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## **FAMILY AS A DETERMINANT OF TOURIST ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LVIV**

The research presented in this paper is a continuation of a research project whose aim is to observe the phenomenon of tourist activity of young people, with particular emphasis on young people studying both in the largest Polish academic centers and Ukrainian centers. These studies focus on the search and an analysis of factors determining participation in tourism for academic youth. Of the many groups of factors determining the phenomenon studied, the present article focuses only on the analysis of one factor from the group of social determinants, which is the family. This factor, during research conducted in Poland, was most often accented. It was decided for the purpose of this work to concentrate on such variables as: the frequency of tourist trips in the past with parents, a possibility of participation in preparations for family trips, parents' education and their social position, and the material status of the respondent's family.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the impact of the family and its selected features on the level of tourism activity of students of the University of Lviv. The research was conducted in 2018 using quantitative and qualitative methods among 215 students selected in a random and purposeful manner, including all faculties of the University.

**Keywords:** family, tourist activity, family tourism, students, Ukraine, the University of Lviv.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The family has this property that affects the personality, functioning of individuals, and largely shapes their fate. It fulfills important functions within the global society in the field of biological reproduction and in the field of socialization of individuals and their preparation for survival and activities in a rapidly changing society<sup>3</sup>. Mutual relationships between family members are the most personal and the most important emotional

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<sup>3</sup> Z. Tyszka, *Rodzina w świecie współczesnym – jej znaczenie dla jednostki i społeczeństwa* [in:] *Pedagogika społeczna*, ed. T. Pilch, I. Lepalczyk, Warszawa 1995, p. 137–154.

relationship in people. This dependence drives the development of humanity and societies, and as such, the family is the center of human activity<sup>4</sup>.

Among the many functions that this basic social group fulfills, one can distinguish the function of the organization of rest, which helps maintain the family as an integrated system. How will this vacation look like, whether it will be active or passive, depends largely on family traditions, the level of culture but also on the individual tendencies and interests of individual family members. Kamiński has repeatedly emphasized that the family is the focus of free time activities, and the example of parents is a factor shaping the patterns of spending free time<sup>5</sup>. The child cannot make decisions about tourist activity or lack of it. It remains dependent on adults and in the best situation can only participate in the decision-making process. Tourism is an activity that occurs mainly outside of duties. Therefore, the parents' behavior in their free time depends to a large extent on whether children will be involved in tourism and its frequency.

The culture of spending free time, devoting it to tourist activity, shaped during the period of dependence on parents (the period of childhood and adolescence), also affects tourist and recreational behavior undertaken in adulthood. Kowalczyk-Anioł's research<sup>6</sup> and Delekta's research, as well as Delekta's<sup>7</sup> and Stecko's<sup>8</sup> prove that it is travel experience from the family home which determines the tourist activity of an adult person to the greatest extent. The experiences gathered during childhood, especially obtained during active participation in preparing for the trip, make the man himself a guide and organizer of tourism for his children or other family members.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS

Field works were carried out using both quantitative and qualitative methods. Both attitudes were treated as mutually complementary research concepts. To join these approaches, the triangulation method<sup>9</sup> was used to check, compare and, as a result, standardize the quality results by combining them with quantitative results. Thanks to this combination of two methods in one study, the aim was to partially strengthen the

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<sup>4</sup> I. Yeoman, *Tomorrow's Tourist: Scenarios and Trends*, Oxford 2008.

<sup>5</sup> A. Kamiński, *O wczasach pełnych i wychowawczo poprawnych*, „Problemy Opiekuńczo-Wychowawcze” 1971/3.

<sup>6</sup> J. Kowalczyk-Anioł, *Rozwój przestrzeni urlopowo-wakacyjnej rodzin studentów Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego*, Monografia Naukowa Szlakami Nauki nr 34, ŁTN Łódź 2007.

<sup>7</sup> A. Delekta, *Determinanty aktywności i destynacji turystycznych studentów dużego i małego ośrodka akademickiego*, Kraków 2013; A. Delekta, *Spoleczne determinanty aktywności turystycznej studentów krakowskiego ośrodka akademickiego*, Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol. XIX, No. 21 (4), Wydawnictwo Politechniki Rzeszowskiej, Rzeszów 2014, p. 25–35.

<sup>8</sup> A. Delekta, J. Stecko, *Social and economic conditions of tourism activity of students in Krakow*, Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol. XXI, No. 23 (3/2016), Wydawnictwo Politechniki Rzeszowskiej, Rzeszów 2016, p. 23–35.

<sup>9</sup> A. Bryman, *Quantitative and qualitative research: further reflections on their integration* [in:] *Mixing methods: Qualitative and quantitative research*, red. J. Brannen, Aldershot: Avebury, (1992), p. 57–80.

accuracy by following the recommendations of C. Frankfort-Nachmias, D. Nachmias<sup>10</sup> and Flick<sup>11</sup>.

The research was carried out in 2018 among students of the University of Lviv, which brings together the largest student community in Lviv. The selection of the sample for quantitative research was of a random-purpose nature. From among 17 faculties, students from six fields of study were drawn to the study: 2 from the humanities (history, law), 2 from the natural sciences (geography, tourism) and 2 from the exact sciences (mathematics, economics). Next, it was assumed that only stationary students of the second or third year of studies in the framework of randomly selected courses would take part in the research. This choice was based on two important facts. First of all, full-time students have quite a lot of free time, take advantage of their holidays and breaks in learning resulting from the organization of the academic year (which gives them the chance to prepare a tourist trip even many times a year). Secondly, students of the second and third year are suitably adapted at the university, have their peer groups, know the offer of extra-curricular activities, including the activities of scientific (also tourist or geographic) circles. The research covered a minimum of ten percent of students from the selected year as part of each of the randomly drawn courses.

At this stage of the research, the diagnostic survey method was used, which allowed getting to know the analyzed phenomenon and its characteristic features. The research was carried out in small seminar groups (usually a dozen or so people) with the principle of voluntariness and a reminder of a reliable and truthful response. The respondents before the research were thoroughly familiarized with the construction of the research tool. It was also ensured that both the questions and the directions for providing answers are understandable for the participants of the research (the studies were conducted in Ukrainian). The researcher at all times remained at the disposal of the respondents and answered in the event of some ambiguity. The research material, collected by means of a questionnaire, was compiled, analyzed and developed using descriptive statistics. After becoming familiar with the nature of the studied phenomenon and the factors governing the given relationships, the next stage of research was initiated, based on qualitative methods.

The academic youth selected for the qualitative research, corresponding to particular fields of study and showing a different level of involvement in tourist activity – 3 students from each of the studied fields of study, including the frequency of tourism. A thorough interview was conducted with each of the selected students. The purpose of the interview was to get to know and understand tourist behavior in a dynamic approach (in the past, present and future) and factors affecting the level of tourism activity with particular emphasis on the importance of the family in this area. Then, the narratives obtained were subject to in-depth analysis. The research ended with a comparison and comparison of results obtained by qualitative and quantitative methods.

### 3. TOURIST ACTIVITY AND ITS EXTERNAL CONDITIONS

The issue of tourist activity is the subject of research in psychology, sociology, pedagogy, economics, geography, physical culture and other sciences. The topic of tourist

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<sup>10</sup> C. Frankfort-Nachmias, D. Nachmias, *Metody badawcze w naukach społecznych*, Poznań 2011, p. 611.

<sup>11</sup> U. Flick, *Jakość w badaniach naukowych*, Warszawa 2011, p. 80–81.

activity of young people is taken up in particular by authors dealing with tourism sciences, among others Przeclawski<sup>12</sup>, Wartecka-Ważyńska<sup>13</sup>, Delekta<sup>14</sup>.

In tourist activity, three types of travel time should be distinguished: an imaginary journey (activity before departure), an experienced journey (occurring during a trip) and an extended journey (activity after returning)<sup>15</sup>. Tourist activity is thus “the whole of activities related to the preparation and cultivation of tourism and various forms of its experiencing”<sup>16</sup>. The quoted authors emphasize that the analysis of an experienced journey allows determining the level, structure and dynamics of tourism participation in the studied population. For this reason, in the empirical part of this work, writing about tourist activity, the authors assume a narrow understanding of this phenomenon, i.e. participation in tourism itself.

Tourist activity is not innate. It is rather behavior acquired in the course of socialization and upbringing, adopted from the educational environment in the modeling process. It can be concluded from this that it is conditioned by many factors that affect its level and structure. These are both internal and external factors. Internal factors will not be analyzed in this study. Based on the typologies of tourism activity conditions<sup>17</sup> and the results of research conducted on groups of students in Poland<sup>18</sup>, the most important external factors include: social, economic, demographic, geographical, technological, political, health, free time, tourist supply, fashion, and mass media. Due to the assumptions made, the work focuses on the analysis of one of the social factors, namely the family.

#### 4. UNDERSTANDING THE FAMILY

In the sociological and pedagogical literature, many definitions of the family can be found. Noteworthy is the definition of the American sociologist and anthropologist Georg Peter Murdock, well-established in academic circles since the 1960s. There are several conditions laid down in it so that the social group can be qualified as a family. Murdock understood by the family as “a social group characterized by a common place of residence, economic cooperation and reproduction. This group consists of adults of both sexes who maintain a socially accepted intimate relationship and their own or adopted children”<sup>19</sup>. In the sphere of theory, little has changed over the last several decades. Ascan Koerners and Mary Ann point out that structural family definitions are almost dominant in scientific

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<sup>12</sup> K. Przeclawski, *Człowiek a turystyka. Zarys socjologii turystyki*, Kraków 2004.

<sup>13</sup> A. Wartecka-Ważyńska, *Turystyka młodzieży i jej uwarunkowania*, Poznań 2007.

<sup>14</sup> A. Delekta, *Determinanty aktywności i destynacji...*

<sup>15</sup> K. Łopaciński, *Aktywność turystyczna młodzieży akademickiej*, Problemy Turystyki, No. 2, Warszawa 1986, p. 17; W. Alejziak, *Determinanty i różnicowanie społeczne aktywności turystycznej*, Kraków 2009; A. Delekta, *Determinanty aktywności i destynacji...*

<sup>16</sup> K. Łopaciński, *Aktywność turystyczna...*

<sup>17</sup> W. Alejziak, *Determinanty i różnicowanie społeczne...*

<sup>18</sup> A. Delekta, *Determinanty aktywności i destynacji...*; A. Delekta, *Spoleczne determinanty...*; A. Delekta, J. Stecko, *Social and economic conditions...*

<sup>19</sup> G.P. Murdock, *Social Structure*, Macmillan, New York 1949, p. 1. Access on the web page: <https://archive.org/details/socialstructurem00murd>.

literature<sup>20</sup>. In Poland, one of the most well-known definitions of the family is J. Szczepański's<sup>21</sup> family, based on the definition of Murdock.

In everyday life, however, it is noticed that the modern European family often differs from this widespread family model. The dominance of this family form is weakened by the growing number of single-parent families, childless families, and partnerships (including homosexual ones). Increasingly, this situation causes that the researchers of this issue (S. Kawula, J. Brągiel, A. Janke) making attempts to define a family face numerous difficulties<sup>22</sup>. They come from the fact that the correct definition should cover all forms of family life occurring in a given society.

In this situation, a look at the family is noteworthy, which allows it to be defined in the conditions of a changing family situation and the occurrence of alternative family patterns. Noteworthy is a flexible shot saying that a family has at least one dyad: a parent – a child. It is “a group of relatives, friends, and other actors gathered around a parent with a child, most often a mother”<sup>23</sup>. Proponents of family transformation assume that as long as people are focused on long-term and close and direct relationships with others and will look for mutual exchange of feelings in these relations, we will have to deal with the family.

The surveyed students came from different types of families, but most of them were members of a nuclear family, and in many cases also extended, consisting of two or more nuclear families based on parent-child bonds and including sibling relationships.

## 5. FAMILY TOURISM

Family tourism is a form of spatial mobility and the activity of people connected by family or family relationships. It is extremely important, “an integral part of the individual tourist biography of every human being”<sup>24</sup>. In this category, after all, there is a significant amount of tourist travels during the course of life. Today, research on family tourism is conducted by Heike A. Schänzel and Ian Yeoman. They point out that family holidays are conducive to building relationships through tourism and can be seen as actions to ensure balance in family life<sup>25</sup>.

Family tourism can be seen in both narrow and broad sense. Family tourism *sensu stricto*, includes family vacation understood as “travels of a married couple with or without children and single parents with children, grandparents with grandchildren, children and uncles with nephews/nephews” and other types of modern family<sup>26</sup>. Family tourism *sensu largo*, includes “not only family travel, but also other trips, in which broadly understood

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<sup>20</sup> A.F. Koerner, M.A. Fitzpatrick, *Family Conflict Communication, The Sage Handbook of Conflict Communication, University of South Carolina* 2006, p. 159–183.

<sup>21</sup> Szczepański J., *Elementarne pojęcia socjologii*, Warszawa 1970.

<sup>22</sup> S. Kawula, J. Brągiel, A. Janke, *Pedagogika rodziny: obszary i panorama problematyki*, Toruń 2014.

<sup>23</sup> T. Szlendak, *Socjologia rodziny. Ewolucja, historia, zróżnicowanie*, Warszawa 2010, p. 113.

<sup>24</sup> A. Stasiak, *Turystyka rodzinna w świecie ponowoczesnym* [in:] *Turystyka rodzinna a zachowania prospołeczne*, ed. J. Śledzińska, B. Włodarczyk, Wydawnictwo PTTK Kraj, Warszawa 2011, p. 35.

<sup>25</sup> H. Schanzel, I. Yeoman, E. Backer, *Family Tourism: Multidisciplinary Perspectives*, Channel View Publications, 2012, p. 50.

<sup>26</sup> J. Kowalczyk-Anioł, B. Włodarczyk, *Turystyka rodzinna – istota i zakres pojęcia* [in:] *Turystyka rodzinna a zachowania prospołeczne*, ed. J. Śledzińska, B. Włodarczyk, Wydawnictwo PTTK „Kraj”, 2011, p. 9–25.

kinship is the basis for taking tourist trips”<sup>27</sup>. In this perspective, family tourism can be called trips in order to visit a family living in another region or country, but also trips whose purpose is to find a family.

The specificity of research recognizes a narrow understanding of family tourism limited only to the trips of parents with children, assuming that the purpose of the trip was tourism.

## 6. AN ANALYSIS OF TEST RESULTS

The research covered 215 full-time undergraduate students studying at the six faculties of the University of Lviv. The largest group among the respondents were students of the Faculty of Law and Geography. The distribution of students due to the field of study is presented in table 1.

Table 1. Research sample

Study direction	No. of students per year*	No. of surveyed students	Percentage of surveyed students
Law II year	402	54	13,4%
History III year	120	40	33,3%
Mathematics III year	41	28	68,3%
Economics III year	352	36	10,2%
Geography and Tourism II year	237	59	24,9%

\* according to data obtained in the dean's offices of individual faculties of the University of Lviv.

Source: own study based on data collected in the dean's offices of the University of Lviv.

For the purposes of this study, it was decided to analyze some of the characteristics of the families of the surveyed students or the result of its activity: the frequency of tourist trips in the past with parents, the possibility of participation in preparation for family trips, parents' education and their social position and material status of the family.

It was decided to examine the relationship between the average number of tourist trips with parents in childhood and the average frequency of tourist trips during the year (since respondents are students). The question about the control and at the same time specifying the issue of tourist activity during the academic education was the one about the specific number of trips during the last year (preceding the date of the research). The comparison of this question with the question about tourist activity with parents in the past allowed clarifying this dependence. The analysis of the results contained in tables 2 and 3 allows concluding that the largest group of active tourists in the past went away from their parents from 1 to several times a year. Observing the results of research compiled in the presented tables, it should be emphasized that almost 90% of all surveyed students are characterized by tourist activity with a frequency of at least once a year and 70% leave several times a year.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 20.

Table 2. Tourist activity with parents in the past and the average frequency of tourist trips during the year

My parents took me in my childhood outside of my permanent place of residence for tourism:	The average frequency of tourist trips during the year (since the beginning of studies)									
	Some per year		Once per year		Once per some years		At all		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Several times/year	13	86,67	0	0	2	13,33	0	0	15	6,98
Some times/year	60	81,08	10	13,51	3	4,05	1	1,35	74	34,42
1–2 times/year	68	67,33	21	20,79	10	9,9	2	1,98	101	46,98
At all	8	32	13	52	2	8	2	8	25	11,63
<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>69,3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>20,47</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7,91</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,33</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: own study based on the conducted research.

Table 3. Tourist activity with parents in the past and participation in tourist trips during the last year (with at least one night's stay)

My parents took me in my childhood outside of my permanent place of residence for tourism:	Tourist activity in the last year (with a minimum of 1 night's stay)									
	At all		Once		2–3 times		Many times		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Several times/year	0	0	0	0	3	20	12	80	15	7,04
Some times/year	2	2,7	3	4,05	35	47,3	34	45,95	74	34,74
1–2 times/year	7	6,93	16	15,84	53	52,48	25	24,75	101	47,42
At all	2	8,7	5	21,74	11	47,83	5	21,74	23	10,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5,16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11,27</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>47,89</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>35,68</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: own study based on the conducted research.

The family should be a mainstay of security and guarantee a sense of dignity and value of each person in the family<sup>28</sup>. What is important here is the parents' awareness that the child is a full member of the family and has the right to have an opinion that should be respected by others. Such treatment of a child is important not only in routine situations of everyday life but also during the decision-making process regarding the use of leisure by tourist activity. It was decided to check whether the opinion of the child, his needs and aspirations were taken into account during the planning of tourist trips, whether the children knew and accepted the direction of the trip, or participated in its preparation. The results of qualitative research indicate that we have a basis for assessing these families as properly functioning educational environments in enabling children to participate in the preparation

<sup>28</sup> See: J. Stecko, *Zarządzanie zaufaniem – aksjologiczny aspekt problemu*, Zeszyty Naukowe Politechniki Rzeszowskiej, „Zarządzanie i Marketing”, nr 2/2011, s. 169–178.

and undertaking of tourism activities. From the table in Table 4, it can be read that the group of the most active students (50 people) who travel many times throughout the year was definitely engaged by parents in planning and active participation in the preparation of tourist trips.

Table 4. Participation in preparation in the past together with the parents of tourist trips and the current frequency of tourist trips

Participation in the preparation of trips taking into account the needs of the child	Tourist activity in the last year (with a minimum of 1 night's stay)									
	At all		once		2-3 times		Many times		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	1	0,98	18	17,65	33	32,35	50	49,02	<b>102</b>	<b>53,13</b>
Usually yes	5	7,69	28	43,08	13	20	19	29,23	<b>65</b>	<b>33,85</b>
Usually no	3	15,79	11	57,89	2	10,53	3	15,79	<b>19</b>	<b>9,9</b>
No	0	0	2	33,33	2	33,33	2	33,33	<b>6</b>	<b>3,13</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4,69</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>30,73</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>26,04</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>38,54</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: own study based on the conducted research.

It is noteworthy that 71.8% of the surveyed students (155 people) came from families where at least one parent had higher education and as many as 99 students in this group (45.8% of all respondents) could boast about their family background, in which both parents had completed university studies. There is an observation of intellectual families to carefully educate their offspring. The data presented in the table 5 summarize the tourist activity of students in the last year with the level of education of their parents. It should be noted that almost half of students (46.4%) coming from families with the highest level of parents' education go to tourism many times a year.

Table 5. Parents' education and the current frequency of tourist trips (with at least one overnight stay)

Parents' education	Tourist activity in the last year (with a minimum of 1 night's stay)									
	At all		Once		2-3 times		Many times		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Vocational and higher	3	5,08	25	42,37	14	23,73	17	28,81	<b>59</b>	<b>18,85</b>
One parent university	8	5,16	45	29,03	42	27,1	60	38,71	<b>155</b>	<b>49,52</b>
Both parents university	5	5,05	16	16,16	32	32,32	46	46,46	<b>99</b>	<b>31,63</b>

Source: own study based on the conducted research.



At the end, a fairly obvious variable is left, which is the economic situation of the student's family of origin. The breakdown of data on the level of tourist activity measured by the level of affluence is presented in table 6. It is worth mentioning here that the questionnaire contained a 5-level scale of assessment of the level of affluence. In addition to the levels of material situation shown in the table, the respondents were able to indicate the option "my family belongs to the poor". None of the respondents defined the economic position of their family as "poverty". In terms of the economic situation, the group seems to be homogeneous. Only 6.76% of respondents belong to low-income families. The rest are family members, in which they do not complain about the lack of financial resources. The largest group (60% of respondents) declares that their families achieve high income.

Table 6. Financial situation of the examined family and participation in tourist trips during the last year (with at least one night's stay)

Family financial situation	Tourist activity in the last year (with a minimum of 1 night's stay)									
	At all		once		2–3 times		Many times		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wealthy	1	9,09	4	36,36	3	27,27	3	27,27	<b>11</b>	<b>5,31</b>
High income	8	6,4	41	32,8	34	27,2	42	33,6	<b>125</b>	<b>60,39</b>
Average income	0	0	20	35,09	13	22,81	24	42,11	<b>57</b>	<b>27,54</b>
Low income	2	14,29	2	14,29	5	35,71	5	35,71	<b>14</b>	<b>6,76</b>
<b>total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5,31</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>32,37</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>26,57</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>35,75</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: own study based on the conducted research.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

The compilation and analysis of the collected data give grounds for reasoning about the importance of variables closely related to the family environment of the studied students from Ukraine for their involvement in tourism activities. It can be noticed that the surveyed group practices tourism many times a year (70% of research participants). The vast majority of these students left in the past with their parents for tourism purposes and participated in the planning and preparation of these ventures. The family is the organizer of tourist trips, also now, when adults are already surveyed and they can independently make exit decisions (28% of indications regarding the organizer of trips). Both qualitative and quantitative research provides detailed information on the social and economic status of respondent families, which for a country in a difficult economic and political situation, show great concern and care for the education of their children at the academic level, and maybe it is different and Universities from well-to-do families enter the Universities. On the basis of interviews with students, you can lean towards the second observation. This phenomenon will be still subject to observation in research at further universities and in other academic centers of Ukraine.

On the basis of the conducted research, one cannot infer about the entire population of students of Lviv. We are aware that further steps should be taken and research conducted at other higher education institutions of Lviv. At the moment, we can only talk about certain tendencies that have been outlined in this research.

## 8. SUMMARY

The world speeding forward causes that a man is more and more chased, tired or even lost, has less and less time for children, which often causes loneliness of the child and his difficulties in various spheres of functioning. In this difficult and changing reality, it seems that family tourism has an important task to fulfill. It creates a common ground of understanding between generations, a common time where parents and children can finally meet. It gives an opportunity not only to spend free time with a child, but also to provide him with natural information about the world, other cultures and, above all, education, respect for this “different”, “foreign”, often incomprehensible. As results from the qualitative research, tourism together with parents lead to instilling interest in the world, its problems and ways of solving them. It also results in a high level of tourist activity in the future and, as a result, it transfers the right attitudes, beliefs and values to the next generation as indicated by the surveyed students during individual conversations.

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### **RODZINA JAKO DETERMINANTA AKTYWNOŚCI TURYSTYCZNEJ STUDENTÓW UNIwersYTETU LWOWSKIEGO**

Prezentowane w tym opracowaniu badania są kontynuacją projektu badawczego, którego celem jest obserwowanie zjawiska aktywności turystycznej młodych ludzi, ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem młodzieży studiującej zarówno w największych polskich ośrodkach akademickich jak i ośrodkach ukraińskich. Badania te koncentrują się na poszukiwaniu i analizie czynników warunkujących uczestnictwo w turystyce młodzieży akademickiej. Spośród wielu grup czynników determinujących badane zjawisko, w niniejszym artykule skupiono się jedynie na analizie jednego czynnika z grupy determinant społecznych, jakim jest rodzina. Czynnikiem ten, podczas badań prowadzonych w Polsce, był najczęściej akcentowany. Postanowiono dla potrzeb tej pracy skoncentrować się na takich zmiennych jak: częstość wyjazdów turystycznych w przeszłości z rodzicami, możliwość partycypacji w przygotowaniach do wyjazdów rodzinnych, wykształcenie rodziców i ich pozycja społeczna oraz status materialny rodziny respondenta.

Celem tego opracowania jest analiza wpływu rodziny i jej wybranych cech na poziom aktywności turystycznej studentów Uniwersytetu Lwowskiego. Badania zostały przepro-

wadzone w 2018 roku przy użyciu metod ilościowych i jakościowych wśród 215 studentów dobranych w sposób losowo-celowy z uwzględnieniem wszystkich wydziałów Uniwersytetu.

**Słowa kluczowe:** rodzina, aktywność turystyczna, turystyka rodzinna, studenci, Ukraina, Uniwersytet Lwowski.

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