who were attending the ecotourism workshop. Appendix (1) includes a listing of service features expected from ecotourist service providers to meet customers' expectations. Information provided by the group was included in environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension and service quality expectation measurement scales.

SCALES AND DEVELOPMENT

Different scales were used to measure environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivations and service quality expectations of the ecotourists. The scales developed and used in the study are as follows:

Environmental Attitude (NEP) Scale

The environmental attitude of the ecotourist was measured by utilizing the revised New Ecological Paradigm (NEP) scale developed by Dunlap et al. (1992). The revised scale was used instead of the original scale, which was also developed by Dunlap and Van Liere (1978). The new and revised scale offered an improved coverage of key ecological aspects, has slightly more internal consistency, and has three more items than the original scale. Also, the original scale was coming under a great deal of criticism as to its relevance to the changing views relating to environmental issues.

The revised NEP scale was used in a mail survey of a representative sample of Washington State residents (Dunlap et al., 1992). Principle component analysis was performed to assess the internal consistency of the measures. Varimax rotation resulted in four factors, however it was reported that there was a substantial degree of cross-loading present, as seven of the 15 items load at least .3 on two factors. It was concluded that the revised set of 15 items can legitimately be treated as a "New Ecological Paradigm Scale," since a good deal of internal consistency was evident. Future research on differing samples was recommended to confirm the appropriateness of treating the new set of 15 items as a single measure of endorsement of an ecological worldview.

The present study utilized all 15 items of the NEP scale which explains the ecological worldview namely: the reality of limits to growth, anti-anthropocentrism, the fragility of nature's balance, and the possibility of ecological catastrophe (Table 1). Attitude construct was measured on a five point Likert-type scale ranging from 1 "strongly agree" to 5 "strongly disagree."

Environmental Behavior Scale

The environmental behavior scale used in this study to measure the behavioral pattern of the ecotourists was adapted from the original set of behavior items developed by Khan and Uysal (1995). They initially used 15 behavior items which resulted in three factor groups explaining 55.5% of total variance. The reliability coefficients for these delineated factor groups were: (1) Practice of recycling (.79), (2) Involvement in environmental issues (.78), and (3) Buying habits (.76).

The present study utilized the original 15 behavior items. Five more behavior items were included based on the ecotourism literature and information provided by the nominal group technique. Table 2 shows the environmental behavior items and corresponding factors used in this study. The 20 behavior items were measured on a Likert-type scale ranging from 1 "always" to 4 "never."

TABLE 1 NEW ECOLOGICAL PARADIGM SCALE (NEP)*

Factors and Items	
Limits to Growth	
1.	We are approaching the limit of the number of people the earth can support
2.	The earth has plenty of natural resources if we just learn how to develop them
3.	The earth is like a space ship with very limited room and resources
Anti-anthropocentrism	
4.	Humans have the right to modify the natural environment to suit their needs
5.	Plants and animals have as much right as humans to exist
6.	Humans were meant to rule over rest of nature
Balance of Nature is Fragile	
7.	When humans interfere with nature it often produces disastrous consequences
8.	The balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations
9.	The balance of nature is very delicate and easily upset
Rejection of Exemptionalism	
10.	Human ingenuity will insure that we do NOT make the earth unlivable
11.	Despite our special abilities humans are still subject to the laws of nature
12.	Humans will eventually learn enough about how nature works to be able to control it
Ecological Catastrophe	
13.	Humans are severely abusing the environment
14.	The so-called "ecological crisis" facing humankind has been greatly exaggerated
15.	If things continue on their present course, we will experience a major ecological catastrophe

*Source: Dunlap, Van Liere, Mertig, Catton, and Howell, 1992

TABLE 2 ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR SCALE

	Factors and Items	*a,b
	Practice of Recycling	
1.	Do you practice recycling of cans	
2.	Do you practice recycling of paper	
3.	Do you practice recycling of glass	
4.	Do you practice recycling of plastic	
5.	Do you practice recycling of oil	
	Involvement in Environmental Issues	
6.	Do you consider participation in environmental related protests	
7.	Do you consider giving money to environmental organizations	
8.	Do you consider doing volunteer work for environmental groups	
9.	Do you consider writing letters to officials regarding environmental issues	
	Environmentally Friendly Buying Habits	
10.	Do you consider being more environmentally friendly if you were the one incharge of policies and procedures	a
11.	Do you avoid purchasing products from companies that pollute environment	
12.	Do you avoid purchasing of certain foods because of the chemicals used	
13.	Do you buy reduced packaging products	
14.	Do you buy products made of recycled materials whenever possible	
15.	Do you avoid using aerosol spray cans	
	Concerns for the Environment	
16.	Do you have concerns for the environment	a
17.	Do you patronize businesses that have environmentally friendly practices	b
18.	Do you think businesses are more environmentally friendly than ten years back	a
19.	Do you want to know more about the environment	b
20.	Do you think environmental issues should be given number one priority	a

* Note: a Ecotourism literature (Whelan 1991, and Boo 1990)
 b Nominal Group Technique

TABLE 3 TRAVEL MOTIVATION SCALE

	Items	a*	b*	c*	d*
1.	To get away from the demands of life	x	x	x	
2.	To relax and do nothing	x		x	
3.	To get away from crowds				
4.	To have a change from the routine		x		
5.	For a change of pace from every day life		x		
6.	To get away from commercial tourists spots				
7.	To enjoy purposeful travel			x	
8.	To try new foods	x		x	
9.	Because I am curious		x		
10.	To rediscover myself	x		x	
11.	To be daring and adventuresome	x		x	
12.	To participate in outdoor activities			x	x
13.	To know more about the environment			x	x
14.	To learn about the flora / the fauna			x	x
15.	To learn more about nature			x	x
16.	To learn about other cultures			x	x
17.	To learn about local lifestyles			x	x
18.	To experience unpolluted natural settings			x	x
19.	To visit historical and cultural sites /monuments	x		x	
20.	To be with my family	x		x	
21.	To be with my friends				
22.	To meet people from different cultures			x	
23.	To learn host country language			x	
24.	To be with people of similar interests	x	x	x	
25.	I like to participate in local entertainment	x			x
26.	To be by myself				

* Sources:

- a Ratkai and Smale, 1991
- b Uysal, Gahan, and Martin, 1993
- c Ecotourism literature (Eagles, 1992, Whelan 1991, and Boo 1990)
- d Nominal Group Technique

Table 4 **VALUE DIMENSION SCALE**

Value items	*a,b
Ecotourist services costs more than regular tourist services	x
Customers do not expect to pay more than regular tourism services	x
Use part of the profits to educate the customers/locals about environmental issues	x
Provide environmentally friendly services at a reasonable cost	x
Use part of the profits to benefit community projects	x

* Note: a Ecotourism literature (Boo 1990,
 Ryel and Grasse 1991, and Western, 1993)
 b Nominal Group Technique

Travel Motivation Scale

The travel motivation scale utilized the theoretical framework of leisure motivation based on escape and seek dimensions as proposed by Mannell and Iso-Ahola (1987). Ratkai and Smale (1991) applied factor analysis to empirically validate the theoretical framework of travel motivation, by revealing underlying dimensions quite consistent with the *escaping* and *seeking* desires. Uysal et al., (1993) studied the travel motivations of the event and festival goers and further validated the findings of escape and seek desires. Three dimensions (excitement/thrills, socialization, and family togetherness) reflected the *seeking* desires and two dimensions (escape and event novelty) reflected the *escaping* desires.

Table 3 presents the 26 items used in this study to measure travel motivations of the ecotourists, that reflects both *escaping* and *seeking* dimensions of travel motivation. The items selected are based on earlier travel motivation studies (Ratkai and Smale, 1991; Eagles, 1992; Uysal, Gahan, and Martin, 1993), ecotourism literature, and information provided by the nominal group technique. These items were measured on a five point Likert-type scale ranging from 1 "very important" to 5 "not-at-all important."

Value Scale

The five items used to measure the value dimension are presented in Table 4. It includes items pertaining to service costs and the benefits to the community by an ecotourist business. A seven point Likert-type scale was used to measure these items. The items were selected on the basis of ecotourism literature and nominal group technique suggestions.

Earlier findings have reported that ecotourists were willing to pay more to those businesses that are environmentally friendly. One way the businesses can show they are environmentally friendly is by using part of their profits to educate the host/guests about environmental issues and also by investing in conservation efforts locally. The nominal technique group also emphasized that there should be some sort of an accountability on the part of the ecotourist service providers. Since ecotourists were willing to pay more to businesses that are environmentally friendly and they prefer businesses to help in community projects, these items were included in the value dimension scale.

ECOSERV an adapted version of SERVQUAL

The service quality expectation of the ecotourists was measured by an adapted version of SERVQUAL scale, which was developed by Parasuraman et al. (1986, 1988, and 1991). The adapted version was labelled as ECOSERV.

SERVQUAL is a multiple-item instrument designed to measure customers' expectations and perceptions concerning a service encounter. It is a part of a longitudinal study that involves series of interviews with consumer focus groups, consumer surveys, and scale refinement procedures. Initially 97 items representing 10 determinants of service namely, tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, competence, courtesy, credibility, security, access, communication, and understanding the customer were included. Due to overlapping found between dimensions during analysis, the original 10 dimensions were combined into five new dimensions. Therefore, the final SERVQUAL instrument consists of 22 items of expectations and perceptions each based on five service quality dimensions. The scores for each statement were recorded on a seven-point Likert type scale from one to seven, one being "strongly disagree" and seven being "strongly agree." The five dimensions and definitions according to Parasuraman et al. (1988) are:

Tangibles:	Physical facilities, equipment, and appearance of personnel
Reliability:	Ability to perform the promised service dependably and accurately
Responsiveness:	Willingness to help customers and provide prompt service
Assurance:	Knowledge and courtesy of employees and their ability to convey trust and confidence
Empathy:	Caring, individualized attention the firm provides its customers

SERVQUAL instrument is a useful measurement tool that has made an important and valuable contribution in the area of perceived service quality measurement (Day, 1992; Fick and Ritchie, 1991). But it has also raised questions about the validity and reliability of the original scale, the authors since then have addressed these concerns or presented counter arguments. According Parasuraman et al. (1991), it is a generic instrument with good reliability and validity and broad applicability. Though it has received considerable recognition in the general service marketing literature, its application in the area of hospitality and tourism has been very limited. Knutson et al. (1990) and Stevens et al. (1995) applied an adapted version of SERVQUAL instrument in lodging setting (LODGSERV) and restaurant setting (DINESERV), to measure consumers' expectations for service quality.

The present study used an adapted version of SERVQUAL scale to measure the service quality expectations of the ecotourists. Table 5 gives a comparison of SERVQUAL items with the items used in this study for ECOSERV (proposed). The items were measured on a seven point Likert-type scale, ranging from 1 "strongly disagree" to 7 "strongly agree."

Environmental issues and information provided by the ecotourist business were the two most important features of services desired by the participants of the nominal group technique. Most of the services relating to

TABLE 5 SERVICE QUALITY EXPECTATION SCALES: A Comparison

	SERVQUAL SCALE	ECOSERV SCALE (proposed)	*
1.	Tangibles Excellent companies will have modern -looking equipment	Tangibles Excellent ecotourist businesses will have equipment that minimizes environmental degradation	xx
2.		The facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will be appropriate to the environment	a
3.		The facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will be environmentally safe	a
4.	The physical facilities at excellent companies will be visually appealing	The physical facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will be visually appealing	s
5.		The facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will be located in an unpolluted environment.	a
6.		The physical facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will reflect local influence	a
7.		The facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will provide local entertainment	a
8.	Employees at excellent companies will be neat-appearing	Employees at ecotourist businesses will be neat-appearing in local attire	xx
9.		Employees of excellent ecotourist businesses will be neat-looking in comfortable attire.	a
10.	Materials associated with the service (such as pamphlets or statements) will be visually appealing in an excellent companies	Materials associated with the service (such as pamphlets or statements) will be visually appealing with local taste in an excellent ecotourist business	xx
11.		Materials associated with the service (such as pamphlets or statements) will reflect local influence in excellent ecotourist businesses	a

* Note: xx - adapted; a - added; s - original SERVQUAL items.

TABLE 5 SERVICE QUALITY EXPECTATION SCALES: A Comparison

	SERVQUAL Scale	ECOSERV Scale (proposed)	*
12.	Reliability When excellent companies promise to do something by certain time, they will do so	Reliability When ecotourists businesses promise to do something by certain time, they will do so	s
13.	When a customer has a problem, excellent companies will show a sincere interest in solving it	When a customer has a problem, excellent ecotourist business will show a sincere interest in solving it	s
14.	Excellent companies will perform the service right the first time	Excellent ecotourist businesses will perform the service right the first time	s
15.	Excellent companies will provide their services at the time they promise to do so	Excellent ecotourist businesses will provide their services at the time they promise to do so	s
16.	Excellent companies will insist on error-free records	Excellent ecotourist businesses will insist on error-free records	s
17.	Responsiveness Employees in excellent companies will tell customers exactly when services will be performed	Responsiveness Employees in excellent ecotourist businesses will tell customers exactly when services will be performed	s
18.	Employees in excellent companies will give prompt service to the customers	Employees in excellent ecotourist businesses will give prompt service to the customers	s
19.	Employees in excellent companies will always be willing to help customers	Employees in excellent ecotourist businesses will always be willing to help customers	s
20.	Employees in excellent companies will never be too busy to respond to customers' requests	Employees in excellent companies will never be too busy to respond to customers' requests	s

* Note: xx - adapted; a - added; s - original SERVQUAL items.

TABLE 5 SERVICE QUALITY EXPECTATION SCALES: A comparison

	SERVQUAL Scale	ECOSERV Scale (proposed)	*
21.	Assurance Behavior of employees in excellent companies will instill confidence in customers	Assurance Behavior of employees in excellent ecotourist businesses will instill confidence in customers	s
22.	Customers of excellent companies will feel safe in their transactions	Customers of excellent ecotourist businesses will feel safe in their transactions	s
23.	Employees in excellent companies will be consistently courteous with customers	Employees in excellent ecotourist businesses will be consistently courteous with customers	s
24.	Employees in excellent companies will have the knowledge to answer customers' questions	Employees in excellent ecotourist businesses will have the knowledge to answer customers' questions	s
25.	Empathy Excellent companies will give customers individual attention.	Empathy Excellent ecotourist businesses will give customers individual attention.	s
26.	Excellent companies will have operating hours convenient to all their customers	Excellent ecotourists businesses will have operating hours convenient to all their customers	s
27.	Excellent companies will have employees who give customers personal attention	Excellent ecotourists businesses will have employees who give customers personal attention	s
28.	Excellent companies will have customer's best interest at heart	Excellent ecotourist businesses will have customer's best interest at heart	s
29.	Employees of excellent companies will understand the specific needs of their customers	Employees of excellent ecotourist businesses will understand the specific needs of their customers	s
30.		Excellent ecotourists businesses will provide necessary information to customers	a

* Note: xx - adapted; a - added; s - original SERVQUAL items.

environmental issues were added on to the tangibles service dimension. The SERVQUAL scale used four items to measure the tangible dimension of service, whereas the proposed ECOSERV scale had eleven items emphasizing the environmental and cultural issues. These items were either adapted or added based on the information provided by the nominal group technique and ecotourism literature. According to the Ecotourism Society (1992), ecotourism is "a purposeful travel to natural areas to understand the culture and natural history of the environment, taking care not to alter the integrity of the ecosystem, while producing economic opportunities that make the conservation of the natural resources beneficial to local people."

Information about trips, trails, weather, interpretive channels, and events was regarded as an important part of service by the nominal group technique. Therefore an item named "provide necessary information" was added to the list. A closer examination of the comparison between SERVQUAL and proposed ECOSERV items reveals that most of the items that were used in measuring the four service dimensions (reliability, responsiveness, assurance and empathy), were mostly identical except for the use of "excellent ecotourist business" instead of "excellent companies."

One of the guidelines in ensuring the most appropriate and effective use of SERVQUAL is to use it in its entirety as much as possible. While minor

modifications in wording of the items to adapt them to a specific setting are appropriate, deletion of items could affect the integrity of the scale and cast doubt on whether the reduced scale fully captures service quality (Parasuraman et al. 1991). ECOSERV scale used 19 of the original 22 items mentioned in the SERVQUAL scale, adapted 3, and added 8 items, for a total of 30 items to measure the service quality expectations of the ecotourists. The ECOSERV scale was sent to one of the developers (Parasuraman) of the original SERVQUAL scale for evaluation of its wording, layout, and comprehension before it was used in the pilot study for further validation.

Pilot Study

A pilot study was conducted in three steps to test and revise the environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension and service quality expectation scales. First, a draft of ECOSERV (adapted SERVQUAL) scale and travel motivation scale, was administered to twenty selected faculty and graduate students (Appendix 2). The scales were revised based on their recommendation and feedback.

Next, the whole questionnaire was circulated to twenty selected faculty and graduate students at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University for feedback regarding wording, layout, and comprehension of the items. Again based on their feedback and recommendations the questionnaire was revised.

Lastly, the revised questionnaire was mailed to fifty ecotourists, whose names were provided by the tour operators. This was done to pretest the questionnaire as well as to see if the names provided by the tour operators were usable. Out of fifty, 17 responses were received. The adapted ECOSERV and travel motivation dimensions were tested for reliability. The responses were found to be satisfactory and the revised survey instrument was considered ready to be administered to the final sample.

Survey Instrument

Scales developed (as mentioned above) were compiled into a self-reported survey questionnaire. The final survey instrument consisted of the following major sections (Appendix 3).

1. Section One was designed to measure the travel characteristics of the ecotourists. Items included were based on earlier studies, for example, travel group, accommodation preference, number of nights stayed, travel expenditure, and trip planning.
2. Section Two included 15 items of environmental attitude (NEP).
3. Section Three included 20 environmental behavior items.
4. Section Four included 26 travel motivation items.
5. Section Five included 30 items of service quality expectation (ECOSERV).

6. Section Six was designed to measure the demographic characteristics of the ecotourists, for example, age, gender, income, marital status, education, community, occupation and ethnic background.

Population and Sample

The population for this study consisted of ecotourists. Sample for this study came from the mailing list of ecotourists provided by the tour operators who specialize in ecotourism. Fifty one tour operators in North America were contacted to provide the mailing list of ecotourists who have utilized their services and have taken a trip in the past year. First, request letters were mailed in November of 1995 to the tour operators followed by fax or phone calls when necessary. A total of 1400 names and addresses were received from seven tour operators to create a sampling frame. In an earlier study conducted by Crossley and Lee (1994) to assess the differences in benefits sought by ecotourists compared to mass tourists, the list of participants was obtained from two tour companies, one specializing in ecotours and the other offering traditional tours.

Sample selection is a very important part of a research, so steps were taken to generate a sample that represented the ecotourist market. The tour operators selected were not only members of the Ecotourism Society (a reputed international agency based in the USA that is fully devoted to ecotourism), but

were also representatives of the ecotourist industry. These tour operators offer variety of destinations covering geographically diverse areas from Alaska to South America, Asia and Africa. An ecotourist sample of 1200 was drawn at random from the names provided by the seven tour operators. The sample size selected was based on budgetary restrictions. Names with incomplete or duplicate addresses were omitted, which resulted in a final sample size of 1051. The primary method of data collection was the mail survey questionnaire. A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to 1051 ecotourists who have used the services of the tour operators specializing in eco-trips to natural areas that provide opportunities for interacting, learning, and educating oneself about nature and its environment.

Research Procedures

A cover letter (Appendix 4) on the letterhead of the Department of Hospitality and Tourism Management at Virginia Tech was used. It included information about the purpose of the study, requested voluntary participation, and assured confidentiality of their responses. The questionnaires were mailed on May 29, 1996. A follow-up letter was used to increase the response rate as suggested by Dillman (1978). Three weeks later a follow-up letter was mailed to half of the original sample. Since the responses were steadily arriving, the remaining follow-up letters were not sent. A response rate of 30-35 percent was considered sufficient to analyze the data.

As an incentive to increase the response rate, a lottery drawing was promised to all respondents who returned a coupon included in the survey. Two prizes were offered, one included a seven night stay for two at a highly popular ecotourist destination in St. John's, the US Virgin Islands, and the second prize was a day trip in the island of Hawaii. Both prizes were sponsored by respective corporations.

NON-RESPONSE BIAS

Possible non-response biases were addressed by comparing the responses of the early respondents to those of the late respondents. This is one method by which such biases can be addressed. According to Armstrong and Overton (1977), such comparisons are often similar and are commonly used for testing the non-response bias. Early responses (n=35) were received on June 9 and June 10, 1996. Late responses were received between August 10 and August 30, 1996. Chi-square and t-tests were performed between the two groups on selected variables to reveal if there was any significant difference. The findings are discussed in the following chapter.

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY TESTS

Validity refers to the degree to which the instrument is measuring what it purports to measure. Reliability on the other hand refers to the degree to which observations are consistent and stable (Rosenthal and Rosnow, 1984).

The NEP, environmental behavior, and SERVQUAL scales have all been previously applied and tested, and their reliability coefficients are well established. However, in the context of this study (except NEP scale) other scales were adapted based on ecotourism literature and recommendations of the focus group. In order to detect any possible variations, reliability coefficients were calculated. The reliability results are discussed in the following chapter.

The face or content validity of the instrument was checked by conducting a three-step pilot study. As mentioned earlier the face validity of the proposed ECOSERV scale was further checked by having Parasuraman (one of the developer of SERVQUAL scale) evaluate it for its layout, wording and comprehensibility. Factor analysis and inter-item correlation measures were also conducted to further check the reliability.

ANALYSES OF DATA

All data were coded and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 4.0. Pearson's correlation coefficient analysis was used to test hypothesis 1 to hypothesis 4, and the canonical correlation analysis to test hypothesis 5 using SAS statistical package (release 6.07). The analysis of the study consisted of three steps: (1) Descriptive statistics that included frequency descriptions and measures of central tendency; (2) Data reduction analysis:

factor analysis; and (3) Inferential statistics that included analysis of variance, t-test, Duncan's multiple range test, Pearson's correlation coefficient and canonical correlation analysis. Statistical analyses in order they were applied are listed as follows:

1. Initial analyses included the calculation of frequencies on all variables. Descriptive statistics: mean, median, and standard deviation, were performed.
2. The 15 NEP items were factor analyzed to delineate and confirm the underlying dimensions of environmental attitudes relating to the ecotourists.
3. The 20 environmental behavior items were factor analyzed to delineate and confirm the underlying dimensions of environmental behavior patterns relating to the ecotourists.
4. The 26 travel motivation items were factor analyzed to delineate and confirm the underlying dimensions of travel motivation patterns relating to the ecotourists.
5. The 5 value dimension items were factor analyzed to delineate and confirm the underlying dimensions of value patterns relating to the ecotourists.

6. The 30 ECOSERV items were factor analyzed to delineate and confirm the underlying dimensions of service quality expectations relating to the ecotourists.
7. Cronbach alpha correlation coefficient, a measure of internal consistency, was conducted for the reliability of (a) ECOSERV (proposed) - service quality expectation dimension measures; b) NEP - environmental attitude dimension measures; c) environmental behavior dimension measures; d) travel motivation dimension measures and e) value dimension measures.

Testing of Research Hypotheses:

8. H1: *There is no significant relationship between environmental attitude and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.* Pearson correlation coefficient was performed to quantify the strength of the linear relationship between environmental attitude and ECOSERV.

9. H2: *There is no significant relationship between environmental behavior and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.*

Pearson correlation coefficient was performed to quantify the strength of the linear relationship between environmental behavior and ECOSERV.

10. H3: *There is no significant relationship between travel motivations and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.*

Pearson correlation coefficient was performed to quantify the strength of the linear relationship between travel motivations and ECOSERV.

11. H4: *There is no significant relationship between value dimension characteristics and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.*

Pearson correlation coefficient was performed to quantify the strength of the linear relationship between value dimension and ECOSERV.

12. H5: *There is no significant relationship between environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation and value dimension collectively , and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.*

Canonical correlation analysis was used to investigate the relationship between two sets of variables: environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation and value dimension collectively, and ECOSERV.

13. H6: *There is no significant relationship between travel characteristics and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.*

Delineated ECOSERV factors were compared across selected travel characteristics. One-way analyses of variance and t-tests were used to examine variation among ECOSERV factors.

SUMMARY

In this chapter the the research framework, proposed conceptual model and specific research hypotheses were stated. Further, the research design, population, sample, scale and development, validity and reliability tests, and method of data analyses were discussed. The results are presented in the following chapter.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION

Chapter three elaborated on the research methods that were used to investigate the research question. It included research design, development of the survey instrument and statistical procedures selected to examine the relationship between the research constructs: environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension and service quality expectation as the dependent variable. The preceding chapter also described the research hypotheses that were derived from the theoretical propositions.

This chapter will include discussion and interpretation of the data collected, validity and reliability tests, a profile of the respondents, and hypotheses testing. Through the utilization of select statistical techniques, this chapter presents the results of the proposed research questions.

DATA COLLECTED

The sample population in this study was composed of ecotourists who have taken an eco-trip in the past eighteen months. A total of 1051 questionnaires were mailed on May 29 1996, out of which 39 questionnaire

were returned due to change of address or incomplete address. The final sample consisted of 1012 ecotourists.

Summary of the response rate is presented in Table 6. By August 30, 1996, a total of 331 surveys were returned for an approximate response of 32.7 percent. Of those received 7 surveys were not usable because of excessive missing data. After eliminating the unusable responses, 324 responses were coded for data analyses. This resulted in a response rate of 32 percent.

PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

Demographic Characteristics of Ecotourists

The demographic data collected from section six of the survey questionnaire are presented in Table 7. The majority of the respondents were from 45-54 year old group (32.2%), followed by 35-44 year old group (23.5%), 55-64 year old group (21.1%), 65-74 year old group (9.9%), 25-34 year old group (6.8%), over 75 year old group (2.5%), 20-24 year old group (2.2%) and under 20 year old group (1.9%). Respondents between 35 to 64 years old comprised 76.8% of the total population. The respondents were 43.7% male and 55.4% female. Approximately 55.7% of the respondents attended graduate school, 38.1% attended four year college and 6.1% attended high school.

Table 6 **OVERALL RESPONSE RATE**

	Number (N)	Percent %
Total target population (mailed on May 29, 1996)	1,051	100
Less non-delivered	39	3.7
Total population	1012	100
Total responses	331	32.7
Less usable	7	0.7
Total usable responses (recieved by August 30, 1996)	324	32.00

Table 7 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ECOTOURISTS

Variables	Frequency (N=324)	Percent (%)
<u>Age (years)</u>		
Under 20	6	1.9
20-24	7	2.2
25-34	22	6.8
35-44	76	23.5
45-54	104	32.2
55-64	68	21.1
65-74	32	9.9
Over 75	8	2.5
<u>Gender</u>		
Male	141	43.7
Female	179	55.4
<u>Education</u>		
High school	20	6.1
Four year college	123	38.1
Graduate school	180	55.7
<u>Marital Status</u>		
Never Married	71	22.0
Married	175	54.2
Divorced/Separated	47	14.6
Widowed	21	6.5
<u>Household</u>		
Single living alone	95	29.4
Married couple w/o children	67	20.7
Married couple w children	43	13.3
Middle-aged couple w all children elsewhere	36	11.1
Single with children	12	3.7
Retired couple (at least one spouse retired)	34	10.5
<u>Community</u>		
Rural	43	13.3
Small town	62	19.2
City	91	28.2
Suburban	108	33.4
Other	4	1.2

Table 7 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ECOTOURISTS (Contd.)

Variables	Frequency (N=324)	Percent (%)
<u>Household Income</u>		
Under \$19,000	4	1.2
\$20,000 - \$29,000	21	6.5
\$30,000 - \$39,000	16	5.0
\$40,000 - \$49,000	23	7.1
\$50,000 - \$59,000	36	11.1
\$60,000 - \$69,000	30	9.3
\$70,000 - \$79,000	30	9.3
\$80,000 - \$89,000	22	6.8
\$90,000 - \$99,000	17	5.3
Over \$100,000	79	24.5
<u>Occupation</u>		
Homemaker	14	4.3
Professional-Technical	111	34.4
Executive-Administration	19	5.9
Middles management	14	4.3
Sales-Marketing	15	4.6
Clerical	5	1.5
Laborer-Worker	4	1.2
Student	7	2.2
Self-employed	33	10.2
Teacher	18	5.6
Retired	57	17.6
Other	5	1.5
<u>Spouse Occupation</u>		
Homemaker	13	4.0
Professional-Technical	55	17.0
Executive-Administration	19	5.9
Middles management	8	2.5
Sales-Marketing	9	2.8
Clerical	7	2.2
Laborer-Worker	1	0.3
Student	2	0.6
Self-employed	17	5.3
Teacher	5	1.5
Retired	44	13.6
Other	5	1.5

Table 7 **DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ECOTOURISTS (Contd.)**

Variables	Frequency (N=324)	Percent (%)
<u>Race</u>		
African American	9	2.8
White	284	87.9
Asian	6	1.9
Native American	2	0.6
Other	10	3.1

Majority of the respondents were married (54.2%), followed by never married group (22.0%), divorced/separated group (14.6%) and widowed group (6.5%). Majority of the households comprised of married couples (55%), out of which 20.7% were married couple without children, 13.3% were married couple with children group, 11.1% were middle-aged couple with children living elsewhere group, and retired couple with at least one spouse retired group (10.5%). Other groups were single living alone group (29.4%) and single with children group (3.7%). Income levels revealed that 24.5% had an income of over \$100,000 and only 1.2% had income under \$19,000. Approximately 66.3% had income between \$50,000 to over \$100,000.

Respondents living in suburban areas comprised of 33.4%, followed by city dwellers (28.2%), small town (19.2%) and rural household(13.3%). Majority of the respondents were employed as professional/technical (34.4%), followed by retired group (17.6%). Also approximately 10.2% were self-employed. As far as race was concerned a large majority identified themselves as White (87.9%), followed by African American (2.8%), Asian (1.9%), and Native American (0.6%). The other group comprised of 3.1%, among which majority identified themselves as Hispanic.

Table 8 shows the geographical distribution of residence (state). A total of 17% of the respondents lived in California, followed by New York (9.0%),

Table 8 **GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS**

State	Frequency	Percent
Alabama	2	0.6
Alaska	2	0.6
Arizona	6	1.9
California	55	17.0
Colorado	8	2.5
Connecticut	10	3.1
Florida	23	7.1
Georgia	2	0.6
Hawaii	3	0.9
Illinois	14	4.3
Indiana	5	1.5
Iowa	2	0.6
Maine	5	1.5
Maryland	8	2.5
Massachusetts	12	3.7
Michigan	17	5.3
Minnesota	3	0.9
Mississippi	1	0.3
Missouri	1	0.3
Nevada	1	0.3
New Hampshire	1	0.3
New Jersey	13	4.0
New Mexico	1	0.3
New York	29	9.0
North Carolina	10	3.1
North Dakota	1	0.3
Ohio	13	4.0
Oklahoma	1	0.3
Oregon	7	2.2
Pennsylvania	13	4.0
Rhode Island	2	0.6
South Carolina	3	0.9
South Dakota	2	0.6
Tennessee	1	0.3
Texas	6	1.9
Utah	1	0.3
Vermont	5	1.5
Virginia	8	2.5
Washington	2	0.6
West Virginia	1	0.3
Wisconsin	4	1.2

Florida (7.1%) and Michigan (5.3%). Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Jersey each had 4.0% of the respondents.

Travel Characteristics of Ecotourists

Travel characteristics of the ecotourists are presented in Table 9. The findings revealed that majority of the ecotourists took overseas trips (59%) compared to 41% whose trips were not overseas. Majority of the ecotourists traveled with organized groups (33.7%) or with family (32.5%), followed by friends (18.6%), alone (9.9%) or other (4%). Number of nights stayed on the trip was an open ended question and average nights spent were 13 nights. It revealed four groups, ecotourists who stayed one week (20.4%), two weeks (52.6%), three weeks (18.0%) and over three weeks (8.0%). More than 50% of the respondents stayed two weeks.

Responses for lodging type information showed that majority stayed at hotel/motel (29.7%), followed by cabins (26.3%) and tents (13.8%). Approximately 40% of the respondents stayed in cabins and tents. Majority of the respondents used air travel (75.5%) as a primary mode of transportation to arrive at the destination, and only 2.2% used cruise ship. Total expenditure for the trip was solicited by an open ended question. It revealed three groups, ecotourists who spend under \$2000 (29.4%), between \$2100 to \$5000 (51.8%) and over \$5000 (18.8%). The mean total expenditure was \$3714. Majority of the

Table 9 TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

	Frequency (N=324)	Percent (%)
<u>Overseas Trip</u>		
Yes	185	58.9
No	129	41.1
<u>Travel Group</u>		
Alone	32	9.9
Friends	60	18.6
Family	105	32.5
Organized group	109	33.7
Other	13	4.0
<u>Number of Nights</u>		
one week	66	20.4
two weeks	170	52.6
3 weeks	58	18.0
3 weeks & more	26	8.0
<u>Lodging Type</u>		
Hotel-Motel	96	29.7
Bed/Breakfast	9	2.8
Huts	8	2.5
Friends/Relatives	7	2.2
Campgrounds	9	2.8
Tents	45	13.8
Cabins	85	26.3
Ranch	6	1.9
Other	57	17.6
<u>Mode of Transportation</u>		
Personal auto	15	4.6
Rental auto	10	3.1
Air travel	244	75.5
Tour Bus	18	5.6
Cruise ship	7	2.2
Other	19	5.9

Table 9 TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS (contd.)

	Frequency (N=324)	Percent (%)
<u>Total Expenditure</u>		
under \$2000	92	29.4
\$2100-\$5000	162	51.8
\$5000 and above	59	18.8
<u>Trip Planning</u>		
Less than 2 weeks	2	.6
3-4 weeks	11	3.4
1-3 months	76	23.5
3-4 months	42	13.0
5-6 months	66	20.4
More than 6 months	119	36.8

respondents took more than six months (36.8%) to plan the trip followed by one to three months (23.5%) and five to six months (20.4%). Only 0.6 percent took less than two weeks to plan the trip.

Environmental Attitude of Ecotourists

Table 10 shows the environmental attitude of the ecotourists. NEP scale used to measure the attitude consisted of 15 items explaining the ecological worldview namely: the reality of limits to growth, anti-anthropocentrism, the fragility of nature's balance, and the possibility of ecological catastrophe. Agreement with eight of the 15 statements is interpreted as agreement with the ecological worldview, while disagreement with the other seven statements reflects anti-anthropocentric view. Eight statements with mean scores of 1.91, 2.16, 1.69, 1.72, 1.76, 1.40, 1.68, and 2.16 were interpreted as agreement with ecological worldview, whereas seven statements with mean scores (*) of 3.11, 3.80, 3.95, 4.21, 3.71, 3.74 and 4.01 were interpreted as anti-anthropocentric worldview (Table 10). This rejection of anthropocentrism showed that ecotourists are challenging the traditional anthropocentric view of nature that it exists primarily to cater to the needs of humans.

Environmental Behavior of Ecotourists

Statistics of environmental behavior characteristics relating to the practice of recycling, concerns for the environment, involvement in

Table 10 DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDE

Environmental Attitude Items	Mean	SD	No. of resp.
We are approaching the limit of the number of people the earth can support	1.91	1.02	311
The earth has plenty of natural resources if we just learn how to develop them	3.11*	1.34	310
The earth is like a space ship with very limited room and resources	2.16	1.2	310
Humans have the right to modify the natural environment to suit their needs	3.80*	1.10	306
Plants and animals have as much right as humans to exists	1.69	1.04	302
Humans were meant to rule over rest of nature	3.95*	1.21	304
When humans interfere with nature it often produces disastrous consequences	1.72	1.00	311
The balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations	4.21*	.96	308
The balance of nature is very delicate and easily upset	1.76	1.06	302
Human ingenuity will insure that we do NOT make the earth unlivable	3.71*	1.15	307
Despite our special abilities humans are still subject to the laws of nature	1.40	.72	304
Humans will eventually learn enough about how nature works to be able to control it	3.74*	1.11	306
Humans are severely abusing the environment	1.68	1.04	303
The so-called "ecological crisis" facing humankind has been greatly exaggerated	4.01*	1.14	305
If things continue on their present course, we will experience a major ecological catastrophe	2.16	1.15	304

Likert-type scale was used to measure each item: 1 = strongly agree; 2 = somewhat agree; 3 = neutral; 4 = somewhat disagree; and 5 = strongly disagree.

Table 11 DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR

Environmental Behavior Items	Mean	SD	No. of resp.
Practice recycling of cans	1.21	.51	300
Practice recycling of paper	1.20	.57	300
Practice recycling of glass	1.33	.72	297
Practice recycling of plastic	1.41	.75	295
Practice recycling of oil	1.77	1.08	273
Consider participation in environmental related protests	2.72	.95	299
Consider giving money to environmental organizations	2.01	.85	300
Consider doing volunteer work for environmental groups	2.36	.87	302
Consider writing letters to officials regarding environmental issues	2.40	.86	297
Consider being more environmentally friendly if you were in charge of policies	1.89	.91	287
Avoid purchasing products from companies that pollute environment	2.01	.68	298
Avoid purchasing of certain foods because of the chemicals used	1.99	.75	295
Buy reduced packaging products	1.87	.58	288
Buy products made of recycled materials whenever possible	1.65	.62	296
Avoid using aerosol spray cans	1.76	.75	295
Concern for the environment	1.25	.45	290
Patronize businesses that have environmentally friendly practices	1.69	.61	289
Think businesses are more environmentally friendly than ten years back	1.90	.57	289
Want to know more about the environment	1.56	.63	286
Environmental issues should be given number one priority	1.70	.61	291

Likert-type scale was used: 1 = always; 2 = sometime; 3 = rarely; and 4 = never.

environmental issues, environmentally friendly buying habits, etc. are presented in Table 11. The mean rating on each of the twenty behavior items showed an overwhelming majority of the respondents practiced environmentally positive behavior pattern. The mean rating for recycling ranged from 1.20 (*practice to recycle paper*) to 1.77 (*practice to recycle oil*). Buying patterns were found to be environmentally friendly, with respondents *buying products made from recycled materials* ($\bar{x} = 1.65$), *buy reduced packaging products* ($\bar{x} = 1.87$), and *avoid purchase of aerosol spray cans* ($\bar{x} = 1.76$). A strong concern for the environment was evident ($\bar{x} = 1.25$). An overwhelming majority also supported that *environmental issues should be given priority* and showed preference for *patronizing business that have environmentally friendly practices*. Participatory behavior like *protests* ($\bar{x} = 2.72$), *writing letters* ($\bar{x} = 2.40$) and *volunteer work* ($\bar{x} = 2.36$), were found to be practiced sometimes.

Travel Motivation

The responses of travel motivations based on seek and escape dimensions are shown in Table 12. A strong inclination for educational, natural and participatory experiences was evident from participation in *outdoor activities* ($\bar{x} = 1.51$), *experience unpolluted natural settings* ($\bar{x} = 1.65$), *enjoy purposeful travel* ($\bar{x} = 1.64$), *learn more about nature* ($\bar{x} = 1.70$), *learn about the flora and fauna* ($\bar{x} = 1.75$), *learn about other cultures* ($\bar{x} = 2.06$) and *learn about local lifestyles* ($\bar{x} = 2.12$). Escape motivations were evident from responses to *change*

Table 12 DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF TRAVEL MOTIVATION

Travel Motivation Items	Mean	SD	No. of responses
Get away from the demands of life	2.10	1.31	307
Relax and do nothing	3.39	1.35	311
Get away from crowds	2.35	1.33	307
Change from the routine	1.80	1.07	304
Change of pace from every day life	1.74	1.04	306
Get away from commercial tourists spots	1.85	1.12	305
Enjoy purposeful travel	1.64	.97	308
Try new foods	2.83	1.45	309
I am curious	1.65	1.04	302
Rediscover myself	3.15	1.36	309
Daring and adventuresome	2.27	1.26	305
Participate in outdoor activities	1.51	.88	305
Know more about the environment	1.86	.93	317
Learn about the flora / the fauna	1.75	.94	315
Learn more about nature	1.70	.90	316
Learn about other cultures	2.06	1.10	313
Learn about local lifestyles	2.12	1.80	313
Experience unpolluted natural settings	1.65	.98	310
Visit historical/cultural sites /monuments	2.30	1.24	310
Enjoy with my family	2.83	1.65	306
Be with my friends	3.08	1.49	306
Meet people from different cultures	2.28	1.18	313
Learn host country language	3.51	1.34	308
Be with people of similar interests	2.43	1.27	308
Participate in local entertainment	3.35	1.35	307
Be by myself	3.50	1.47	312

Likert-type scale was used to measure each item: 1 = very important; 2 = somewhat important; 3 = unsure; 4 = not very important; and 5 = not-at-all important.

Table 13 DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF VALUE DIMENSION

Value items	Mean	SD	No. of responses
Ecotourist services costs more than regular tourist services	4.15	1.67	314
Customers do not expect to pay more than regular tourism services	3.98	1.59	313
Use part of the profits to educate the customers/locals about environmental issues	5.43	1.40	312
Provide environmentally friendly services at a reasonable cost	5.53	1.29	310
Use part of the profits to benefit community projects	5.26	1.48	312

from routine ($\bar{x} = 1.80$), change of pace from every day life, and get away from commercial tourists spots ($\bar{x} = 1.85$). Whereas, to be by myself ($\bar{x} = 3.50$) and relax and do nothing ($\bar{x} = 3.39$) were not very important motivations to travel for these ecotourists.

Value Dimension

Descriptive analysis for value dimension are presented in Table 13. It included both the cost of services and educate/benefits to the host community attributes. *Education/Benefits to the community* attributes each had a mean score of above 5.26. Ecotourists' somewhat agreed to *cost of ecotourist services being more than regular tourist services* with a mean score of 4.15, and were somewhat undecided about *customers do not expect to pay more than regular tourist service* which had a mean score of 3.98.

Service Quality Expectation

Table 14 shows the statistics of the service quality expectation construct. It consisted of 30 items reflecting the tangibility, responsiveness, reliability, assurance and empathy dimensions. It was measured on a seven point Likert-type scale, ranging from 1 "strongly disagree" to 7 "strongly agree." The first three service expectation statements, *equipment that minimize environmental degradation* ($\bar{x} = 6.30$), *facilities appropriate to the environment* ($\bar{x} = 6.30$) and *facilities environmentally safe* ($\bar{x} = 6.29$) had the highest mean score indicating a strong

Table 14 **DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF ECOSERV**
(Service Quality Expectation)

Service Quality Expectation Items	Mean	SD	No. of resp.
Equipment that minimizes environmental degradation	6.30	1.36	319
Facilities will be appropriate to the environment.	6.30	1.36	318
Facilities will be environmentally safe	6.29	1.31	317
Facilities will be visually appealing	5.10	1.39	317
Facilities will be located in an unpolluted environment	5.34	1.45	315
Facilities will reflect local influence	5.58	1.35	316
Facilities will provide local entertainment	4.51	1.56	318
Employees will be neat-appearing in local attire	4.50	1.46	316
Employees will be neat-looking in comfortable attire	5.17	1.28	317
Materials (pamphlets or statements) will be visually appealing	4.93	1.33	316
Materials (pamphlets or statements) will reflect local influence	5.06	1.36	315
Employees will tell you exactly when services will be performed.	5.34	1.44	313
Employees will give prompt service to customers	5.57	1.34	314
Employees will always be willing to help customers	5.82	1.43	313
Employees will never be too busy to respond to customers' requests	5.50	1.39	311
When promise to do something by certain time, they will do so	5.64	1.40	308

Likert-type scale was used to measure items:
 1 - Strongly disagree to 7 - Strongly agree

Table 14 DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF ECOSERV (Contd.)

Service Quality Expectation Items	Mean	SD	No. of resp.
When a customer have a problem, will show a sincere interest in solving it	6.00	1.41	309
Will perform service right the first time	5.58	1.36	307
Provide their services at the time they promise to do so	5.69	1.40	300
Insist on error-free records	5.38	1.39	303
Give customers individual attention	5.32	1.34	310
Have operating hours convenient to all their customers	5.28	1.34	308
Have employees who give customers personal attention	5.44	1.37	306
Have customers' best interests at heart	5.64	1.52	302
Employees will understand the specific needs of their customers	5.62	1.34	305
Have knowledge to answer customers questions	6.06	1.34	306
Employees will instill confidence in customers	6.00	1.34	313
Customers will feel safe in their transactions	6.16	1.34	308
Employees will be consistently courteous with customers	6.00	1.34	302
Employees will provide necessary information	6.12	1.36	300

Likert-type scale was used to measure items:
 1 - Strongly disagree to 7 - Strongly agree

inclination toward environmental consciousness. Services related to employees that were very important to respondents were, *customers feel safe in transaction* ($x = 6.16$), *provide necessary information* ($x = 6.12$), *consistently courteous* ($x = 6.00$), *instill confidence* ($x = 6.00$), and *sincere interest in solving customers problems* ($x = 6.00$).

NON-RESPONSE BIAS

Possible non-response biases were addressed by comparing the responses of the early respondents to those of the late respondents. According to Armstrong and Overton (1977) such comparisons are often similar and are commonly used for testing. Early responses ($n=35$) were received on June 9 and June 10, 1996. Late responses were received between August 10 and August 30, 1996. Appendix (6) shows comparisons between the early responses and late responses on selected demographic and behavior variables. Chi-square and t-tests performed revealed that the two groups were not significantly different, thereby addressing the non-response bias. T-tests done on sixteen selected behavior variables for the two groups showed the groups were significantly different for "glass" and "serv1." For the other fourteen variables the groups were found to be similar with no significant differences revealed. The Chi-square tests performed on the two groups showed no significant difference for age and gender variable.

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY TESTS

Validity is the degree to which the instrument is measuring what it purports to measure (Kerlinger, 1986). Reliability on the other hand refers to the degree to which observations are consistent and stable (Rosenthal and Rosnow, 1984).

Nomological validity was established while developing theoretical rationale and research hypotheses. The face or content validity of the instrument was checked by conducting a three-step pilot study. The survey questionnaire was given to selected faculty, students and ecotourists for feedback regarding wording, layout, and comprehension of the items, before it was considered ready to be administered to the final sample.

Reliability of an instrument indicates its stability or consistency over repeated measures. To enhance reliability of the instrument the NEP (attitude), environmental behavior, travel motivation and service quality expectation (SERVQUAL) scales were selected from previously applied and tested scales whose reliability coefficients are well established. However, in the context of this study (except NEP scale) other scales were adapted based on ecotourism literature and recommendations of the focus group. To rule out any possible variations reliability coefficients were calculated. A coefficient alpha (Cronbach alpha) tests the internal consistency of the items in relation to a

single trait within the instrument (Nunnally 1978). The obtained alpha values are presented in Table 15. A coefficient alpha of 0.70 or higher is considered to be adequately reliable for group data purpose. All of the instrument's reliability scores were 0.80 or higher, except the value dimension score which was 0.59. Value measures were factor analyzed to delineate any underlying dimensions and the factor groupings were checked for reliability.

Convergent validity pertains to the extent to which scale items assumed to represent a construct do in fact "converge" on the same construct (Parasuraman et al. 1991). The reliability of a scale as measured by coefficient alpha reflects the degree of cohesiveness among the scale items and is therefore an indirect indicator of convergent validity. The coefficient alpha values of NEP (attitude), environmental behavior, travel motivation, value and service quality expectation scales were found to be fairly high as mentioned earlier.

A more stringent test of convergent validity is whether scale items expected to load together in a factor analysis actually do so. Factor analyses of NEP (attitude), environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension and service quality expectation scales were conducted to further check the validity and reliability.

Table 15 RELIABILITY COEFFICIENT FOR ATTITUDE, BEHAVIOR, MOTIVATION, VALUE AND SERVICE QUALITY EXPECTATION SCALES

Scales	No. of Items	Alpha Value
NEP (attitude scale)	15	.8463
Behavior Scale	20	.8169
Travel Motivation Scale	26	.8430
Value Dimension Scale	5	.5904
ECOSERV (service expectation scale)	30	.9694

FACTOR ANALYSIS

Factor analysis is a statistical approach that can be used to analyze interrelationships among a large number of variables and to explain these variables in terms of their common underlying dimensions (factors). It condenses the information contained in a number of variables into a smaller set of dimensions (factors) with a minimum loss of information (Hair, Anderson, Tatham, and Black, 1992). Factor analysis was performed on NEP (attitude), environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension and service quality expectation variables. Factor groups based on these analyses were subsequently used in correlation coefficient and canonical correlation analyses to examine the relationship between independent variables (attitude, behavior, travel motivation and value) and dependent variables (service quality expectation).

Environmental Attitude (NEP) Factor Analysis

First the fifteen NEP statements were factor analyzed to delineate underlying dimensions of environmental concerns in the context of ecotourist attitude toward the environment. Results of factor analysis and related statistics are presented in Table 16. Three NEP subscales were generated after varimax rotation namely: *Fragility of Nature's Balance* (alpha reliability = .72); *Rejection of Anthropocentrism* (alpha reliability = .69); and *Limits to Growth* (alpha reliability = .70). All of the three NEP subscales had an eigen value greater

Table 16 FACTOR ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDE (NEP)

Environmental Attitude Items	Factor Loading	Eigen Value	Var. Expd.	Reliab. alpha
Fragility of Nature's Balance		4.86	32.4	.72
When humans interfere with nature it often produces disastrous consequences	.75846			
Humans are severely abusing the environment	.64672			
The balance of nature is very delicate and easily upset	.60677			
Despite our special abilities humans are still subject to the laws of nature	.58925			
If things continue on their present course, we will experience a major ecological catastrophe	.56477			
Rejection of Anthropocentrism		1.35	9.0	.69
Humans will eventually learn enough about how nature works to be able to control it*	.74515			
Humans have the right to modify the natural environment to suit their needs*	.66520			
Human ingenuity will insure that we do NOT make the earth unlivable*	.65716			
The balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of industrial nations*	.54483			
Humans were meant to rule over rest of nature*	.52931			
Limits to Growth		1.24	8.2	.70
The earth is like a space ship with very limited room and resources	.85093			
We are approaching the limit of the number of people the earth can support	.77178			
The earth has plenty of natural resources if we just learn how to develop them*	.53328			
The so-called "ecological crisis" facing humankind has been greatly exaggerated*	.48030			
TOTAL VARIANCE EXPLAINED			49.6	

1 = strongly agree; 2 = somewhat agree; 3 = neutral; 4 = somewhat disagree; and 5 = strongly disagree. Note: *items were reverse coded

Var. Expd. (Variance Explained); Reliab. (Reliability)

than one. *Fragility of Nature's Balance* factor grouping consists of statements which express the belief that human interference with nature often produces disastrous consequences; humans are severely abusing the environment; balance of nature is very delicate; humans are subject to the laws of nature; and we will experience a major ecological catastrophe if things continue on their present course. Item "plants and animals have as much right as humans to exist" loaded on the first factor grouping without any factor loading, therefore this item was eliminated.

The subscale *Rejection to Anthropocentrism* consists of statements which express beliefs that humans will be able to control nature, humans have a right to modify the natural environment, balance of nature is strong enough to cope with industrial growth, and humans were meant to rule over nature. These items were reversed coded so any disagreement with them indicated rejection of anthropocentric worldview. The third subscale consisted of statements which express a belief that the earth has limited resources and that we are approaching the limit of number of people the earth can support. It also showed a negative attitude toward statements relating to earth having plenty of natural resources and the so-called ecological crisis facing mankind has been greatly exaggerated (these two statements were reverse coded *), therefore any disagreement is interpreted as agreement with ecological worldview. The last item regarding ecological crisis loaded on two factors.

Environmental Behavior Factor Analysis

The factor analysis results of environmental behavior and associated statistics are presented Table 17. Varimax rotation generated six factors with eigen values greater than one, namely: *Practice to Recycle* (alpha reliability = .82); *Concerns for the Environment* (alpha reliability = .69); *Involvement in Environmental Issues* (alpha reliability = .76); *Environmentally Friendly Buying Habits* (alpha reliability = .64); *Environmentally Friendly Avoidance* (alpha reliability = .67); and *Friendly Business*. These six factor groupings combined, explained apparently 62 percent of the variance. Moreover, most of the factor loading were greater than .60, implying a reasonably high correlation between the delineated factors and their individual items. Behavior item “consider giving money to the organizations” loaded on *Concerns for the Environment* and also on *Involvement in the Environment Issues* factor.

Travel Motivation Factor Analysis

The twenty-six motivation items were factor analyzed to delineate the underlying dimensions. Travel motivation factor analysis and associated statistics are presented in Table 18. Varimax rotation resulted in six factors with eigen values greater than one. The factors were labeled as: *Intercultural* (alpha reliability = .83); *Escape* (alpha reliability = .81); *Education* (alpha reliability = .82); *Excitement/Thrills* (alpha reliability = .44); *Get Away* (alpha reliability = .37); and *Satisfaction* (alpha reliability = .60). Combined these

Table 17 FACTOR ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR

Environmental Behavior Items	Factor Loading	Eigen Value	Var. Expd.	Reliab. alpha
Practice to Recycle		5.01	25.1	.82
recycling of glass	.84013			
recycling of plastic	.83106			
recycling of paper	.77320			
recycling of cans	.71427			
Concerns for the Environment		2.41	12.1	.69
concern for the environment	.71634			
environmental issues should be given priority	.64653			
know more about the environment	.62463			
consider giving money to organizations	.59538			
Involvement in Environmental Issues		1.42	7.1	.76
consider doing volunteer work for groups	.77807			
consider participation in protests	.70987			
consider writing letters	.65226			
consider being more environmentally friendly	.50258			
Environmentally Friendly Buying Habits		1.23	6.1	.64
avoid use of aerosol spray cans	.74455			
buy products made of recycled materials	.57241			
buy reduced packaging products	.55460			
patronize environmentally friendly businesses	.51043			
Environmentally Friendly Avoidance		1.14	5.7	.67
avoid purchase of certain foods because of chemicals	.83422			
avoid purchase products from companies that pollute	.69827			
Friendly Business		1.07	5.4	
businesses are more environmentally friendly than ten years back	.86152			
TOTAL VARIANCE EXPLAINED			61.5	

Likert-type scale was used to measure each item: 1= always; 2 = sometime; 3 = rarely; and 4 = never.

Var. Expd. (Variance Explained); Reliab. (Reliability)

Table 18 FACTOR ANALYSIS OF TRAVEL MOTIVATION

Travel Motivation Items	Factor Loading	Eigen Value	Var. Exp.	Reliab. alpha
Intercultural		5.92	22.8	.83
learn about other cultures	.87399			
learn about local lifestyles	.85459			
meet people from different cultures	.79290			
visit historical and cultural sites/monuments	.67396			
try new foods	.61955			
learn about host country customs	.56458			
participate in local entertainment	.40054			
Escape		3.23	12.4	.81
change from the routine	.87597			
change of pace from every day life	.86886			
get away from the demands of life	.75567			
get away from crowds	.61469			
relax and do nothing	.48297			
get away from commercial tourists spots	.40883			
Education		2.23	8.6	.82
learn about the flora and fauna	.90401			
learn more about nature	.86520			
know more about the environment	.71770			
experience unpolluted natural settings	.56318			
Excitement/Thrills		1.62	6.2	.44
participate in outdoor activities	.76143			
be with people of similar interests	.56286			
be daring and adventuresome	.49939			
Get Away		1.39	5.4	.37
be by myself	.77125			
rediscover myself	.50633			
Socialization		1.21	4.6	.58
be with my family	.80481			
be with my friends	.69013			
Satisfaction		1.01	3.9	.60
enjoy purposeful travel	.75781			
am curious	.71058			
Total Variance			64.0	

Likert-type scale was used to measure each item: 1=very important; 2=somewhat important; 3=unsure; 4=not very important; and 5=not-at-all important.
 Var. Expd. (Variance Explained); Reliab. (Reliability)

Table 19 FACTOR ANALYSIS OF VALUE DIMENSION

Value Items	Factor Loading	Eigen Value	Var. Expd.	Reliab. alpha
Educate/Benefit Community		2.35	47.1	.83
Use part of the profits to educate the customers/locals about environmental issues	.91163			
Use part of the profits to benefit community projects	.87318			
Provide environmentally friendly services at a reasonable cost	.79649			
Cost of Services		1.38	27.7	.92
Customers do not expect to pay more than regular tourism services	.81975			
Ecotourist services costs more than regular tourist services	.79579*			
TOTAL VARIANCE EXPLAINED			74.8	

Note: *item was reverse coded

Var. Expd. (Variance Explained); Reliab. (Reliability)

factor groupings accounted for 64 percent of the total variance. Most of the factor loading were greater than .60, implying a reasonably high correlation between the delineated factors and their individual items. Two items loaded on two factors, "get away from crowds" loaded on *Escape* and *Get Away* factors, and "be daring and adventuresome" loaded on *Excitement/Thrills* and *Get Away* factors.

Value Dimension Factor Analysis

Value items were also factor analyzed to delineate the underlying dimensions, and the statistics are shown in Table 19. Varimax rotation resulted in two factor groupings with eigen values greater than one. The factors were labeled as: *Educate/Benefits to the Community* (alpha reliability = .83); and *Costs of Services* (alpha reliability = .92). Item "ecotourist services costs more than regular services" was reverse coded so any disagreement was interpreted as agreement with the statement. These two factor groupings explained a total variance of 74.8 percent. Moreover, most of the factor loadings were greater than .70, implying a very high correlation between the delineated factors and their individual items.

ECOSERV (service quality expectation) Factor Analysis

To verify the dimensionality of 30 items in ECOSERV (adapted SERVQUAL) scale, these items were too factor analyzed. Because SERVQUAL

(22 items), was hypothesized to have a five-dimensional structure, the adapted version ECOSERV (30 items) was constrained *a priori* to six factors. The six-factor solution was subjected to varimax rotation. The factor analysis and associated statistics are presented in Table 20. The six factors were labeled as: *Empathy; Eco-Tangibles; Responsiveness; Tangibles; Assurance; and Reliability.*

The overall factor loading pattern is similar to the original SERVQUAL scale with very few exceptions. The Tangibles factor which was unidimensional in the original scale (Parasuraman et al., 1988), splits into two subdimensions in the revised scale - one pertaining to physical facilities /equipment and another to employees/communication materials (Parasuraman et al. 1991). In this study the Tangibles factor splits in two dimensions namely Eco-Tangibles and Tangibles. The former pertaining to facilities and equipment that minimize environmental degradation, and the latter to employees and communication materials. The degree of overlap among dimensions in the revised scale was somewhat higher than the original scale. Therefore the overlap among some dimensions in this study is consistent with the earlier findings. An Item "provide necessary information" that was added to this scale based on the recommendation of focus group, loaded on *Assurance* factor grouping. Item "show sincere interest in solving a problem" loaded on *Responsiveness* and *Reliability* factors. The factor pattern of the ECOSERV used in this study appears to be stable.

Table 20 FACTOR ANALYSIS OF SERVICE QUALITY EXPECTATION

Service Quality Expectation Items	Factor Loading	Eigen Value	Var. Expd.	Reliab. alpha
Empathy		17.05	56.8	.93
personal attention	.82340			
individual attention	.73249			
operating hours convenient	.66764			
understand specific needs	.60025			
Eco-Tangibles		1.49	5.0	.95
facilities appropriate to the environment	.87413			
equipment that minimizes degradation	.86047			
facilities environmentally safe	.73909			
Responsiveness		1.06	3.6	.93
employees always be willing to help	.64670			
employees give prompt service to customers	.55652			
employees never be too busy to help	.50880			
employees tell exactly when service will be	.43463			
Tangibles		.79	2.7	.86
materials reflect local influence	.62658			
provide local entertainment	.62606			
materials visually appealing	.61747			
facilities visually appealing	.60058			
employees in local attire	.58888			
facilities reflect local influence	.56477			
employees in comfortable attire	.51442			
facilities in unpolluted setting	.42478			
Assurance		.67	2.2	.98
feel save in their transaction	.62723			
provide the necessary information	.59867			
have knowledge to answer questions	.56408			
instill confidence in customers	.54250			
consistently courteous with the customers	.53471			
Reliability		.65	2.2	.94
provide services at promised time	.71452			
promise to do service by certain time	.64856			
perform the service right the first time	.62171			
insist error-free service	.49259			
show sincere interest in solving a problem	.42971			

TOTAL VARIANCE EXPLAINED

72.5

Likert-type scale was used to measure items:1 - Strongly disagree to 7 - Strongly agree
 Var. Expd. (Variance Explained); Reliab. (Reliability)

The delineated ECOSERV factor groupings had a relatively high reliability alpha coefficients ranging from .98 (Assurance), .95 (Eco-Tangibles), .94 (Reliability), .93 (Responsiveness), .93 (Empathy) to .86 (Tangibles). Combined these factor groupings accounted for 72.5 percent of the total variance.

HYPOTHESIS TESTING

This section reports the results of the statistical tests performed to test the research hypotheses. Hypothesis 1 to Hypothesis 4 were tested by using Pearson's correlation coefficient analysis on factor groupings of both the independent and dependent variables. Hypothesis 5 was tested by utilizing canonical correlation analysis. Factor groupings based on factor analysis were used for a set of independent and dependent variables. The dependent variable used was ECOSERV (service quality expectation), which consisted of six factor groupings, namely, *Tangibles, Reliability, Assurance, Responsiveness, Empathy and Eco-Tangibles*. The independent factor groupings will be mentioned in the appropriate analysis.

Hypothesis 6 was tested by using one-way analysis of variance followed by Duncan's multiple range test if there was any significance, and t-tests. Each research question and null hypothesis is reiterated below, and then the results of the statistical analysis are reported.

Research Question 1:

Is ecotourists' environmental attitude associated with ecotourists' service quality expectation dimension?

Hypothesis 1:

There is no significant relationship between environmental attitude and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

To test the above hypothesis Pearson's correlation coefficient analysis was performed to investigate the relationship between two sets of variables: NEP (environmental attitude) and ECOSERV. The three attitude factors were: *Fragility of Nature's Balance*, *Rejection of Anthropocentrism* and *Limits to Growth*.

The results of correlation analysis (Table 21) showed that there were some significant relationships found between selected environment attitude factors and selected service quality expectation factors, thus revealing partial support for the hypothesis. The service factor that revealed significant but moderate correlation with all three attitude factors was *Eco-Tangibles*, and the correlation coefficients ranged from .22 to .30. *Eco-Tangibles* refer to facilities that are appropriate to the environment, equipment that minimizes environmental degradation and facilities that are environmentally safe. It can be interpreted that a pro-environmental attitude might prefer services that are environmentally appropriate. A closer examination of the results showed

Table 21 CORRELATION COEFFICIENT ANALYSIS
SERVICE QUALITY EXPECTATION FACTORS
AND ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDE FACTORS

Variables	Tang.	Reliab.	Assur.	Resp.	Emp.	Eco-Tang.
<u>Fragility of Nature's Balance</u>						
r =	.15946	.08811	.07285	.03489	.04701	.22021
Sig. level	.005*	.12	.19	.54	.40	.0001*
<u>Rejection of Anthropocentrism</u>						
r =	.20274	.08360	.19315	.11053	.08504	.29773
Sig. Level	.0004*	.14	.0006*	.05*	.13	.0001*
<u>Limits to Growth</u>						
r =	.07694	.04964	.13311	-.01046	-.01751	.27813
Sig. level	.17	.38	.01*	.85	.75	.0001*

Tang. (Tangibles); Reliab. (Reliability); Assur. (Assurance); Resp. (Responsibility); Emp. (Empathy); Eco-Tang. (Eco-Tangibles);

(*) denotes significance at the 0.05 or better probability level

some significant but modest relations between the two factor groupings. Service factor *Tangibles* was correlated with two attitude factors, namely, *Fragility of Nature's Balance* and *Rejection of Anthropocentrism*, and *Responsiveness* was found to be correlated with one and *Assurance* with two attitude factors respectively. The only service factor that did not show any significant relationship with the three attitude factors was *Empathy*.

Research Question 2:

Is ecotourists' environmental behavior associated with ecotourists' service quality expectation dimension?

Hypothesis 2:

There is no significant relationship between environmental behavior and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

The above hypothesis was tested using Pearson's correlation coefficient analysis to investigate the relationship between two sets of variables: environmental behavior and ECOSERV. The six environmental behavior factors used in this analysis were: *Practice to Recycle, Concerns for the Environment, Involvement in Environmental Issues, Environmentally Friendly Buying Habits, Environmentally Friendly Avoidance, and Friendly Business.*

Table 22 presents the correlation between service quality expectation factor groups and environmental behavior factor groups, and indicate nine significant correlations. Hypothesis 2 was rejected for the nine correlations, though the coefficient levels were fairly modest to moderate (.11 to .23). Environmental behavior factors like the environmental attitude factors (in hypothesis 1) showed a consistently positive relationship with *Eco-Tangible* service quality factor. Comparatively the highest coefficient score was attributed to *Concerns for the Environment* and *Eco-Tangibles* factor groups (.23).

Table 22 CORRELATION COEFFICIENT ANALYSIS

**SERVICE QUALITY EXPECTATION FACTORS
AND ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR FACTORS**

Variables	Tang.	Reliab.	Assur.	Resp.	Emp.	Eco-Tang.
<u>Practice to Recycle</u>						
r =	.14232	.10516	.12310	.06218	.07984	.18128
Sig. level	.01*	.06	.02*	.27	.15	.001*
<u>Concerns for the Environment</u>						
r =	.11388	-.03145	.07231	.01020	.00087	.22531
Sig. level	.04*	.58	.20	.85	.98	.0001*
<u>Involvement in Environmental Issues</u>						
r =	.07943	.01166	.06747	.00398	.00950	.18719
Sig. level	.16	.84	.23	.94	.86	.0008*
<u>Environmentally Friendly Buying Habits</u>						
r =	.07870	.01934	.07395	-.0121	.02052	.19431
Sig. level	.16	.73	.19	.83	.83	.0005*
<u>Environmentally Friendly Avoidance</u>						
r =	.12937	.04471	.06331	.06605	.02870	.16729
Sig. level	.02*	.43	.26	.24	.61	.002*
<u>Friendly Business</u>						
r =	.06162	.05040	.03083	-.0391	.05136	.00404
Sig. level	.27	.37	.58	.49	.36	.94

Tang. (Tangibles); Reliab. (Reliability); Assur. (Assurance); Resp. (Responsibility); Emp. (Empathy); Eco-Tang. (Eco-Tangibles);

(*) denotes significance at the 0.05 or better levels

Tangibles was another service factor that revealed significant but modest relations with *Practice to Recycle*, *Concerns for the Environment*, and *Environmentally Friendly Avoidance*.

From the results it was evident that behavior factors showed significant correlations with service quality expectation factors that are influenced by environmental features. Once again a clear pro-environmental behavioral pattern is evident from these results. It can be stated that environmentally friendly behavior practices tend to expect services at an ecotourist business to be environmentally appropriate and sustainable.

Research Question 3:

Are ecotourists' travel motivations associated with ecotourists' service quality expectations dimension?

Hypothesis 3:

There is no significant relationship between travel motivations and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

The above hypothesis was tested using Pearson's correlation coefficient analysis to investigate the relationship between two sets of variables: travel motivations and ECOSERV. The six travel motivation factors utilized for this analysis were: *Intercultural, Escape, Education, Excitement/Thrills, Get Away, and Socialization*

The results of correlation analysis measured across the set of six travel motivation factors and six service quality expectation factors are presented in Table 23. The results reveal six significant relationships with modest to moderate correlation coefficients ranging from .11 to .24. In this analysis there was a significant relationship found between *Education* and *Eco-Tangibles*, both factors emphasizing environmental influence. *Tangibles* service quality factor was moderately related to three travel motivation factor. *Intercultural* and *Socialization* travel motivation factors showed significant correlation with *Tangibles*. It could be interpreted that when ecotourists travel with family and

Table 23 CORRELATION COEFFICIENT ANALYSIS
SERVICE QUALITY EXPECTATION FACTORS
AND TRAVEL MOTIVATION FACTORS

Variables	Tang.	Reliab.	Assur.	Resp.	Emp.	Eco-Tang.
<u>Intercultural</u>						
r =	.23507	-.04146	.02175	-.00653	.03272	.01014
Sig. level	.0001*	.46	.70	.90	.56	.85
<u>Escape</u>						
r =	.03972	.03875	.03317	.03128	.11953	.01197
Sig. level	.48	.49	.55	.58	.03*	.83
<u>Education</u>						
r =	.01337	-.00775	.05768	.04561	.06032	.14349
Sig. level	.81	.89	.30	.41	.28	.01*
<u>Excitement/Thrills</u>						
r =	.05671	.04006	.04233	.02666	.08352	.05165
Sig. level	.31	.46	.45	.63	.13	.35
<u>Get Away</u>						
r =	.11151	-.02302	-.04477	.00332	.02859	.00580
Sig. level	.05*	.68	.42	.95	.61	.9169
<u>Socialization</u>						
r =	.15196	.07655	.054	.03865	.16224	.00271
Sig. Level	.007*	.17	.33	.49	.003*	.96

Tang. (Tangibles); Reliab. (Reliability); Assur. (Assurance); Resp. (Responsibility); Emp. (Empathy); Eco-Tang. (Eco-Tangibles);

(*) denotes significance at the 0.05 or better levels

friends, and are looking for Intercultural learning experiences, they tend to expect ecotourist businesses to provide services and facilities that have local influence.

Empathy which refers to caring, individualized attention the firms provide to its customers, was found to be significantly related to *Escape* and *Socialization* travel motives very modestly. *Get Away* travel motivation factor showed a somewhat fuzzy relationship with *Tangibles* with a very modest coefficient. Compared to the findings of the previous two hypotheses, the findings here reveal an emphasize on Intercultural and social issues.

Research Question 4:

Is ecotourists' value dimension associated with ecotourists' service quality expectation dimension?

Hypothesis 4:

There is no significant relationship between value dimension and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to test the above hypothesis to investigate the relationship between two sets of variables: value dimension and ECOSERV. The value variable consisted of two factor groupings: *Educate/Benefit the Community and Cost of Services*.

The results of correlation coefficient analysis performed on two value dimension factors and six service quality expectation factors are presented in Table 24. The findings reveal that all factors were significantly related with coefficients ranging from .21 to .64. Also, it was evident that *Educate/Benefit to the Community* factor was strongly related to service factors than *Cost of Services* factor. A closer examination indicated that *Educate/Benefits to the Community* group was strongly related to *Assurance* service quality expectation factor (.64). It can be interpreted that ecotourists who perceive ecotourist business to use part of its profits to benefit the community and provide environmentally friendly services, tend to expect services that assures trust and confidence.

Table 24 CORRELATION COEFFICIENT ANALYSIS

**SERVICE QUALITY EXPECTATION FACTORS
AND VALUE DIMENSION FACTORS**

Variables	Tang.	Reliab.	Assur.	Resp.	Emp.	Eco-Tang.
<u>Educate/Benefit</u>						
<u>Community</u>						
r =	.49747	.52130	.64209	.52752	.52752	.56014
Sig. level	.0001*	.0001*	.0001*	.0001*	.0001*	.0001*
<u>Cost of Services</u>						
r =	.26471	.27579	.25642	.23889	.29521	.21168
Sig. level	.0001*	.0001*	.0001*	.0001*	.0001*	.0001*

Tang. (Tangibles); Reliab. (Reliability); Assur. (Assurance); Resp. (Responsibility);
Emp. (Empathy); Eco-Tang. (Eco-Tangibles);

(*) denotes significance at the 0.05 or better levels

The findings of the above research hypotheses reveal that environmental attitudes, environmental behaviors, travel motivations or values, there is a clear inclination toward natural and cultural factors was evident. Most of the service quality expectation factors that were found to be significantly related to corresponding factor groups were influenced by environmental issues. Although the coefficient levels were somewhat modest to moderate except for value factors, all correlations were not only positive but environmentally positive.

After a brief discussion on canonical correlation analysis, hypothesis 5 and hypothesis 6 will be discussed.

CANONICAL CORRELATION ANALYSIS

Canonical correlation analysis was used to examine the relationship between independent and dependent sets of variables. This analysis was performed since there were multiple dependent and multiple independent variables. Also, this technique was used to identify covariates so that a better feel for the corresponding independent and dependent variables in the study can be gained. Canonical analysis was chosen as a powerful technique for exploring the relationships among multiple criterion (dependent) and predictor (independent) variables. It can be viewed as a logical extension of multiple regression analysis (Hair et al. 1992). Multiple regression involves a single dependent variable whereas canonical correlation involves multiple dependent variables.

Canonical analysis is a multivariate statistical model that facilitates the study of the interrelationships between multiple criterion variables and a set of multiple predictor variables (Christensen, 1983). It is a method of analyzing the number, magnitude, and composition of independent dimensions of the relationship between two sets of variables. The underlying principle is to develop a linear combination of each set of variables (both independent and dependent) in a manner that maximizes the correlation between the two sets (Hair et al. 1992). The objectives of canonical analyses may include any or all of the following:

1. Determining whether two sets of variables (measurements made on the same objects) are independent of one another or, conversely, determining the magnitude of relationships that may exist between the two sets.
2. Deriving a set of weights for each set of criterion and predictor variables such that the linear combination themselves are maximally correlated.
3. Deriving additional linear functions that maximize the remaining correlation, subject to being independent of the preceding set (or sets) of linear compounds.

Application of Canonical Correlation

The basic input data for canonical correlation analysis are two sets of variables. The process derives a linear combination of variables from each of the two sets of variables so that the correlation between the two linear combinations is maximized. It derives a number of pairs of linear combinations referred to as canonical variates. The maximum number of canonical variates (functions) that can be extracted equals the number of variables in the smallest data set, independent or dependent. The first function extracted accounts for the maximum amount of variance in the set of variables. Then the second function is computed so that it accounts for as much as possible of the variance not accounted for by the first factor, and so forth, until all factors

are extracted. Among these, only those canonical correlation are considered important that are statistically significant.

Canonical analysis provides important information about the canonical variates, canonical correlation between the variates and the statistical significance of canonical correlation. Each canonical function consists of a pair of variates, one representing the dependent and the other representing the independent variables. Canonical variates are interpreted on the basis of a set of correlation coefficients called as canonical loading. The larger the coefficient, the more important it is for deriving a canonical variate. To determine which variables are most important in a given pair of canonical variates, canonical weights, canonical loading, and/or canonical cross-loading can be used. Canonical loadings measure the simple linear correlation between an original observed variable in the dependent or independent set and the set's canonical variates. A canonical loading greater than or equal to .30 is considered significant (Christensen, 1983; Hair et al., 1992).

Research Question 5:

Are ecotourists' environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation and value dimension collectively associated with ecotourists' service quality expectations?

Hypothesis 5:

There is no significant relationship between ecotourists' environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation and value dimension collectively and ecotourists' service quality expectation of the ecotourists.

To test the above hypothesis canonical correlation analysis was used to investigate the relationship between two sets of variables: independent (environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation and value dimension) and dependent (ECOSERV).

The results of canonical analysis on the set of seventeen independent factors and six dependent factors are presented in Table 25. The multivariate tests of significance (Wilks lambda, Pillai's criterion, Hotelling's trace, and Roy's greatest root) for the three canonical functions revealed the relationship between the independent composite variate and the dependent composite variate was significant at $p = .0001$ level. According to the test of significance, the null hypothesis 5 was rejected. There were significant

TABLE 25 RESULTS OF CANONICAL ANALYSIS***Canonical Correlation Analysis**

Function	Canonical Correlation	Canonical R	F Statistic	Probability
1.	0.763452	0.582859	2.9692	0.0001
2.	0.433145	0.187614	1.5531	0.0009
3.	0.407456	0.166020	1.4231	0.0148

Multivariate Test Statistics

Statistics	Value	Approximate F	Probability
Wilks' lambda	0.20917092	2.9692	0.0001
Pillai's Criterion	1.22069767	2.5797	0.0001
Hotelling's trace	2.14649590	3.4940	0.0001
Roy's greatest root	1.39726809	14.1124	0.0001

* Dependent Variables: Service quality expectation measures

Independent Variables: Attitude, Behavior, Travel Motivation and Value measures

**TABLE 26 REDUNDANCY ANALYSIS
FOR CRITERION AND PREDICTOR VARIATES***

Standardized Variance of the Criterion Variables Explained by:

The Predictor Variables

Function	Proportion	Cumulative Proportion
1.	0.3630	0.3630
2.	0.0272	0.3902
3.	0.0160	0.4063
4.	0.0049	0.4112
5.	0.0028	0.4140
6.	0.0040	0.4180

Standardized Variance of the Predictor Variables Explained by:

The Criterion Variables

Function	Proportion	Cumulative Proportion
1.	0.0411	0.0411
2.	0.0162	0.0572
3.	0.0138	0.0711
4.	0.0059	0.0770
5.	0.0082	0.0852
6.	0.0035	0.0887

* Criterion (Dependent) Variables: Service quality expectation measures

Predictor (Independent) Variables: Attitude, Behavior, Travel motivation and Value dimension

TABLE 27 CANONICAL ANALYSIS:

SERVICE QUALITY EXPECTATION VS. ATTITUDE, BEHAVIOR, TRAVEL MOTIVATION AND VALUE

Correlation Between the Criterion Variables and the Canonical Variates of the Predictor Set

Criterion Set: Service Measures	Canonical Loadings		
	C1	C2	C3
1. Tangibility	.77	-	<u>-.50</u>
2. Reliability	.73	.46	-
3. Assurance	<u>.91</u>	-	-
4. Responsiveness	.68	<u>.56</u>	-
5. Empathy	.77	.52	-.27
6. Eco-Tangibility	.82	.02	.45

Correlation Between the Predictor Variables and the Canonical Variates of the Criterion Set

Predictor Set: Attitude, Behavior, Motivation and Value Measures	Canonical Loadings		
	P1	P2	P3
1. Fragility of Nature's Balance	-	-.42	-
2. Rejection of Anthropocentrism	.38	-.43	.41
3. Limits to Growth	.30	<u>-.51</u>	.44
4. Practice to Recycle	-	-.26	-
5. Involvement in Environmental Issues	-	-.40	-
6. Environmentally Friendly Buying Habits	-	-.42	-
7. Environmentally Friendly Avoidance	-	-	-
8. Friendly Business	-	-	-.30
9. Concerns for the Environment	-	-.39	.30
10. Intercultural	-	<u>-.47</u>	<u>-.52</u>
11. Escape	-	-	-
12. Education	-	-	.31
13. Excitement/Thrills	-	-	-
14. Get away	-	-	-.33
15. Socialization	-	-	<u>-.50</u>
16. Cost	.33	-	-
17. Community Benefits	<u>.91</u>	-	-

C1 = Criterion variate of the first function P1 = Predictor variate of the first function

relationships found between the independent variables and dependent variables.

In this analysis there were three interpretable canonical functions whose canonical correlation was significantly different than zero at the probability level of .0001 as per the F statistics based on Rao's approximation. The canonical correlation ranged from .76 to .41. The overlapping variances between pairs of canonical variates, which are equal to the squared canonical correlation for each function, ranged between 58% and 17%. The redundancy index for canonical functions indicated that 42% of the variance in the dependent variables was accounted for by the variability in the independent variables. Conversely, only 9% of the variation in independent variables was accounted by the dependent variables (Table 26). This implies that attitude, behavior, travel motivation and value dimension measures influence the service quality expectation measures. To describe the relationship between the independent and dependent (service quality expectation) measures, canonical loading greater than absolute value of + or - .30 were considered for interpretation of the variate in Table 27.

An examination of the canonical loadings for the first variate (function) indicated that the composite score for the environmental attitude and value dimension factors was significantly related to service quality expectation

factors. In other words ecotourists who perceive ecotourist business to *Educate and Benefit the Community* (.91), *Reject the Anthropocentric View of Nature* (.38), and belief in *Limits to Growth* (.30), tend to expect *Assurance* (.91) and *Eco-Tangibles* (.82) services more than other services.

Educate/Benefits to the Community refers to ecotourist business using part of its profits to educate locals/guests about environmental issues and helping in community projects. *Assurance* refers to knowledge and courtesy of employees and their ability to convey trust and confidence to customers. *Eco-Tangibles* refer to facilities that are appropriate to the environment, equipment that minimizes environmental degradation and facilities that are environmentally safe.

The second variate pair (function) revealed that composite score for environmental attitude, environmental behavior and travel motivation items was significantly related to three service quality expectation factors. Interpretation of canonical loadings showed negative reasons to travel [*Intercultural Motivation* (-.47)], negative attitude toward the environment [*Limits to Growth* (-.51), *Rejection of Anthropocentrism* (-.43), and *Fragility of Nature's Balance* (-.42)], and negative environmental behavior patterns [*Involvement in Environmental Issues* (-.40), *Concern for the Environment* (-.39)]. It can be concluded that if reasons to travel are not Intercultural, if attitude toward the

environment is anthropocentric, if there is no involvement in the environmental issues and if there is no concern for the environment, service expectations from an ecotourist business tend toward *Responsiveness* (.56) and *Empathy* (.52) and not *Eco-Tangibles* (.02).

Intercultural motivation refers to learning about other cultures; meeting people from different cultures; visiting historical and cultural sites/monuments; trying new foods; learning about host customs; and participating in local entertainment. *Responsiveness* refers to willingness to help customers and provide prompt service. *Empathy* refers to caring, individualized attention the firm provides its customers. *Eco-Tangibles* refer to facilities that are appropriate to the environment, equipment that minimizes environmental degradation and facilities that are environmentally safe.

The composite score of the third variate pair (function) revealed that selected environmental attitude, environmental behavior and travel motivation factors are significantly related to selected service quality expectations factors. Interpretation of canonical loadings showed negative reasons to travel [*Intercultural Motivation* (-.52), *Socialization* (-.50), *Get Away* (-.33)], negative environmental behavior [*Friendly Business* (-.30)], positive attitude toward environment [*Limits to Growth* (.44), *Rejection of Anthropocentrism* (.41)], positive reasons to travel [*Education* (.31)] and positive

environmental behavior [*Concerns for the Environment* (.30)]. In other words when more importance is given to the natural environment and not much to cultural interaction, the services expectations of the ecotourists tend to be more toward *Eco-Tangibles* (.45) and not *Tangibles* (-.50).

Intercultural motivation refers to learning about other cultures; meeting people from different cultures; visiting historical and cultural sites/monuments; trying new foods; learning about host customs; and participating in local entertainment. *Get Away* motivation refers to being by oneself, to rediscover oneself. *Friendly Business* refers to businesses as being more environmentally friendlier than ten years back. *Education* motivation refers to traveling to learn more about environment and to experience unpolluted settings. *Concerns for the Environment* refers to behaviors that give priority to environmental issues. *Eco-Tangibles* refer to facilities that are appropriate to the environment, equipment that minimizes environmental degradation and facilities that are environmentally safe. *Tangibles* refer to materials (such as pamphlets or statements) and facilities that are not only visually appealing but reflect local influence; employees that are in local comfortable attire; facilities that provide local entertainment and are in unpolluted setting.

Research Question 6:

Are ecotourists' travel characteristics associated with ecotourists' perceived service quality expectations?

Hypothesis 6:

There is no significant difference between travel characteristics and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

To test the above research hypothesis delineated ECOSERV factors were used. One-way analysis of variance was performed to examine the differences in the mean values of the dependent variable (ECOSERV factors) associated with the independent variables (selected travel characteristics). The ECOSERV factors were: Empathy, Eco-Tangibles, Tangibles, Reliability, Assurance and Responsiveness. Selected travel characteristics were: travel group, number of nights stayed, lodging type and trip planning (how far in advance the trip was planned). T-tests were done to investigate if the six service factors would remain stable or differ between ecotourists whose trip was overseas and those which were not overseas.

A total of 24 one-way analyses of variance were performed and three significant findings were found (Table 28 and Table 29). The findings showed that there was no significant difference between selected travel characteristics (Travel Group and Number of Nights) and six service quality expectation

factors (Table 28). On the other hand, there was a significant difference between (1) Lodging Type and service quality expectation factor *Eco-Tangibles*, and (2) Trip Planning and service quality expectation factors, *Assurance* and *Responsiveness*. Results of the t-tests showed that there was a significant difference between Overseas variables for service quality expectation factors *Reliability* and *Responsiveness* (Table 30).

The results of the one-way analysis of variance on Lodging Type and *Eco-Tangibles* are presented in Table 29. These findings showed for the null hypothesis no significant difference between Lodging type and *Eco-Tangibles* which was rejected because the F value was 2.33 with an associated probability of .02. The Duncan's Multiple Range Test indicated that the service quality expectation of *Eco-Tangibles* for the lodging group that stayed with friends/relatives ($\bar{x} = 5.0$) was significantly lower than lodging group that stayed in cabins ($\bar{x} = 6.1$), tents (6.4), hotel/motel ($\bar{x} = 6.4$) and huts ($\bar{x} = 6.8$). In other words ecotourists expect ecotourist businesses that provide cabins, tents, hotel/motel and huts to be more environmentally safe and friendly to avoid environmental degradation.

One-way analysis of variance performed on Trip Planning and *Assurance* statistics are presented in Table 29. There was a significant difference found between Trip Planning and *Assurance* service factor with a F-value of 2.46 and

Table 28 ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

SERVICE QUALITY EXPECTATION FACTORS BY TRAVEL GROUP AND NUMBER OF NIGHTS

Variables	Emp.	Eco-Tang.	Tang.	Reliab.	Assur.	Resp.
Travel Group						
Alone	.0737	.0581	-.0711	.1380	.0216	-.0622
Friends	.0138	-.0747	.2141	.1966	-.2071	.1687
Family	.0144	-.0347	-.0110	-.0691	.1137	.1003
Organized	-.0399	.0977	-.0100	-.0829	.0092	-.1486
Other	-.0578	-.4652	-.4843	.0142	.0904	.0269
F-value	.0972	1.0382	1.5796	.9385	.9342	1.2115
Sig-level	.9833	.3881	.1804	.4422	.4447	.3065
# of Nights						
1 wk	.0872	-.1090	-.0736	.0845	-.1107	-.1504
2 wks	-.0532	.0439	-.0233	-.0398	.0417	.0563
3 wks	.0993	-.1016	.2320	-.0747	.0035	.0381
or more	-.0078	.1208	-.2002	.2387	.0007	-.1005
F-value	.4556	.5807	1.6007	.8135	.3167	.7362
Sig-level	.7136	.6282	.1898	.4875	.8133	.5313

Emp. (Empathy); Eco-Tang. (Eco-Tangibles); Tang. (Tangibles); Reliab. (Reliability); Assur. (Assurance); Resp. (Responsibility)

Note: Superscripts (a,b) different from each other at the .05 level or better probability level.

Table 29 ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

**SERVICE QUALITY EXPECTATION FACTORS BY
LODGING TYPE AND TRIP PLANNING**

Variables	Emp.	Eco-Tang.	Tang.	Reliab.	Assur.	Resp.
<u>Lodging</u>						
<u>Type</u>						
Hotel/Motel	-.0893	<u>.0242^b</u>	.1440	.1062	.0600	.0351
BB	-.0365	<u>.1043</u>	.0988	-.4208	.1804	.0154
Huts	-.9044	<u>.4549^b</u>	.2176	.0335	.3983	.1023
Friends/Rel	.1224	<u>-1.4953^a</u>	.3721	-.1106	-.5293	-.0452
Camps	.0240	<u>.1616</u>	.1864	-.5931	-.2793	-.5086
Tents	-.0012	<u>.0158^b</u>	-.0043	-.1640	-.0618	.0419
Cabins	.1180	<u>-.0635^b</u>	-.1202	.0084	.0840	.1542
Ranch	.1020	<u>-.1068</u>	.6942	.3038	-.0481	-.0169
Other	.1525	<u>.1834^b</u>	-.3006	.1308	-.1773	-.3127
F-value	1.2380	<u>2.3293</u>	1.4786	1.0556	.8195	1.1768
Sig. level	.2775	<u>.0200*</u>	.1656	.3952	.5861	.3137
<u>Trip</u>						
<u>Planning</u>						
Less 2 wks	-.0917	-.5578	-.0795	-1.1515	2.1174	-.0823
3-4 wks	.0194	.2018	.2837	-.0788	-.0629	.3971
1-3 mths	-.1026	-.0911	-.0406	-.1313	<u>-.0246^a</u>	<u>-.1752^a</u>
3-4 mths	.1575	-.0720	-.0070	.0016	-.0913	-.1968
5-6 mths	.0371	.1384	-.1204	-.0068	-.0973	-.0788
6 mths +	-.0218	-.0062	.0636	.0995	<u>.0601^b</u>	<u>.1936^b</u>
F-value	.3525	.5383	.4872	1.1367	<u>2.4619</u>	<u>2.1027</u>
Sig. level	.8803	.7472	.7856	.3415	<u>.0337*</u>	<u>.0658</u>

Emp. (Empathy); Eco-Tang. (Eco-Tangibles); Tang. (Tangibles); Reliab. (Reliability); Assur. (Assurance); Resp. (Responsibility)

Note: Superscripts (a,b) different from each other at the .05 level or better probability level

Table 30 T-TEST ANALYSIS: SUMMARY

SERVICE QUALITY EXPECTATION AND OVERSEAS TRIP

Variables	Emp.	Eco-Tang.	Tang.	Reliab.	Assur.	Resp.
Overseas Trip						
Yes	-.0748	-.0103	.0795	-.1110	-.0404	-.1250
No	.1022	.0288	-.0924	.1249	.0592	.1442
t-value	-1.47	-.32	1.51	-1.99	-.83	-2.35
Sig. level	.142	.75	.133	<u>.048*</u>	.405	<u>.019*</u>

Emp. (Empathy); Eco-Tang. (Eco-Tangibles); Tang. (Tangibles); Reliab. (Reliability); Assur. (Assurance); Resp. (Responsibility)

(*) denotes significance at the 0.05 levels

probability level of .03. Therefore the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between Trip Planning and *Assurance* was rejected. The Duncan's Multiple Range Test reveals that the perceived service quality expectation of *Assurance* for trip planning group which took one to three months ($\bar{x} = 4.0$) to plan the trip was significantly lower than trip planning group which took over six months ($\bar{x} = 4.3$) to plan the trip. It is evident that ecotourists who planned trips well in advance (six months or more) were expecting more *Assurance*. *Assurance* refers to customers feeling safe in their transaction with ecotourist business; ecotourist businesses that provide necessary information; employees that have adequate knowledge to answer questions; and employees that are consistently courteous to customers.

The statistics showing one-way analysis of variance on Trip Planning and *Responsiveness* are presented in Table 29. The results showed that the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between Trip Planning and *Responsiveness* was rejected because there was a mildly significant difference between trip planning and responsiveness with a F-value of 2.10. The Duncan's Multiple Range Test suggest that the service quality expectation of *Responsiveness* for the trip planning group which took one to three months ($\bar{x} = 2.9$) to plan the trip was significantly lower than trip planning group which took over six months ($\bar{x} = 3.3$) to plan the trip.

T-tests results of overseas variables and six service factors are shown in Table 30. It is evident that there was a significant difference between ecotourists whose trips were overseas and those whose trips were not overseas. It can be interpreted that ecotourists whose trips were not overseas tend to prefer service quality factors *Reliability* and *Responsiveness*.

SUMMARY

This chapter presented and discussed the study's results. Statistical relationships between independent variables (environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation and value dimension) and dependent variable (service quality expectation) were examined using Pearson's correlation coefficient and canonical correlation analyses. Selected travel characteristics variables were evaluated using one-way analysis of variance followed by Duncan's multiple range tests if there was any significance and by utilizing t-tests.

Correlation coefficient analysis showed several significant relations between independent and dependent variables at modest to moderate levels. The canonical correlation analysis revealed that the measures of environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation and value dimension were associated significantly with ECOSERV (service quality expectation) measures, resulting in three interpretable canonical variates (functions). One-way analysis of variance revealed three significant travel characteristic variations among ECOSERV factors. Furthermore, Duncan's multiple range test showed the groupings and made it possible to identify the service expectation factors. Discussion and implications of this study's findings are discussed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION

Earlier chapters defined the justification of the study, a conceptual model, research hypotheses, methodology and statistical results. This chapter discusses the findings of the study, contribution of the study, limitations of the study and recommendation for future research.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

This study was undertaken to examine the relationship between environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension and service quality expectations of ecotourists. First, frequency distribution was used to profile the demographic and travel characteristics of the ecotourists. Second, the Pearson's correlation coefficient analysis was used to test the first four hypotheses, and canonical correlation analysis to test the fifth hypothesis. These correlation analyses were done to generate an insight into the correlation and co-variation of the dependent variable and the independent variables. Hypothesis six was tested using one-way analysis of variance and t-test for selected travel characteristics and service quality expectation factors of the ecotourists.

This section presents the profile of the ecotourists based on the frequency distribution of the demographic and travel characteristics variables; results of the research hypotheses; a discussion of the significant findings of the six hypotheses; and implications of the research findings.

Profile of Ecotourists based on Demographic and Travel Characteristics

Demographic characteristics of the ecotourists revealed that majority of the respondents were between 45-54 years old, followed by 35-45 years, 55-64 years, 65-74 years, and 25-34 years. The distribution of the age variable appears to be an older group with 77% of the respondents between 35 to 64 years old. Both males and females were interested in ecotourism experience. Education levels were higher with majority having attended graduate school and had income levels between \$50,000 to over \$100,000. There seems to be a correlation between education and income variables, higher education relates to higher income group. In other words, it appears that most of the ecotourists are older, with higher educational level and earning higher income.

Majority of the respondents in this study were married. A good percent of the households were single living alone also. Retired households with atleast one retired spouse was a relatively significant group in this study. The majority of the respondents lived in cities and suburbs compared to rural areas, and were employed as professionals. A vast majority identified themselves as

white and lived in California, followed by New York, Florida, Illinois and Michigan.

A closer examination of travel characteristics revealed majority of the trips taken by the ecotourists were overseas, outside the United States and traveled with an organized group or family group. Most of the ecotourists used airlines and their trips lasted for mostly two weeks. Cabins and tents combined were the most preferred accommodation, hotel/motel was also preferred by many. Expenditure per capita per visit revealed three groups, one which spent under \$2000, second between \$2,100 to \$5000, and third over \$5000. The majority spent between \$2,100 to \$5,000, and the average expenditure was \$3,700. It can be concluded that American ecotourists would spend an average of around \$3,700 for an ecotourism experience. The trip planning period consisted of more than six months for the majority of the ecotourists. Most of the findings of this study expands and confirms with earlier findings reported by Boo (1990), Ryel and Grasse (1991), and Wight (1996).

The distribution of demographic and travel characteristic variables suggest that ecotourists appear to be older, with higher education levels and higher income levels. This group of the traveling public seems to have more leisure time and disposable income to stay for an average of two weeks and spent on an average \$ 3,700 per trip. Also, it seems that this group not only was

willing to spent more time and more money, but took more that six months to plan the whole trip. In other words, these are serious travelers who know what they are looking for and their trips are not planned on spur of the moment.

Research Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant relationship between environmental attitude and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

The results of correlation analysis showed that there were some significant relationships found between selected environment attitude factors and selected service quality expectation factors, thus revealing partial support for the hypothesis with moderate coefficient levels.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant relationship between environmental behavior and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

An examination of the correlation analysis between service quality expectation factors and environmental behavior factors, indicated that there were nine significant correlations. There was partial support for hypothesis 2,

and it was rejected for the nine correlations, though the coefficient levels varied from fairly modest to moderate.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant relationship between travel motivations and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

The results of the correlation analysis performed on the set of six travel motivation factors and six service quality expectation factors revealed six significant relationships with modest to moderate correlation coefficients. Partial support for the hypothesis was obtained.

Hypothesis 4: There is no significant relationship between value dimension and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

The findings of correlation analysis revealed that all factors of service expectations were significantly related to value factors. Therefore, hypothesis 4 was rejected.

Hypothesis 5: There is no significant relationship between ecotourists' environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation and value dimension collectively, and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

Canonical correlation analysis was used on the set of seventeen independent factors and six dependent factors. The multivariate tests of significance (Wilks lambda, Pillai's criterion, Hotelling's trace, and Roy's greatest root) for the three canonical functions demonstrated a significant relationship between the independent composite variate and the dependent composite variate at $p = .0001$ level. According to the test of significance, null hypothesis 5 was rejected. The redundancy index for canonical functions indicated that 42% of the variance in the dependent variables was accounted for by the variability in the independent variables. Conversely, only 9% of the variation in independent variables was accounted by the dependent variables

Hypothesis 6: There is no significant difference between travel characteristics and service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

Hypothesis six was tested using one-way analysis of variance, Duncun's multiple range test and t-test for selected travel characteristics and service

quality expectations of the ecotourists. The findings revealed that lodging type, trip planning and overseas trip had significant effects on selected service quality expectations of the ecotourists.

Significant Findings of the Six Hypotheses:

The correlational analyses of the first four hypothesis showed that most of the factors of service quality expectation and corresponding factors (environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation and value) that were significantly related were both influenced by environmental issues/concerns, or socio-cultural factors. The relationship exhibited was in a positive direction at moderate to modest levels.

The three attitude factors (indicating an agreement with the ecological worldview) were related to *eco-tangible* service factor (environmentally appropriate facilities and equipment). Interestingly the same service factor (*eco-tangibles*) was related more to the behavior factors that represented environmental concerns. An examination of travel motivation and service factors showed educational travel motivations (knowing more about nature) were correlated to *eco-tangibles*. Also, socialization and intercultural travel motivation factors were found to be significantly related, at a moderate level, with *tangible* service factor groupings. Tangibles refer to facilities and materials that reflect local cultural influence.

The correlation between value and service factors revealed all factors to be significantly related. Upon closer examination of the coefficients revealed, educate and benefits to the community factor were more related to service factors than cost of the service factors. Among the service factors, *assurance* was found to be strongly related to educate and benefit factors. In general, the results of the correlation analysis showed an expected pattern of the relationships between environmental attitude, behavior, travel motivation and value factors, and corresponding service quality expectation factors.

These relationships exhibited positive but moderate to modest strength with emphasis on environmental and socio-cultural issues. For an exploratory study of this kind, the direction of this relationship may reveal more than the strength of the relationship. The direction of the relationships supports the notion that positive attitude and behavior toward the environment most likely prefer services that are environmentally positive or friendly. Also, it indicates that when reasons to travel are intercultural and social, the services most likely to be expected are *eco-tangibles*, which refers to material and employees reflecting local cultural influence.

The results of canonical correlation analysis to test the fifth hypothesis demonstrated that service quality expectations of the ecotourists were influenced by their attitude toward the environment, behavior patterns,

reasons to travel and their emphasis on value. Three interpretable canonical functions (variates) were generated. The interpretation of canonical functions explained the importance of six service quality expectation factors in relation to environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation and value dimension factors.

The first variate pair (function) revealed that ecotourists (who perceive ecotourist business to help and benefit the community and to use part of its profits to promote environmental awareness; whose beliefs and feelings relating to environment are ecocentric; who thinks that there is a limit to growth on this earth) tend to prefer most those services that convey trust and confidence; employees that are knowledgeable and courteous; and facilities and equipment that are friendly to the environment. It can be interpreted that ecotourists' who have an ecocentric attitude toward the environment, tend to expect services that are courteous, informative, trustworthy, in addition to environmentally friendly facilities and equipment. Because of ecotourists' sensitivity toward environmental issues, they prefer services that minimize the negative impact on the environment.

The second variate pair (function) demonstrated that when travel is not for intercultural interaction; when the attitude toward the environment is not ecocentric; when there is no involvement in environmental issues; and when

there is no concern for the environment; the services expected by the ecotourists might be *responsiveness* and *empathy*. In other words when the attitude and behavior toward the environment is not friendly and intercultural interactions are not important, services are expected to be performed on promised time; with personal and individual attention; and promptness. Also, it was evident that negative attitude and behavior toward the environment tend to care less for environmentally friendly facilities and equipment.

The third variate pair (function) revealed that when there is no interest in intercultural social interactions; more interest in learning about the environment; when one feels that businesses are not environmentally friendly now than ten years back; there is an ecocentric attitude toward the environment; the service preference tend to be *eco-tangibles*. Eco-tangibles refer to ecotourist business having facilities that are appropriate to the environment, facilities that are environmentally safe and equipment that minimize environmental degradation. It indicated that when more importance is given to environmental issues than to intercultural social interactions, service expectations are not inclined toward *reliability, assurance, empathy* or *responsiveness* but towards *eco-tangibles*. In other words, positive attitude toward the environment tend to prefer services that are environmentally friendly with minimum strain on the ecosystem. This concurred with earlier reporting that ecotourists do not require luxurious accommodation or services

but prefer conditions and settings to be locally appropriate. Ecotourists may be less demanding and prefer to experience a more simpler lifestyle (Boo 1990; Eagles 1992).

An interpretation of Hypothesis 6 suggests that ecotourists when staying at hotels/motels, cabins, tents and huts prefers businesses to be more environmentally conscious as compared to staying with family/friends. Also, ecotourists who plan their trip well in advance (over six months) expect more *assurance* and *responsiveness* from the ecotourist business than ecotourists who plan their trip one to three months in advance. It can be further stated that ecotourists expect *reliability* and *responsiveness* more from businesses in the United States compared to businesses overseas.

Implication of the Research Findings

The results of this study are encouraging in that the demographic profile of the ecotourists tend to support and expand on the findings reported in previous studies. The demographic and travel characteristic profiles presented in this study can also help ecotourism destination marketers in planning strategies. The findings suggest that ecotourists are highly educated, with high income levels, either male or female, married, professionals and living in big cities or suburbs. They mostly travel by airlines, with an organized or family groups, stay at hotels or cabins, for an average stay of two weeks, spend around

\$3,700 and take over six months to plan their trips. This information can help the ecotourist marketers to plan effective communication strategies.

The global growth and potential of ecotourism have created an opportunity for ecotourist businesses to develop high quality services to stay competitive in the market place. The findings revealed that a positive attitude toward the environment is related to service quality dimensions of *assurance* and *eco-tangibles* more than other service dimensions. This implies that ecotourist businesses that may wish to attract environmentally sensitive travelers might see that the facilities they have are appropriate and safe to the environment and equipment that minimize environmental degradation. For example, in the rain forest, ecotourists may not be expecting services and facilities of a five star hotel, but rather a cabin or a hut made from local materials, using local knowledge that is appropriate to the environment with minimum impact on the environment.

The findings also revealed that a positive attitude toward the environment is related to the *assurance* service expectation. Assurance refers to courtesy and knowledge of the employees, and their ability to convey a feeling of trust and confidence by providing necessary information. This implies that ecotourist business in order to satisfy environmentally conscious travelers might provide services that are courteous, informative, and that convey a

feeling of trust. For example, information relating to vaccinations, type of clothing, or travel in the night if the activity involves rain forest journey. In some ecotourist destinations there are no air conditioners or hot water available, so the ecotourists should be informed of these things in advance. Effective marketing efforts to meet the service expectations of the environmentally positive tourists would include an ecotourist business that adopts policies and procedures that cause minimum impact on the environment. A business where the three R's (recycling, reusing and reducing) are followed. A business that trains the contact personnel, who are well aware of local environment and who are willing to instill a feeling of trust and confidence. A business where standards are set on the basis of customer expectations, and contact personnel are encouraged to perform in accordance to those standards.

The Interpretation of the second variate indicated that when the attitude and behavior toward the environment is negative, and when the motivation to travel is not to seek environmental knowledge, services like *responsiveness* and *empathy* can be emphasized. The expectations from the contact personnel at such businesses would be to provide prompt, personnel and individualized service. Quality improvement efforts can be directed toward contact personnel in order to increase their willingness and ability to perform. Training sessions to continuously develop their performance and competence can be encouraged.

It was also apparent from the interpretation of the third variate pair, that when the attitude toward the environment is positive, and when there is no interest in intercultural social interactions, the service preferences tend to be *eco-tangibles* and not *tangibles*. The services desired here would be facilities and equipment that are environmentally appropriate and safe. The marketing efforts would include an experience in an unpolluted environment with simple facilities as opposed to high tech facilities that require a constant drain on natural resources. A hut or a cabin in the forest, with open ventilation, fresh water, neat and simple setting, and close encounter with nature is probably what is desired.

Knowledge of ecotourists' service quality expectations in relation to their attitude, behavior, travel motivation and value dimensions provided an insight into what services will satisfy the needs and expectations of the ecotourists. It can be concluded that ecotourists with a positive attitude toward the environment, tend to prefer ecotourist businesses to have facilities and equipment that are environmentally friendly. The contact personnel are expected to be trained, in order to have adequate knowledge to instill a sense of trust and confidence. Understanding customer expectations is a prerequisite for delivering superior service (Parasuraman et al. 1985). This information about ecotourists' service expectations would be valuable in determining how an ecotourism marketer should position or reposition in the market place.

Promotional themes could connect an ecotourist business service with needs and expectations relevant to specific target markets. Businesses that are involved in helping local communities, promoting recycling of resources, minimizing the energy usage, educating hosts/guests etc., can use it to their advantage. Their marketing efforts can include conservation and preservation theme to attract the specific market. The ecotourist managers should ensure that the benefits offered to the customers in promotional activities should be delivered as promised. And once a desired service quality is achieved to satisfy the customers, efforts should be made to maintain it over repeated service encounters. Since satisfaction over time results in perceptions of service quality (Parasuraman et al., 1988).

CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDY

The potential contribution of this research study can be found in theoretical, methodological and marketing/practical implication:

- 1. Theoretical Implication:** This study contributes to the existing ecotourism and service marketing literature. It provides an insight into the environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation and travel characteristics of the ecotourists. It also presents an analysis of the relationship between behaviors and service quality expectations of the ecotourists by proposing a conceptual model. The scales used and developed to measure the

environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension and service quality expectations of the ecotourists adds to the limited literature on ecotourism and service quality in both hospitality and tourism areas. The new and revised NEP scale (Dunlap et al., 1991) demonstrated that it can be used to measure the changing attitude of American society, in its shift toward the natural environment. The behavior scale used in this study appears to be a helpful tool to measure the environmental behavior patterns of the ecotourists based on their practices to recycle, involvement in environmental issues, concerns for the environment and friendly buying habits. The travel motivation scale based on Mannell and Iso-Ahola's (1987) escape and seek dimensions, also appears to be a valid tool to measure as to why ecotourists travel. However, further research studies using these scales are needed to validate the scales.

A major contribution of this study is the scale to measure the service quality expectations of the ecotourists called ECOSERVE, an adapted version of SERVQUAL (Parasuraman et al., 1986, 1988, and 1991). It consisted of 30 items based on six service dimensions as compared to 22 items based on five service dimensions of SERVQUAL. In this study the tangible factor split into two sub-dimensions, one pertaining to facilities and equipment, and the other to employees and communication materials. This splitting of the tangible factor is consistent with the findings of earlier study, where the SERVQUAL scale was

modified (Parasuraman et al., 1991). The six service dimensions of the ECOSERV scale and their definitions in this study are as follows: Tangibles, Eco-Tangibles, Assurance, Responsiveness, Reliability and Empathy:

Tangibles:	material and appearance of the personnel that reflects local influence
Eco-tangibles:	physical facilities and equipment that are safe and appropriate to the environment
Reliability:	Ability to perform the promised service dependably and accurately
Responsiveness:	willingness to help customers and provide prompt service
Assurance:	knowledge and courtesy of the employees and their ability to convey trust and confidence, and provide necessary information
Empathy:	Caring, individualized attention the firm provides its customers

2. Methodological Implications: Since there was not much data base to use or apply, the whole process of collecting the data for the study created a unique challenge. To begin with, tour operators who specialize in the area of ecotourism were contacted to generate a mailing list of ecotourists. With not much published literature relating to the ecotourist market, other studies in the general marketing, hospitality and tourism areas that were appropriate were used. Also, information provided by a nominal group technique approach was included in environmental behavior, travel motivation, value and service quality expectation scales.

The relationship between multiple independent and multiple dependent variables was presented in a conceptual model. The relationship between the two sets of variables was studied through the use of Pearson's correlation coefficient analysis and canonical correlation analysis. The use of canonical correlation analysis demonstrated that it is a useful technique to study the relationships between multiple dependent variables and multiple independent variables. The findings revealed by the three significant canonical variates (functions) can be used by decision makers to package products and services to better satisfy the ecotourist market.

3. Marketing and Practical Implications: As ecotourism continues to grow, it appears to be a viable market for destinations to foster sustainable economic development. This study presented the profile of the ecotourists based on the frequency distribution of demographic and travel characteristic variables. The main objective of this study, however, was to test the six hypotheses which identified the service quality expectations of the ecotourists in relation to their environmental attitude, behavior, travel motivation, value dimension and selected travel characteristics. It explained as to what dimension of service quality is expected by the ecotourists when they visit an ecotourist business. The key to providing superior service is understanding and responding to customer's expectations (Parasuraman et al., 1991). Therefore, in order for the ecotourism industry to respond to the needs of the ecotourists, an

understanding of their service quality expectations is important. The findings reported in this study can be used by ecotourism marketers, tour operators and destination planners/promoters to devise marketing and development programs to attract this growing market segment.

A knowledge of ecotourists' demographic and travel characteristic profile can be used by ecotourism marketers and tour operators to design appropriate marketing strategies. The findings suggest that this group not only is willing to spend more time and more money, but takes more than six months to plan the whole trip. These trips were not planned on spur of the moment, but rather were planned carefully. The ecotourists' marketers/operators can utilize such information when targeting this market segment. For example, material for a summer eco-trips can be sent six to eight months in advance, with reminders after couple of months.

The findings also supports the notion that this group of ecotourists belonged to higher age, education and income levels, therefore the promotional material can be designed accordingly to reach this elusive market segment. The distribution of demographic variables suggests, that this group appeared to be older, with more leisure time and disposable income, willing to spend \$ 3,700 per trip for an average stay of two weeks. This information

can be useful to the marketers in designing trip packages, and establishing different price strategies.

The findings of this study can be helpful to the ecotourist destination promoter/planner for future development initiatives. For example, an important finding of this study indicated that ecotourists who perceive ecotourist businesses to educate and help the community and had a positive attitude toward environment, tend to prefer *assurance* and *eco-tangible* services more than other services. In other words, in order to fulfill such service expectations, the ecotourists' businesses not only should have facilities and equipment that are environmentally safe, but also provide contact personnel who convey a sense of trust and confidence. The ecotourist business that wishes to attract environmentally sensitive travelers, must provide facilities that are simple but comfortable that causes minimum strain on the environment. There are many ecotourist lodging facilities that use local indigenous materials, know-how, and practices to achieve this goal. This not only keep the costs down but also make the maintenance easier. In order to convey a feeling of trust and confidence, such measures when applied at an ecotourist business should be made known to the interested party. Also, the tour operators can include themes in their communication materials that reflect an environmentally positive experience.

In this study, ecotourists placed less emphasis on reliability, responsiveness and empathy, and more emphasis on assurance, eco-tangible and tangibles service dimensions. Marketing communications should focus on presenting ecotourist businesses to be environmentally friendly, reflecting local cultural influence and having contact personnel who convey a feeling of trust and confidence. Product development might highlight facilities and equipment to be environmentally safe and appropriate with minimum strain on the natural resources.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

In designing the study, efforts were made to minimize its limitations. One of the limitations of the study was that there is not yet a consistently used definition of ecotourism, because of the many stakeholders involved in it (Wight, 1993a). It is called as nature tourism, soft tourism, alternative tourism, cultural tourism, adventure tourism or green tourism. The population used for this study were considered ecotourists, since the mailing list was provided by tour operators who specialize in ecotourism. Therefore, it is assumed that the one's who responded to the study are all ecotourists. The findings of the study can be generalized to ecotourists living in the United States of America.

In this study the expectation items of service quality measures were used. The perception measures were not included, since it was not possible to

have the respondents complete an expectation questionnaire before going on a trip, and complete the perception questionnaire after coming back from the trip. With a mail survey that used a national sample it was not possible. According to Carman (1990), both expectation and perception measures cannot be administered at the same time.

Finally, the independent variables used in the study were environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation, value dimension and travel characteristics. There might be other variables not used in this study that can influence the service quality expectations of the ecotourists. For example, destination attributes, the pull factors of a destination were not used. It would be an important attribute to study, since travelers are deemed to place a great deal of importance on benefits they derive from an activity or product (Gitelson and Kersteller, 1990).

RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The serious lack of research with regard to the ecotourist market and the service quality expectations of the ecotourists formed the basis for this study. The research study revealed several significant findings regarding ecotourists. Canonical correlation revealed the service quality expectations of the ecotourists in relation to their environmental attitude, environmental behavior, travel motivation, and value dimension. A similar study with a

comparison between ecotourists and mass tourists on the basis of service quality expectations is recommended.

Second, this study used canonical correlation analysis to examine the relationship between independent and dependent variables and identify commonalities between the two. A factor - cluster segmentation based on service expectations of the ecotourists can be used to delineate existing possible sub-segments of this market.

Third, service quality expectation of the ecotourists can be studied using other independent variables such as image measures, knowledge attributes, destination factors, activity preferences, etc. With emphasis on service quality as an important criterion for businesses to position themselves in the global market place, such information will be very helpful.

Fourth, this study used the expectation dimension of the original SERVQUAL scale, a similar study with both expectation and perception dimensions based on the gap theory (Parasuraman et al. 1986) for an individual ecotourist business is recommended. Lastly, since population in general is becoming more environment conscious, an ongoing analysis of the ecotourist market would be beneficial to monitor the changing environmental trends in the tourism area.

CONCLUSION

Ecotourism has been a subject of intense inquiry in the past few years, with much of the attention focused on the supply side namely destination attributes and management practices. The limited information available on the demand side namely the ecotourist market has been based on qualitative/descriptive studies or studies that emphasize one destination or one origin. The efforts undertaken in this study should be of value to ecotourist resource managers, planners, suppliers, marketers, or service providers at a destination. It is however, a beginning in a research area relatively untouched by ecotourist practitioners and travel researchers.

Ecotourism is promoted by many countries to economically benefit the local community and to develop tourism that is sustainable. It is seen as a viable tool for economic development and conservation of the natural resources. As a result, ecotourist business is growing and becoming more competitive. In order for the ecotourist business to position itself favorably in the global market place it has to deliver high quality service that fulfills the needs and expectations of the ecotourists.

Understanding of the service quality expectations of the ecotourists in relation to their environmental attitude and behavior, travel motivation and value dimension will help guide the positioning and repositioning strategies of

an ecotourist business. It is important to know that an ecotourist business operator may have a product which has a quality in that it delivers the benefits sought by the ecotourists, yet the global quality evaluation may be compromised if the service quality is below expectations. Therefore, knowing the service quality expectations of the ecotourists and designing the product and services accordingly will help the service provider to position itself effectively. Although the findings of this study provide some interesting and informative insights about the ecotourists, additional research is needed to more fully understand and characterize the concept of ecotourism and service quality with its critical management and marketing implications.

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APPENDIX 1

NOMINAL GROUP TECHNIQUE

NOMINAL GROUP TECHNIQUE

A nominal group technique was used to generate relevant ideas relating to the ecotourists, in St. Johns, US Virgin Islands, during an ecotourism workshop, in summer of 1995. The nine participants were ecotourism society members who were attending the workshop. After a brief introduction about the rules and the ecotourist study the discussion was held. The moderator (researcher) guided the discussion and avoided leading the discussion. Notes were taken during the discussion. This section presents the information provided by the participants in the group.

Rules for the Group

1. Maximum two hours
2. Avoid moderator domination
3. Introduce the topic to be discussed
4. Only one person speak at a time - no side conversation among neighbors
5. Open discussion - anyone can make a statement
6. Body of discussion: Based on your experience at an ecotourist business what service you expect and what satisfy or dissatisfy you:

Information Provided by the Participants

- * Size of eco-lodge: minimum for 3, maximum for 100
- * Detail information regarding trips, trails, interpretation
- * Information and communication important: events, weather
- * Information should be reliable - communicate guidelines
- * Environmentally friendly technology, most possible comfort with least impact on the environment
- * Conservation of resources - sustainable life
- * Impact of environment important - environment should get priority
- * Local employees important - provide training
- * Employees attire - suitable and comfortable to the employees
- * Employees - friendly - courteous - glad you are there feeling- provide information
- * Interaction with similar people - cultural educational interaction
- * Experience - genuine experience - healthy environment - unpolluted setting
- * Environmental education - interpretive services - contact with nature - wildlife
- * Activities - outdoor, culture, adventure, interaction with nature, ease of access
- * Arrange trips to accommodate tourists

- * Cost of services - willing to pay more to go to ecotourist destinations
- * Cost - what is spent and where the money goes is important - support local projects - supports conservation efforts - accountability of where money is going - money stay locally - donations to local community - involve community
- * Cultural education - indigenous communities
- * Good food - local cuisine preferred - not too much alcohol
- * Level of cleanliness - clean and simple - appropriate to the environment
- * Decor - simple but nice - local influence

APPENDIX 2

PRE-TEST QUESTIONNAIRE

February 21, 1996

Dear Respondents:

Enclosed please find two sections of my survey instrument for my Ph.D. research. This is only a pretest and your responses and comments will be very helpful in finalizing my questionnaire. Please read each statement carefully and check your responses. Also, please feel free to comment on clarity, comprehensibility, and cohesiveness of each statement if necessary. Your time and feedback are greatly appreciated. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Please return the completed questionnaire in the enclosed envelope at your earliest possible convenience. Thank You.

Sincerely,

Maryam Khan
Department of Hospitality & Tourism Management
362 Wallace Hall
Virginia Tech
Blacksburg, VA 24061
(540) 552-0301 (phone)
(540) 552-7869 (fax)

SECTION 1

This section of the questionnaire relates to your last vacation trip. For each statement, **please circle (✓)** the response that best describe how important that reason was to you when you were planning your trip. There are no right or wrong responses, we just want to know the reasons that are important to you for planning your trip.

	Very Imp	Some -what Imp	Un- sure	Not- Very Imp	Not-at- all Imp
To get away from the demands of life					
To relax and do nothing					
To get away from crowds					
To have a change from the routine					
For a change of pace from every day life					
Because I enjoy purposeful travel					
Because I like to experience other cultures					
I like to get away from commercial tourists spots					
Because I like to try new foods					
Because I am curious					
Because I like to rediscover myself					
I like to be daring and adventuresome					
I like to participate in outdoor activities					
I want to know more about the environment					
I want to learn about the flora / the fauna					
I like to learn more about nature					
I like to learn about other cultures					
I like to learn about local lifestyles					
I like to experience unpolluted natural settings					
I like to visit historical and cultural sites /monuments					
I like to enjoy with my family					
I like to be with my friends					
I like to meet people from different cultures					
I like to learn host country language					
I like to be with people of similar interests					
I like to learn about host country customs					
I like to participate in local entertainment					

SECTION 2

Directions: Based on your experience as a consumer of ecotourist services, please think about the kind of ecotourist business that would deliver excellent quality of service. Think about the kind of ecotourist business with which you would be pleased to do business. Please show the extent to which you think such a business would possess the feature described by each statement. If you feel a feature is *not at all essential* for an excellent ecotourist business such as the one you have in mind, **circle 1**. If you feel a feature is *absolutely essential* for an excellent ecotourist business, **circle 7**. If your feelings are less strong, check one of the numbers in the middle.

There are no right or wrong answers -- all we are interested in is a number that truly reflects your feelings regarding ecotourist businesses that would deliver excellent quality service.

Ecotourist business is defined as a business that provides opportunities for a purposeful travel to natural environment to interact, learn, and experience other cultures, and to economically help local communities that work towards conservation and preservation of the ecosystem.

Strongly Disagree

Strongly Agree

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will be appropriate to the environment.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The physical facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will be visually appealing.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will be simple but comfortable.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses will have equipment that minimizes environmental degradation.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The physical facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will reflect local influence.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will be environmentally safe.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will provide local entertainment.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will be located in an unpolluted environment.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
You will feel safe in your transactions with excellent ecotourist businesses.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Employees in excellent ecotourist businesses will be neat-appearing in local attire.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Strongly Disagree**Strongly Agree**

Employees at excellent ecotourist businesses will be neat-looking in comfortable attire.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
When an excellent ecotourist businesses promise to do something by certain time, they will do so.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
When a customer has a problem, excellent ecotourist businesses will show a sincere interest in solving it.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The service at excellent ecotourist businesses will be dependable and consistent.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Employees in excellent ecotourist businesses will tell you exactly when services will be performed.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Materials associated with the service (such as pamphlets or statements) will be visually appealing in an excellent ecotourist businesses.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Employees at excellent ecotourist businesses will never be too busy to respond to customers' requests.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Materials associated with the service (such as pamphlets or statements) will reflect local influence in an excellent ecotourist businesses.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses will perform the service right the first time.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Behavior of employees at excellent ecotourist businesses will instill confidence in customers.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Employees at excellent ecotourist businesses will consistently be willing to help the customers.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Employees at excellent ecotourist businesses will be consistently courteous with customers.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	Strongly Disagree				Strongly Agree		
Employees at excellent ecotourist businesses will have the knowledge to answer customers' questions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses will have operating hours convenient to all their customers.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses will provide necessary information to customers.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses will have employees who give personal attention to customers.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses will have customers' best interest at heart.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Employees of excellent ecotourist businesses will anticipate customers needs and wants.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

APPENDIX 3

FINAL QUESTIONNAIRE

To all Ecotourist Survey Participants

Dear Traveler:

Thank you for participating in our travel survey. This research is being conducted to better understand the ecotourists. There is not much information available on the ecotourists, since it is a relatively new concept in traveling. Filling out this survey will better the understanding of the ecotourists and help ecotourist businesses to improve their service quality.

To assist you in thinking about what ecotourist activities you participated in, here is a general definition of ecotourist:

Ecotourist: a traveler who engages in a purposeful travel to natural environment to interact, learn, and experience other cultures, and to economically help local communities that work towards conservation and preservation of the ecosystem.

You could have participated in all or some of these activities.

There are no right or wrong answers. All responses are confidential, and will be used only in collective analyses. The number on the envelope is only for mail count.

Please answer each question as carefully as possible and return in the enclosed self-addressed **postage-paid** envelope **AS SOON AS POSSIBLE**. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (000) 000-0000 (phone). Since this is a significant part of my Ph.D. research, your cooperation is highly appreciated. Thank You.

Sincerely,

Maryam Khan
Ph.D. Candidate

SECTION 1 How many vacation trips, of at least one night, have you taken in the each of the following years?

1990 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1991 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 1992 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1993 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 1994 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1995 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Please tell us about your vacation trip that you took in the past eighteen months. If you have taken more than one trip please refer to the one trip which included most ecotourist activities. Listed below are a series of phrases that describe ecotourist activities.

1. Please indicate the extent to which **your trip fits** (agree or disagree) with the following phrases. **Circle** the response for all the phrases that describe your experience:

Phrases that describe ecotourist activities	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Unsure	Moderately Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Experience in the natural environment	1	2	3	4	5
Cultural interaction with local customs	1	2	3	4	5
Social interaction with local native people	1	2	3	4	5
To learn about other cultures	1	2	3	4	5
To interact with local community	1	2	3	4	5
To help local community economically	1	2	3	4	5
To see endangered species	1	2	3	4	5
To help in the protection of wildlife	1	2	3	4	5
To help preserve the environment	1	2	3	4	5
To experience outdoor recreation (camping, hiking, birdwatching, fishing, biking, canoeing, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Photo safari	1	2	3	4	5
Adventure and sports	1	2	3	4	5
Other (please specify)	1	2	3	4	5

3. Was this an overseas trip? YES NO
4. Please name your destination _____
State and Country _____
5. With whom did you take **this trip**? (Please circle one)
 - a. Alone b. Friends c. Family
 - d. Organized group/club e. Other (specify) _____
6. How many nights did you stay on **this trip**? _____ nights

7. What type of lodging did you stay in **this trip**? (Please circle one)
- a. Hotel / Motel b. Bed and breakfast c. Huts
d. With relatives/friends e. Campground f. Tents
g. Cabins h. Ranch i. Other _____
8. Which of the following means of transportation did you primarily use to arrive at your destination? (Please circle only one)
- a. Personal automobile b. Rental automobile c. Air travel
d. Tour bus e. Cruise ship f. Other _____
9. Approximately how much did you spend on **this trip**? _____ U.S. dollars
If you remember please specify the following if not, continue on:
a. Transportation: \$ _____ b. Lodging: \$ _____ c. Food: \$ _____
d. Admission fee, activities, entertainment, etc. \$ _____
10. How far in advance did you plan **this trip**?
- a. Less than 2 weeks b. Between 3 and 4 weeks
c. Between 1 and 3 months d. Between 3 and 4 months
e. Between 5 and 6 months f. More than 6 months
11. Please check the information sources that you have used in planning **this trip** based on their importance.

Sources of information	Important	Not Important
Magazine		
Newspaper		
Television announcements		
Radio announcements		
Family and Friends		
Welcome and information centers		
Travel agent / Tour operators		
Netscape / Internet / World Wide Web		
Information received in mail		
Other (please specify)		

SECTION 2: We would like to get your opinion on a wide range of environmental issues. For each statement, **please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree** by checking the one response that best represents how you feel.

	Strongly Agree	Some-what Agree	Neutral	Some-what Disagree	Strongly Disagree
We are approaching the limit of the number of people the earth can support					
The earth has plenty of natural resources if we just learn how to develop them					
The earth is like a space ship with very limited room and resources					
Humans have the right to modify the natural environment to suit their needs					
Plants and animals have as much right as humans to exist					
Humans were meant to rule over rest of nature					
When humans interfere with nature it often produces disastrous consequences					
The balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations					
The balance of nature is very delicate and can be easily upset					
Human ingenuity will insure that we do NOT make the earth unlivable					
Despite our special abilities humans are still subject to the laws of nature					
Humans will eventually learn enough about how nature works to be able to control it					
Humans are severely abusing the environment					
The so-called "ecological crisis" facing humankind has been greatly exaggerated					
If things continue on their present course, we will experience a major ecological catastrophe					

SECTION 3 For each statement listed below, **please check** (✓) one response that best describes you.

	Always	Some time	Rarely	Never
Do you practice recycling of cans				
Do you practice recycling of paper				
Do you practice recycling of glass				
Do you practice recycling of plastic				
Do you practice recycling of oil				
Do you consider participation in environmental related protests				
Do you consider giving money to environmental organizations				
Do you consider doing volunteer work for environmental groups				
Do you consider writing letters to officials regarding environmental issues				
Do you consider being more environmentally friendly if you were the one incharge of policies and procedures				
Do you avoid purchasing products from companies that pollute environment				
Do you avoid purchasing of certain foods because of the chemicals used				
Do you buy reduced packaging products				
Do you buy products made of recycled materials whenever possible				
Do you avoid using aerosol spray cans				
Do you have concern for the environment				
Do you patronize businesses that have environmentally friendly practices				
Do you think businesses are more environmentally friendly now than ten years back				
Do you want to know more about the environment				
Do you think environmental issues should be given number one priority				

SECTION 4 For each statement, **please check (✓)** the response that best describe how important that reason was to you when you were planning **this trip**.

	Very Important	Some-what Important	Unsure	Not-Very Important	Not-at-all Important
To get away from the demands of life					
To relax and do nothing					
To get away from crowds					
To have a change from the routine					
For a change of pace from every day life					
To get away from commercial tourists spots					
To enjoy purposeful travel					
To try new foods					
Because I am curious					
To rediscover myself					
To be daring and adventuresome					
To participate in outdoor activities					
To know more about the environment					
To learn about the flora / the fauna					
To learn more about nature					
To learn about other cultures					
To learn about local lifestyles					
To experience unpolluted natural settings					

	Very Important	Some-what Important	Unsure	Not-Very Important	Not-at-all Important
To visit historical and cultural sites/ monuments					
To be with my family					
To be with my friends					
To meet people from different cultures					
To learn host country language					
To be with people of similar interests					
I like to participate in local entertainment					
To be by myself					

SECTION 5 **Directions:** Based on your experience as a consumer of ecotourist services, please think about the kind of ecotourist business that would deliver excellent quality of service. Think about the kind of ecotourist business with which you would be pleased to do business. Please show the extent to which you think such a business would possess the feature described by each statement. If you feel a feature is *not at all essential* for an excellent ecotourist business such as the one you have in mind, **circle 1**. If you feel a feature is *absolutely essential* for an excellent ecotourist business, **circle 7**. If your feelings are less strong, check one of the numbers in the middle.

Ecotourist business is defined as a business that provides opportunities for a purposeful travel to natural environment to interact, learn, and experience other cultures, and to economically help local communities that work towards conservation and preservation of the ecosystem.

STRONGLY DISAGREE----STRONGLY AGREE

Excellent ecotourist businesses will have equipment that minimizes environmental degradation.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will be appropriate to the environment.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

STRONGLY DISAGREE---STRONGLY AGREE

The facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will be environmentally safe.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The physical facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will be visually appealing.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will be located in an unpolluted environment.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The physical facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will reflect local influence.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The facilities at excellent ecotourist businesses will provide local entertainment.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Employees of excellent ecotourist businesses will be neat-appearing in local attire.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Employees of excellent ecotourist businesses will be neat-looking in comfortable attire.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Materials associated with the service (such as pamphlets or statements) will be visually appealing in excellent ecotourist businesses.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Materials associated with the service (such as pamphlets or statements) will reflect local influence in excellent ecotourist businesses.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

STRONGLY DISAGREE---STRONGLY AGREE

Employees of excellent ecotourist businesses will tell you exactly when services will be performed.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Employees of excellent ecotourist businesses will give prompt service to customers.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Employees at excellent ecotourist businesses will always be willing to help customers.	1	2 ¹	3	4	5	6	7
Employees of excellent ecotourist businesses will never be too busy to respond to customers' requests.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

STRONGLY DISAGREE---STRONGLY AGREE

When excellent ecotourist businesses promise to do something by certain time, they will do so.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
When a customer have a problem, excellent ecotourist businesses will show a sincere interest in solving it.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses will perform the service right the first time.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses will provide their services at the time they promise to do so.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses will insist on error-free records.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

STRONGLY DISAGREE---STRONGLY AGREE

Excellent ecotourist businesses will give customers individual attention.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses will have operating hours convenient to all their customers.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses will have employees who give customers personal attention.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses will have customers' best interests at heart.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Employees of excellent ecotourist businesses will understand the specific needs of their customers.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

STRONGLY DISAGREE-----STRONGLY AGREE

Employees of excellent ecotourist businesses will have the knowledge to answer customer questions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The behavior of employees of excellent ecotourist businesses will instill confidence in customers.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Customers of excellent ecotourist businesses will feel safe in their transactions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Employees of excellent ecotourist businesses will be consistently courteous with customers.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses will provide necessary information to customers.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

STRONGLY DISAGREE-----STRONGLY AGREE

Excellent ecotourist business services costs more than regular tourist services.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Customers purchasing excellent ecotourist services do not expect to pay more than regular tourism services.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses uses part of its profits to educate the customers and locals about environmental issues.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses provide environmentally friendly services at a reasonable cost.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Excellent ecotourist businesses uses part of its profits to benefit community projects.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

SECTION 6

We would like to get to know you better.

All information will be strictly confidential.

1. Your present age

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>a. Less than 20 years old</p> <p>b. From 20 to 24 years old</p> <p>c. From 25 to 34 years old</p> <p>d. From 35 to 44 years old</p> | <p>e. From 45 to 54 years old</p> <p>f. From 55 to 64 years old</p> <p>g. From 65 to 74 years old</p> <p>h. Over 75 years old</p> |
|--|---|

2. Your education level

Grade School	High School	College	Graduate School
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21+

3. Gender a. Male _____ b. Female _____

4. Your marital status

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <p>a. Never married</p> <p>c. Divorced / separated</p> | <p>b. Married</p> <p>d. Widowed</p> |
|--|-------------------------------------|

5. Your household consists of...

- a. Single living alone
- b. Married couple without children
- c. Married couple with children
- d. Middle-aged couple with all children living elsewhere
- e. Retired couple (at least one spouse retired).
- f. Single with children
- g. Other (specify) _____

6. Your approximate household income

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Under \$ 19,000 | f. \$60,000 to \$69,000 |
| b. \$20,000 to \$ 29,000 | g. \$70,000 to \$79,000 |
| c. \$30,000 to \$39,000 | h. \$80,000 to \$89,000 |
| d. \$40,000 to \$49,000 | i. \$90,000 to \$ 99,000 |
| e. \$50,000 to \$59,000 | j. Over 100,000 |

7. Your State: _____ Zip code: _____

8. The community in which you live now

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| a. Rural | b. Small town |
| c. City | d. Suburban |
| e. Other (specify) _____ | |

9. Your Occupation

- | | Self | Spouse(if applicable) |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| a. Homemaker | _____ | _____ |
| b. Professional/Technical | _____ | _____ |
| c. Executive/Administrator | _____ | _____ |
| d. Middle Management | _____ | _____ |
| e. Sales/Marketing | _____ | _____ |
| f. Clerical | _____ | _____ |
| g. Laborer/worker | _____ | _____ |
| h. Student | _____ | _____ |
| i. Self employed/Business Owner | _____ | _____ |
| g. Teacher | _____ | _____ |
| h. Retired | _____ | _____ |
| i. Other (specify) | _____ | _____ |

10. Your ethnic background

- a. Black
- b. White
- c. Asian,
- d. Native American
- e. Other (specify) _____.

11. **COMMENTS:** If there is anything esle you would like to tell us about your participation in ecotourist activities, please feel free to do so on this last page.

Please return the completed survey using the postage paid return envelope

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION

**This research project was awarded:
National Tour Foundation's Luray Caverns Graduate Research Grant**

**YOUR PARTICIPATION IS EXTREMELY HELPFUL FOR THIS
RESEARCH**

THERE ARE NO RIGHT OR WRONG ANSWERS

YOUR OPINION COUNTS

APPENDIX 4

COVER LETTER, ENVELOPE, AND LOTTERY COUPONS

May 20, 1996

Dear Traveler:

Please find enclosed a survey that is part of my Ph.D. research dissertation. The purpose of the study is to better understand the phenomenon of travel and natural environment. Your participation in this research project is greatly appreciated.

For your time and support, I am offering you the possibility of winning:

- 1) Seven nights stay at award winning Maho Bay Resort in St. John, US Virgin Islands for two, between May 1 to December 14 1996. I am sorry the package does not include airfare, but it does offer a chance to experience a pristine natural environment.

OR

- 2) A day hike for two on the Island of Hawaii, which includes lunch and beverages, equipment, guide services, and of course opportunity to walk in the footsteps of the Hawaiians of old.

The winners will be selected by lottery drawing. In order to be included in the drawing please complete the survey and fill out the attached tickets with your name, address, and phone number. Please do not write your name on the survey to maintain anonymity and your name on the tickets will be used only for the package drawing.

I just can't thank you enough for your time and cooperation to help me complete this research. Once again thank you.

Sincerely,

Maryam Khan

Maryam Khan, Ph. D. Candidate
1995 Luray Cavern Graduate Research Award Recipient



NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES



BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST-CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO. 10 BLACKSBURG, VA

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

VIRGINIA TECH
DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT
362 WALLACE
PO BOX 850
BLACKSBURG VA 24063-9959



Maho Bay Camps, the first of our four sister resorts, had its modest beginnings in the Virgin Islands National Park on St. John. We started with 18 tent-cottages, hidden among the trees and connected by elevated, wooden walkways. Hand construction methods left nature as undisturbed as possible, avoiding soil erosion which endangers the beach and fragile coral. This sensitive land use stimulated an explosion of publicity which has encouraged our sustainable growth. Now, with 114 units, and three sister resorts, we are probably the most publicized eco-tourism destinations in the world. *

Harmony is a step up from Maho Bay Camps in more than one way. Perched on the hill above Maho's tent-cottages, with vistas overlooking the beaches and turquoise waters of the U.S.V.I. National Park, Harmony provides more creature comforts for its guests (including private baths). Its spacious two-story buildings are consistent with our green philosophy, pioneering the latest techniques in sustainable resort development, conservation, recycling and site restoration. Electricity is generated by the sun, with timers and sensors to maximize efficiency. The architecture employs passive solar design, photovoltaics, rain collection and roof scoops that draw cooling breezes through the well-furnished rooms. Construction methods minimize removal of vegetation and use recycled building materials (plastic lumber, glass tiles, recycled steel nails, rubber tire rugs, etc.). This makes Harmony an educational experiment which blends a vacation adventure with "sustainable" technology. Interactive computers in several units monitor energy use and develop information for the Virgin Islands Energy Office.

Estate Concordia offers even more comfort and convenience than Harmony in its ten spacious dwellings on the more remote and secluded southeastern shore of St. John. Concordia features a hillside swimming pool, luxurious interiors and furnishings, and more personal attention from on-site managers. Because of its remote location, a rental vehicle is necessary. Each unit looks out over Salt Pond Bay and the incomparable view of Flam Head. This side of the island has some of the best snorkeling, shelling and miking in the region.

... all ecological shorelines... one of the best values in the Caribbean...
Gifts for Guests

HILL, OUT AND MAIL, THE SURVEY

REGISTER TO WIN

Seven Nights Stay
 at

MAHO BAY
*St. John, U.S. Virgin
 Islands*

cut here

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
PHONE: _____
(Fill out and mail with the survey) cut here

A FEW GENERAL FACTS:

- St. John is the smallest of the three major U.S. Virgin Islands. Its main town, Cruz Bay is a 20 minute ferry ride from St. Thomas. Ferries leave hourly from Red Hook, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day of the week.
- The island's temperature averages 79° with a 6° variance between winter and summer. About 40 inches of rain fall in a year, mostly as brief night showers.
- Maho Bays an 8 mile drive from Cruz Bay bus and taxi service to the campground is available.
- Personal checks and credit cards are *not* accepted in most places on St. John, including Maho Bay.
- Be sure to bring beach towels, flashlight and strap lock.
- Travel as light as possible. Dress ranges from next to nothing to very casual.



CUSTOM HIKING TOURS



Walk in the footsteps of the Hawaiians of old.

Hike into the natural beauty of the Big Island.

Discover the fun of your own "secret" Hawai'i.

Mountains

Mauna Kea (Dormant Volcano)
Mauna Loa (Active Volcano)

Valleys

Jungle Waterfalls
and Streams

Shoreline

Ancient Hawaiian Footpaths
Hidden Pools and Fishponds



Hawaiian Walkways

P.O. Box 2193 • Kaneohe, Hawaii • 96743 2193

FAX (808) 885-7759

or toll-free, North America

1-800-457-7759

Hugh Montgomery, owner of Hawaiian Walkways, is an avid hiker and student of Hawai'i. A longtime resident of the Island of Hawai'i, he has received national recognition for his advocacy on behalf of ancient and historic trails in Hawai'i. Backed by a staff of superlative guides, he has been described as,

"... a man in touch with his environment."
- SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER

"Dr. Hugh Montgomery will take you to out of the way locales you'd never find on your own and he's more knowledgeable about the ancient and contemporary history of these places."

- SENIOR VOICE (Anchorage, Alaska)

"... an exhilarating experience."
- TRAVEL & LEISURE

"... gain insights to a Hawai'i not seen by usual visitors."
- HAWAII MAGAZINE

"It's one of the most thoughtful, informative, and spiritually renewing experiences we have encountered."
- SPIRIT OF ALOHA MAGAZINE

"... dedicated to sharing the beauty of Hawai'i in the belief that public awareness will lead to more support of conservation efforts."

- L.A. STYLE MAGAZINE

Also featured in many guidebooks for Hawai'i.

**FILL OUT AND MAIL
THE SURVEY**

**REGISTER TO WIN
A DAY HIKE ON
THE ISLAND
OF
HAWAII**

FOR TWO PEOPLE

cut here

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
PHONE: _____
(Fill out and mail with the survey)

cut here

APPENDIX 5

REMINDER LETTER



REMINDER

Dear Survey Respondent:

About two weeks back, a survey relating to travel and the natural environment was mailed to you.

Since it was a blind mailing there is no way to determine whether or not you have responded. If you have already completed the survey and returned, I appreciate your thoughtfulness. If you have mailed the coupon along with the survey, your name will be included in the drawing.

If not, **please take some time to fill and return the survey**, since your response is very important to the success of this research and completion of my Ph.D. dissertation. Your participation is extremely valuable and I cannot thank you enough.

In case you have not received my survey, please let me know, I will mail one immediately. Phone # (540) 552-0301;
Fax # (540) 552-7869.

Thank you for your help in completion of my Ph.D. dissertation.

Sincerely,

Maryam Khan

Maryam Khan, Ph.D. Candidate
Department of Hospitality & Tourism Management
362 Wallace Hall
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Blacksburg, VA 24061-0429

APPENDIX 6

EARLY RESPONSES AND LATE RESPONSES

COMPARISONS OF EARLY RESPONSES AND LATE RESPONSES

Selected Behavior Variables

	Early Responses (n=35)	Late Responses (n=36)	t-value	Sig.
<u>Behavior:</u>	1.20	1.09	1.28	.21
Cans	1.35	1.23	.72	.47
Paper	1.60	1.09	3.04	.004
Glass	1.55	1.35	1.56	.25
Plastic				
<u>Attitude:</u>				
Nep12	3.52	3.73	-.80	.43
Nep13	1.69	1.76	-1.17	.79
Nep14	3.8	4.14	-.75	.24
Nep15	1.91	2.09	-.21	.45
<u>Motivation:</u>				
Mot1	1.91	1.97	-.21	.83
Mot2	3.55	3.24	1.03	.30
Mot3	2.28	2.29	-.03	.97
Mot4	1.88	1.60	1.22	.22
<u>Service Exp:</u>				
Serv1	6.82	6.30	2.20	.03
Serv2	6.77	6.47	1.48	.14
Serv3	6.74	6.36	1.70	.09
Serv4	5.37	4.91	1.54	.12

Selected Demographic Variables

	Early Responses (n=35)	Late Responses (n=36)	chi- square	Sig.
<u>Age (years)</u>			6.28	.09
less than 25	2.8	3		
25 - 44	18.3	19.7		
45 - 64	18.3	28.0		
65+	9.8	2.8		
<u>Gender</u>			.410	.52
Male	16.9	21.1		
Female	32.4	29.6		

VITA

VITA

MARYAM M. KHAN

Maryam M. Khan was born in Hyderabad, India. She graduated from Osmania University with Bachelor of Arts in American Literature, Political Science, and Economics. She has a Master of Science degree from University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in Human Resources. Her professional experience includes research and teaching at University of Illinois and Virginia Tech as Instructor, Research Associate and Teaching Assistant. She taught Travel and Tourism Management course in the Department of Hospitality and Tourism Management at Virginia Tech. She also worked as a Graduate Administrative Assistant in recruitment and outreach activities. As Research Associate, she developed data base for corporate marketing at Hotel Roanoke.

She was the President of the Travel and Tourism Research Association chapter at Virginia Tech. She has received several awards including Outstanding Service Award and Luray Caverns Research Grant. Her dissertation research was awarded a research grant by the National Tour Foundation. She received the Certificate of Excellence in Travel Education awarded by the National Tour Foundation.

She is a co-author of the book "Hospitality and Tourism Management: The Profession of the Next Century." She has presented several papers in national and international meetings related with Hospitality and Tourism research. She completed continuing education courses on Operating an Ecolodge and Ecolodge Planning and Sustainable Design offered by the George Washington University's School of Business and Public Management. She is a member of Kappa Omicron Nu and Phi Sigma Alpha Psi. She holds memberships in several professional associations.

She has travel extensively to different parts of the world including England, France, Switzerland, Holland, Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Mexico, Virgin Islands, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia and Bahamas.

Maryam Khan