

The future of youth tourism in Ghana: motives, satisfaction and behavioural intentions

Alexander Preko, Frederick Doe and Samuel Ato Dadzie

Abstract

Purpose – The study presents the push–pull motives and behavioural intentions of youth tourists and how these provide the foundation for the planning and development of Ghana's tourism future. Since youth tourism (YT) is regarded as a niche market globally, the purpose of this paper is to identify the prospects of this form of tourism in a developing nation.

Design/methodology/approach – The study has utilised a convenience sampling approach in gathering data from 557 youth tourists, adapting existing instruments for measuring push–pull motives, satisfaction and behavioural intentions. The reliability and validity of the instruments were established through confirmatory factor analysis, exploratory factor analysis and Cronbach's α analyses. Structural equation modelling is used to establish relationships.

Findings – The results revealed the positive effects of push and pull factors on tourists' satisfaction as well as the significant influence of tourists' satisfaction on youth behavioural intentions. However, push factors positively influenced pull factors of youth tourists.

Research limitations/implications – The conclusion and recommendations of this study might not be congruent with the factors that motivate adults or student tourism, satisfaction and behavioural intentions.

Practical implications – The findings of the research validate the viability of YT activities and the behavioural intentions for future tourism market in Ghana. Ghana's tourism sector should design interesting and competitive offers that attract youth tourists and address tourism growth.

Originality/value – To date, investigation into motives, satisfaction and behavioural intentions of youth tourists as the basis for future tourism development remains a virgin field in Ghana. This study has timely attempted to address this gap.

Keywords Ghana, Satisfaction, Motives, Behavioural intentions, Youth tourism

Paper type Research paper

Alexander Preko is Lecturer and Frederick Doe is Deputy Director of Professional Programmes, both at the University of Professional Studies, Accra, Ghana. Samuel Ato Dadzie is Lecturer at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA), Accra, Ghana.

Introduction

It is obvious that youth tourists of today are the global tourists of the future. According to United Nations World Trade Organisation (UNWTO) & Worldwide Youth in Science and Engineering (UNWTO-WYSE, 2011), youth tourism (YT) is expected to increase to 300m travels by 2020 and dominate one-sixth of the global tourists' market (Moisa, 2010). Since the significance of YT was highlighted in the first World Tourism Organisation (WTO) conference in New Delhi in 1991 (Richards and Wilson, 2003), research interest in the field has steadily increased in other parts of the world (Moisa, 2010). Beyond attracting academic interest, YT has also been recognised as a niche market that provides equal opportunities to government and private sector practitioners (UNWTO, 2008). Youth travel is one of the fastest growing and most dynamic markets of the global tourism sector. In 2004, the total value of international youth market was almost \$286bn and estimated to increase to 370 m youth travellers, accounting for a total spending over \$460m in 2020 (UNWTO, 2016). Moreover, tourism literature provides evidence that YT plays a huge commercial role in the society (e.g. Carr, 1998; Horak and Weber, 2000; Johnson *et al.*, 2006). It is obvious therefore that the sector is destined to be one

Received 21 January 2017
Revised 25 April 2017
23 June 2017
15 August 2017
15 January 2018
16 May 2018
13 June 2018
Accepted 18 July 2018

© Alexander Preko, Frederick Doe and Samuel Ato Dadzie. Published in *Journal of Tourism Futures*. Published by Emerald Publishing Limited. This article is published under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) licence. Anyone may reproduce, distribute, translate and create derivative works of this article (for both commercial and non-commercial purposes), subject to full attribution to the original publication and authors. The full terms of this licence may be seen at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>

of the most important target markets that will feed global tourism. However, in Africa, YT is yet to receive commensurate attention.

In the African context, prior studies in tourism by Dieke (2003), Du Rand and Heath (2006), Blackson *et al.* (2009), Akyeampong (2011), Fourie and Santana-Gallego (2013), Ezeuduji (2013), Amuquando and Asafo-Adjei (2013) and Otoo *et al.* (2016) have focussed mainly on event tourism, tourism positioning, food tourism, eco-tourism, rural tourism and tourism sustainability. Research in domestic youth tourism (DYT) is, however, still a virgin field in Ghana in particular and Africa as a whole. Domestic tourism aids in increasing tourism investments, reducing the rates of unemployment and developing natural areas suitable for recreation for families and friends (Mustafa, 2012). Ghana is characterised by a wide range of cultural, natural and historical attractions, which include a variety of festivals, mountains, pottery, paintings among others. Currently, the domestic tourism sub-sector accounts for 65 per cent of all tourism activities in Ghana (GLSS 6, 2014). This field is, therefore, a research field worth exploring. However, this study is focussed on DYT, the reason being that the youth account for 50 per cent of the total population. Given such a population, the youth are the key to the future development and sustainability of Ghana's tourism as they are the expected target market for tourism growth. Following the scanty empirical studies into YT on the continent, a study by Dayour (2013) in Ghana suggested future studies into youth travel motives. This study area has also been considered a virgin field which needs the attention of academics and practitioners (UNWTO, 2008).

The definition and categorisation of youth vary across geographical areas with a few overlaps seen in some countries. The UN defines youth as the category of persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years (UNESCO, 2013). According to Moisă (2010), in Romania, Youth Law defines the youth bracket as people between the ages of 14 and 35 years whiles in Malaysia the range is between age of 15 and 40 years (Ministry of Youth and Sports Malaysia, 2006). In Ghana, the youth are classified between the ages of 15 and 35 years (GLSS 6, 2014; National Youth Policy of Ghana, 2010). The Ghanaian definition, with a focus on education and familiarising heritage within the country, therefore serves as the working definition of youth in this study. One of the most appropriate definitions of YT is given by WTO stating that: Youth travel includes all independent trips for periods of less than one year by people aged 16–29 which are motivated partly or fully, by a desire to experience other cultures, build life experiences and/or benefit from formal and informal learning opportunities outside one's usual environment (UNWTO-WYSE, 2011). Youth tourists are typically financially independent and travel unaccompanied or in groups of their peers within and beyond their countries of residence (Dzikiti and Llewellyn, 2016; Swart, 2014; Theuns, 1992). In Richards and Wilson (2003), young tourists were classified into three: backpackers, travellers and tourists with ages ranging between 25 and 30.

Independent trip of youth tourists is central to the UNWTO and WYSE (2008). However, in the African context, the concept of independent youth travel is unfamiliar, if not, unwelcomed, because of African cultural values which emphasise communality instead of individuality. Again, most parents are unwilling to let their young travel alone out of concerns about safety at destinations, unfamiliarity and poor access to quality healthcare in various destinations. In addition, young people's inability to earn income by themselves because of lack of jobs coupled with low-income levels of most parents undermine the concept of the independent trip of YT in developing countries as compared to the advanced nations, where youth can embark on independent tour because there is sufficient income. In order to encourage YT therefore, parents, schools and religious bodies should organise heavily subsidised trips. Arguably, the absence of organised and responsible travel and tour firms interested in domestic tourism might also be a contributing factor to the low levels of "independent YT" in the country as the majority of these firms pay most of their attention to international tourism to earn high profit. Finally, the future of YT might still be at stake if service quality (trained tour guides, health facilities and availability of tour information) at destinations, accessible roads, public education and government policies are not improved. Ghana's present and future tourism market rely on the socio-economic values of YT, as young people are becoming adventurous due to increase participation in formal education, global rise of the internet culture and opening up of new destinations. This explains the interest in investigating YT motives, satisfaction and behavioural intentions in Ghana.

A study on DYT in Ghana is critical because of a number of factors. First, the youth number up to 12.5m which constitutes 50 per cent of the total population 25m (Gyampo, 2015; Ghana Statistical Service, 2010). This segment represents an unsatisfied and understudied niche market (UNWTO, 2008). Second, YT is estimated to generate 65bn US dollars towards global tourism receipts (UNWTO, 2010) yet, Ghana has not fully tapped into the multibillion-dollar potential embedded in YT. Third, DYT is instrumental in planning tourism development of Ghana.

According to O'Leary and Deegan (2005, p. 247), tourist motivation is the "combination of the needs and the desires that affect the propensity to travel in a general sense". Various motives have been identified for youth travel across the globe. These include motives such as meeting people, nature, and wellness, adventure, recognition, education, social contact, relaxation and quest for unique experiences (Kihara, 2015; Tibon, 2012). Others are relaxation, seeking friendships, opportunities to put their skills and knowledge to the test, altruistic motives and exploring other cultures (Richards and Wilson, 2003). Identifying these motives will enable destination marketers to better match youth tourists' needs and wants. However, to date, no information has been documented on motives, satisfaction and behavioural intentions of youth tourists in Ghana as well as its viability in the future. Again, there is no known study that converges youth motivation to participate in domestic tourism, the economic and social-cultural importance of YT (UNWTO, 2008) and the benefits gained by local businesses (D'Anjou, 2004). This study will fill these gaps by examining the effect of the push and pull (PP) motivational factors on DYT, the influence of PP factors on satisfaction, and finally, the effect of satisfaction on behavioural intentions regarding the future of DYT.

Literature review

Youth tourism

Research into YT has been profuse and yet restricted to European, American and Asian contexts. Many works in this field can be cited such as Kim *et al.* (2006), Moisa (2010), Govender and Rogerson (2010), McDonald *et al.* (2011) and Demeter and Bratucu (2014). Generally, YT has been touted as the future of tourism by many researchers (Cavagnaro and Staffieri, 2015; Richards and Wilson, 2003) and rightly so because tourism is a generational phenomenon. As the next generation, the youth are the pivot of continuity and sustainability. Youth travel behaviour and attitude towards tourism are, therefore, predictive of the future performance of the industry. Many findings have been made relative to YT and these findings have focussed on varying aspects including "meaning" and "motivation" among others. Example, Cavagnaro and Staffieri (2015) found that meaning attributed to travel by students was classified into five components: growth and development, sustainability, socialisation, entertainment and escapism and relaxation, which are comparable with earlier findings of Giri (2004), Richards and Wilson (2003). Govender and Rogerson (2010) also found volunteerism as a key motivator of YT. Cavagnaro and Staffieri (2015) also identified correlations between individual categories of meanings and socio-demographic characteristics of youth, suggesting that understanding the meanings young tourists attach to travel and tourism is complex and multivariable and it necessitates a pluralism of studies across nations. Moreover, as Moisa (2010) found, youth travel is significant for the development of the entire tourism sector.

Push and pull motivational theory

The theory of PP motivations was used as the foundation of understanding behaviour in this study to explain why individuals travel (Uysal and Jurowski, 1994). Research in leisure travel considered push factors as socio-psychological needs that influence a tourist's decision to tour (Jang *et al.*, 2009), while the pull factors are regarded as those features that attract a tourist to a specific destination once the decision to tour has been concluded (Baniya and Paudel, 2016; Khuong and Ha, 2014; Pearce and Lee, 2005). Undeniably, many types of research have applied the PP motivation theory in explaining reasons for selecting and travelling to a destination choice. Crompton (1979), Dann (1981), Iso-Ahola (1982), Chul *et al.* (1995), Baloglu and Uysal (1996), Yoon and Uysal (2005), Battour *et al.* (2014), Dayour (2013) have all argued along the same line that PP motivation theory is applicable in studying the motives of tourists' destination choice.

The theory advocates the behaviour of tourists in two ways: push factors, explained by internal desires to travel and pull factors, explained by a person's decision on destination choice attributes (Crompton, 1979; Yoon and Uysal, 2005) may also be regarded as highly personal (Baloglu and Uysal, 1996; Kim *et al.*, 2003). Furthermore, it is assumed that these two sets of drivers might be both independent and interdependent (Battour *et al.*, 2012). The push–pull motivational theory was, therefore, selected as the theoretical guide for this study. However, note should be taken that this study used historical or cultural attraction, services delivery and ecological heritage as the pull motives whereas knowledge seeking, fun, escape, relaxation, ego-enhancement, novelty and adventure served as the push motives. Marketers in the tourism sector need to understand what motivates youth to select and travel to a destination. The needs and desires of youth tourists could be linked to their satisfaction as well as their behavioural intentions to purchase the same or similar tours in the future. Yoon and Uysal (2005) buttressed this point and concluded that the outcome of research works into tourists' motivation and behaviour must go beyond understanding their needs and wants.

Relationship between push and pull motivators

Prior studies have examined the relationship between PP motives of tourists due to the possibility that one might influence the other. The push factors preceded pull factors (Dann, 1977, 1981). Dann assumed that push factors influenced pull factors, hence causation is established. Furthering this line of support, findings of Chhabra (2010), Kim *et al.* (2003), Klenosky (2002) and Qiao *et al.* (2008) also confirmed the significant relationship between the factors with one influencing the other. Klenosky (2002) argued that the PP factors relate to two distinct decision points made at two separate points in time, one emphasised on whether to go and the other examined where to go. The following motives of YT were identified in literature: individual background, ethnic origin, family/social context, education and marketing (Boukas, 2013), meeting people and relaxation, nature and wellness, education and quest for unique experience as push motives (Tibon, 2012). In addition to the above, research findings also suggested that the scope of destination product offering and delivery factors were more significant pull factors influencing YT than the natural appeal destination of push factor (Njagi *et al.*, 2017). It is concluded that all the aforementioned studies on PP motives have centred on the general population of tourists visiting a destination yet youth tourists in developing countries has received a limited exposure. Establishing the relationships between these two factors are very important in order to inform marketers about the directions of the motivators be positive or negative. Based on the empirical review, the researchers hypothesise that:

H1. Push motivational factors influence pull factors among Ghanaian youth tourists.

Motivation and satisfaction

In the marketing literature, satisfaction is considered as a key concept that guides decision of marketers, customers and consumers. According to Zabkar *et al.* (2010), Devesa *et al.* (2010) and Yoon and Uysal (2005), tourist satisfaction is significant to marketing destinations successfully. By deduction, therefore, the level of satisfaction an individual tourist gains are related to how the consumer would be motivated to share or market a destination to other potential customers who might be willing to travel. Early studies have established the link between tourists' satisfaction and destination attributes as well as the improvement of a destination through the quality of products and services and tourists' interests (Yoon and Uysal, 2005, Fang *et al.*, 2008). Qu and Ping (1999) pointed that it is important to have a clear picture of motivation and levels of satisfaction as these elements could behave differently. Subsequent studies (Yoon and Uysal, 2005; Fang *et al.*, 2008; Chi and Qu, 2008; Zabkar *et al.*, 2010; Battour *et al.*, 2012; Battour *et al.*, 2014) have confirmed that PP factors influence travel satisfaction. This research, however, concentrated on the PP motives of youth tourists and its connections to satisfaction as one of the aims of the study. Based on the empirical review, these propositions were formulated and tested:

H2. Push motivation factors positively influence youth tourist satisfaction.

H3. Pull motives positively influence youth tourist satisfaction.

Satisfaction and behavioural intentions

Establishing relationships between tourists' satisfaction and behavioural intentions is essential in selecting a destination. Behavioural intentions have been defined as the outcome of short- and long-term consequences (Oliver, 1997). The short-term consequences include word-of-mouth, recommendation and complaints while the long-term consequence includes customer loyalty. Another study by Zeithaml *et al.* (1996) found five types of behavioural intentions which are loyalty to the organisation, willingness to pay more, propensity to switch and both external and internal responses. Satisfaction has been found to be one of the predictors of behavioural intentions (Zeithaml *et al.*, 1996; Baker and Cronmpton, 2000; Prayag, 2009; Chan *et al.*, 2015) and satisfied customers are more likely to purchase the same product or service again (Rust *et al.*, 1995). For instance, Chan *et al.* (2015) found that behavioural intentions were influenced by tour guide service and tourist satisfaction while Baker and Cronmpton (2000) indicated that a better perception of festival performance increased tourists' satisfaction and influenced loyalty and willingness to pay more. In the light of this, youth tourist satisfaction may influence behavioural intentions in patronising the same destination choice or even recommend destinations to other potential tourists. Therefore, we hypothesise that:

H4. Youth tourists satisfaction positively influences behavioural intentions.

The proposed research framework for the study is shown in Figure 1.

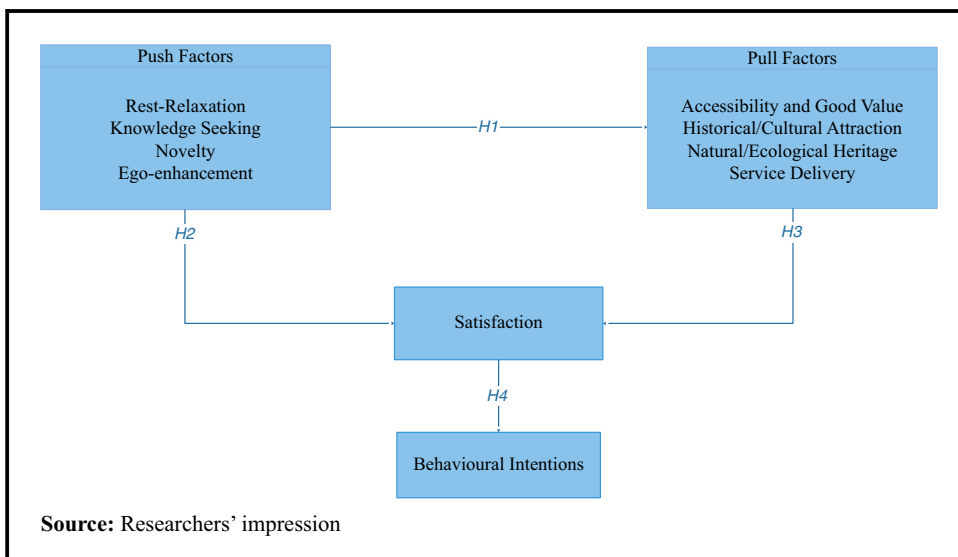
Research methodology

Data collection and sampling

A convenience sampling method was used to select the young Ghanaian tourists aged between 15 and 35 years and self-completed questionnaires were administered to them. In total, 25 final-year undergraduate students grouped into five parties with a leader each were trained for the fieldwork and assigned to collect data from youth who were voluntarily ready to participate in the study after they were educated on the purpose of the research. Generally, data were gathered during a three-day conference organised by National Youth Authority of the Ministry of Youth and Employment, at the National Theatre, where large numbers of YT were available. Screening questions were used to select only young Ghanaian tourists that have visited at least one tourist site in Ghana.

The screening questions were also used to avoid double sampling. The sample size for the study was determined by the previous literature reviewed and based on the proposed data analysis

Figure 1 Proposed youth tourism model



technique (Malhotra, 2007). One of the proposed data analysis techniques for this research was confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Tabachnick and Fidell (2007) indicated that CFA is very sensitive to sample size and less steady when estimated from small samples. Studies of Hair *et al.* (2010) pointed out that there are no generally accepted criteria for determining a precise sample size using CFA. They suggested that the minimum sample size is 100 when considering models consisting of five or fewer constructs, each with more than three items with communalities above (0.6). Hair *et al.* (2010) also suggested that 100 is the practical minimum size for using SEM. Finally, Cliff's (1987) sample size recommendation for a 40 variable (item) scale was 150. These suggestions provided the basis for a decision on the sample size for this study. Thus, a usable sample size of 557 representing 92.4 per cent response rate of 603 administered questionnaires was used in this study due for the CFA and SEM applications and the study also utilised 45 items with 10 constructs. In total, 46 questionnaires were discarded due to incomplete answers.

Questionnaire design

To investigate the most important attributes of PP motives, a list of measurement items relating to tourist motivations, satisfaction and behavioural intentions were developed after a thorough review of the prior literature. In total, 15 and 17 items were adapted to measure PP motivations for visiting tourist sites, respectively from prior studies of Al-Haj and Mat Som (2010), Baloglu and Uysal (1996), Battour *et al.* (2014), Dayour (2013), Tibon (2012) and Yousefi and Marzuki (2015). Tourist satisfaction was measured using nine items adapted from studies of Prayag (2009) and Qu and Ping (1999). Tourists behavioural intentions were measured with four items adapted from Zeithaml *et al.* (1996). The instruments adapted from the existing literature showed good indexes of reliability and validity in their earlier studies. Thus, these instruments were considered appropriate for the current study. The final questionnaire developed to measure the four constructs had a total of 45 items and the format used was a five-point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5) and four questions related to the personal information about the tourists.

However, the data collected were subjected to preliminary statistical analyses such as missing data analysis utilising expectation–maximisation algorithm method and test for normality. Next, the data were pooled and Cronbach's α was calculated to check the internal consistency of the instruments as well as computed scores for the composite reliability of the constructs identified. CFA was employed to validate the instruments and assess whether the specified model fit the data and was appropriate for SEM postulated by Yuan *et al.* (2005). In addition, the convergent and discriminant validity of the model was tested using average variance extracted (AVE). To measure convergent validity, the AVE should exceed 0.50 as posited by Hair, Anderson, Tatham and Black (1998a) revealing evidence of convergent validity. Discriminant validity was performed to ascertain whether the latent constructs are distinct from one other. Fornell and Larcker (1981) indicated the square of a construct's AVE must be greater than the correlations between the constructs and other constructs in the model.

Research findings

Demographics

Descriptive statistics were used to describe the participants' personal data. The results from the respondents' demographics showed that the majority of participants were female (51.5 per cent) and the highest age bracket were 15–24 years old (93.5 per cent). Majority (45.5 per cent) of the participants indicated the tours were organised by their individual schools (see Table I). Furthermore, the study also confirmed that majority of the respondents visited waterfalls (11.6 per cent), sea, river, dam, lagoon accounted for 11.4 per cent, zoo (10.5 per cent), national parks (9.9 per cent), forts and castle (9.4 per cent), botanical garden (9.2 per cent), museum (8.6 per cent), historical places (7.0 per cent), palace (4.1 per cent) and slavery market recorded only (1.3 per cent).

Tables II and III show the mean, standard deviations and the composite mean scores of the studied constructs: natural/ecological heritage ($M = 4.172$), historical/cultural attractions ($M = 3.952$), Service Delivery ($M = 3.833$), and accessibility and good value ($M = 3.532$). The composite mean values

Table I Demographic characteristics and destinations visited by the participants*Characteristics Distribution of answers*

Gender	Female: 51.5 per cent, male: 48.5 per cent
Age	15–24: 93.5 per cent, 25–35: 6.5 per cent
Organisers	Parents: 16.7 per cent, Family member: 10.2 per cent, Church: 22.1 per cent, School: 45.5 per cent, Community/association: 5.7 per cent, Personal: 2.8 per cent

Table II Factor analysis of pull motives of youth tourism

<i>Items</i>	<i>Loadings</i>	<i>AVE</i>	<i>Reliability</i>	<i>CR</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>
<i>Accessibility and good value</i>		0.560		0.637	3.532	0.747
Convenient travelling time to site	0.766		0.733		3.431	1.118
Good value for cost	0.754		0.769		3.583	1.022
Easy accessibility	0.724		0.771		3.435	1.050
<i>Historical/cultural attractions</i>		0.581		0.669	3.952	0.754
It helped me to see and experience new historical attractions	0.919		0.776		4.242	0.819
I am motivated by the good music and dance at destination	0.845		0.777		3.861	1.114
I am motivated by the scenery atmosphere	0.824		0.774		4.002	0.961
I am motivated in different ethnic groups	0.754		0.775		3.685	1.112
I am motivated by the history of the place	0.700		0.772		4.146	0.902
I am motivated by the Arts and Crafts at destination	0.698		0.763		3.924	0.990
I experienced new cultures	0.534		0.768		3.602	1.060
<i>Natural/ecological heritage</i>		0.522		0.673	4.172	0.689
I was motivated by the site environment	0.768		0.768		3.981	0.954
I was inspired in the beautiful of the site	0.740		0.766		4.263	0.801
Motivated by nature	0.654		0.764		4.276	0.927
<i>Service delivery</i>		0.535		0.654	3.833	0.754
I am interested in hygienic facilities at tour site	0.736		0.767		4.052	1.082
We were received by trained tour guide to take us through	0.787		0.771		4.073	1.061
There was prompt service delivery at destination	0.733		0.774		3.434	1.180
The environment was clean	0.665		0.768		3.752	1.039

Note: The square root of AVE of pull motives = 0.741

revealed that out of the four underlying pull factors, natural/ecological heritage was identified as the most important motive of youth tourists, followed by historical/cultural attractions, service delivery, accessibility and good value. However, the composite mean values of push factors were: rest-relaxation ($M = 3.569$), knowledge seeking ($M = 3.432$), novelty ($M = 4.049$), ego-enhancement ($M = 4.159$). This showed that ego-enhancement was regarded as the most important push factor of DYT. However, the mean values of composite indicators of satisfaction showed: tourist satisfaction ($M = 4.209$), satisfaction–connectedness ($M = 3.708$), satisfaction–restoration ($M = 3.415$) and behavioural intention ($M = 4.157$). It implied that tourist satisfaction was considered as the most relevant factor and the respondents have also agreed that they have intentions of visiting other tourist sites as well encouraging friends and relatives do so.

Exploratory factor analysis

Exploratory factor analysis was done using the principal component analysis with the varimax rotation to identify the orthogonal structure of each of the dimensions of the proposed model of PP factors, satisfaction and behavioural intentions. All the three constructs: PP factors and satisfaction were multidimensional (see Tables II–IV). Factor analyses of 17 items of pull factors resulted in three factors extracted namely: natural/ecological heritage, historical/cultural attractions, service delivery, accessibility and good value. The Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin and Bartlett's test ($KMO = 0.766$, $df = 136$, $p < 0.05$) showed the adequacy of sampling and

Table III Factor analysis of push motives of youth tourism

Items	Loadings	AVE	Reliability	CR	Mean	SD
<i>Rest-relaxation</i>						
I wanted to de-stress myself	0.784	0.547	0.818	0.658	3.569	0.917
I wanted a break	0.763		0.819		3.714	1.162
I wanted to some entertainment	0.762		0.831		3.793	1.081
I wanted to just relax	0.745		0.823		3.552	1.233
I wanted to have fun	0.633		0.823		3.033	1.454
<i>Knowledge seeking</i>						
I wanted to learn about my heritage	0.846	0.691	0.821	0.66	3.451	0.870
I was interested in tracing my route	0.816		0.828		3.231	1.271
<i>Novelty</i>						
I wanted to get closer to nature	0.781	0.540	0.813	0.648	4.049	0.639
I have the desire to learn about site's history	0.773		0.811		4.024	1.025
I wanted to discover something new	0.765		0.823		4.283	0.815
I wanted to experience unfamiliar destination	0.688		0.821		4.114	0.843
I have the desire about the site in general	0.658		0.818		3.905	0.924
<i>Ego-enhancement</i>						
Visiting places, I can talk about	0.794	0.570	0.824	0.645	4.157	0.676
Going to places I have not visited before	0.783		0.816		4.425	0.790
Going to places my friends have not visited before	0.682		0.819		3.786	1.201

Note: The square root of AVE of push motives = 0.759

Table IV Factor analysis of youth tourist's satisfaction

	Loadings	AVE	Reliability	CR	Mean	SD
<i>Satisfaction-Restoration</i>						
The tour helped me to develop my personal values	0.824	0.633	0.751	0.666	3.415	0.906
The tour helped me to rediscovered my heritage	0.782		0.739		3.404	1.118
It helped me think about my personal values	0.781		0.741		3.554	1.103
<i>Tourist satisfaction</i>						
I have enjoyed myself with the tour	0.862	0.651	0.749	0.712	4.209	0.627
I am satisfied with the tour	0.814		0.718		4.183	0.749
I am positive in participating in the tour in the future	0.739		0.731		4.193	0.826
<i>Satisfaction-Connectedness</i>						
I felt emotionally involved in the tour	0.877	0.617	0.706	0.789	3.708	0.742
I felt a sense of belonging at the site	0.739		0.729		3.612	1.056
I felt my heritage was displayed	0.732		0.715		3.534	1.140

Note: The square root of AVE of tourist satisfaction = 0.796

applicability of factor analysis (Hair, Anderson, Tatham and Black, 1998a, b; Hair, Anderson, Tatham and Black, 1998). A total of 60.79 per cent variance was explained where natural/ecological heritage recorded (21.69 per cent), historical/cultural attractions (19.80 per cent), service delivery (13.37 per cent) and accessibility and good value (5.92 per cent) with communalities above 0.6 indicating that the items were included in the factor extracted (Hair *et al.*, 2010). The factor scores were computed for each of the constructs utilising the regression factor score method due to its maximisation of the validity of the items used (DiStefano *et al.*, 2009). The factor scores were used in the subsequent structural equation model (SEM). However, factor analyses of 15 push factors items resulted in four factors extracted that accounted for a total variance of 60.03 per cent, where rest-relaxation recorded (22.25 per cent), knowledge seeking (18.57 per cent), novelty (10.68 per cent) and ego-enhancement (8.53 per cent). The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin and Bartlett's test ($KMO = 0.829$, $df = 406$, $p < 0.05$) showed the adequacy of sampling and applicability of factor analysis (Hair, Anderson, Tatham and Black, 1998a, b; Hair, Anderson, Tatham and Black, 1998).

The results showed the Cronbach's α analyses of the items (see Tables II and III) of pull factors ranged between (0.763–0.777), and push factors (0.811–0.831). Again, the Cronbach's α reliability of tourist satisfaction revealed (0.706–0.751) and behavioural intention stood at (0.688–0.879) (see Tables IV and V). Composite reliability of pull factors recorded between 0.637 to 0.673 push factors presented (0.645–0.658) where tourist satisfaction recorded (0.789–0.666). Indeed, the various Cronbach's α values presented exceeded the recommended value of 0.7 (Hair *et al.*, 2010). Therefore, it is concluded that there is internal consistency among the items employed in the study. In addition, factor analysis was conducted for tourist satisfaction and behavioural intentions. Tourist satisfaction was identified as multidimensional, with three factors extracted namely: tourist satisfaction, satisfaction–connectedness and satisfaction–restoration. The Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin and Bartlett's test ($KMO = 0.762$, $df = 45$, $p < 0.05$) showed the adequacy of sampling and applicability of factor analysis (Hair, Anderson, Tatham and Black, 1998a, b; Hair, Anderson, Tatham and Black, 1998). The total variance explained by the three factors accounted for 62.19 per cent, where tourist satisfaction represented 25.91 per cent, satisfaction–connectedness 21.18 per cent and satisfaction–restoration 15.11 per cent. The behavioural intention was identified as a unidimensional with only one factor extracted. The Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin and Bartlett's test ($KMO = 0.739$, $df = 6$, $p < 0.05$) showed the adequacy of sampling and applicability of factor analysis (Hair, Anderson, Tatham and Black, 1998a, b; Hair, Anderson, Tatham and Black, 1998) and a total variance of 62.71 recorded.

Confirmatory factor analysis

A CFA was conducted to validate the constructs where all items loaded above the threshold of 0.5 provided strong evidence of the validity of the constructs proposed for the research model. Anderson and Gerbing (1988) and Bagozzi and Yi (2012) postulated that high factor loadings and high composite reliability scores provide evidence for convergent validity. However, if the AVE of a construct is greater than 0.5, then it shows that there is convergent validity of the constructs (Fornell and Larcker, 1981). The AVEs of the four constructs recorded 0.741, 0.766, 0.796 and 0.792 respectively, and these were all greater than 0.5 (see Tables II–V). These results established adequate evidence of convergent validity of the constructs used for the study. However, in order to satisfy the requirement of the discriminative validity, the square root of the construct's AVE is greater than their correlations between the constructs shown in Table VI. For example, the square

Table V Factor analysis of youth behavioural intentions

Items	Loadings	AVE	Reliability	Mean	SD
<i>Behavioural intentions</i>		0.627		4.157	0.676
I will say positive things about this tour to other people	0.843		0.748	4.183	0.761
I will encourage friends/relatives to tour	0.834		0.710	4.222	0.740
I will continue to go on tour, even if my friends are not willing to join me	0.788		0.688	4.113	0.907
I would go on tour that is even far from home	0.693		0.879	4.125	1.025

Note: The square root of AVE of behavioural intentions = 0.792

Table VI Inter-factor correlations

Factors	Pull	Push	Satisfaction	Intentions
Pull factors	1.00	0.321**	0.353**	0.311**
Push factors	0.321**	1.00	0.617**	0.442**
Satisfaction	0.353**	0.617**	1.00	0.523**
Intentions	0.311**	0.442**	0.523**	1.00

Notes: * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$

root of the of the AVEs for two constructs, pull and push factors, are 0.741 and 0.766 in Tables II and III which are more than the correlation between them, 0.321 in Table VI. This shows that the constructs are distinct from one another; hence there was adequate discriminative validity.

The study calculated the inter-factor correlation analysis among each construct of PP motives, tourist satisfaction and behavioural intentions.

Table VI shows the inter-correlation coefficient values which were all below 0.700, ranging from 0.311 (pull motives and tourist behavioural intentions factors) to 0.617 (between push motives and satisfaction factors) and the correlations were significant at.

Structural model results

The results of the overall fit on applying the results of CFI, TLI, RMSEA and SRMR were within the acceptable level. Figure 2 shows the outcome of the proposed model.

The statistics for the model was, root mean squared error of approximation (RMSEA) was 0.001, comparative fit index (CFI) and Tucker–Lewis index (TLI) were 0.945 and 0.924 respectively, and standardized root mean squared residual (SRMR) was 0.001 revealing that the measurement model fit the data and met the cut-off points (Barrett, 2007; Hu and Bentler, 1999; Steiger, 2007). However, the significant χ^2 test is a common outcome in research and was not surprising with regard to sample size (Bagozzi and Yi, 2012). The remaining fit indices (RMSEA, CFI, TLI and SRMR) of the model surpassed the recommended thresholds. The model was, therefore, accepted and regarded as being valid. All of the paths estimated in the model were significant and hypotheses were supported in accordance with the previous literature.

Table VII shows the results of the structural equation model (SEM). SEM provided support for *H1*, *H2*, *H3* and *H4*. It was revealed that push factors positively influence pull factors of DYT, ($\beta = 0.403$, $p < 0.01$) supported *H1*: push factors positively influence tourist satisfaction ($\beta = 0.461$, $p < 0.01$) supported *H2*: pull factors positively influence tourist satisfaction ($\beta = 0.172$, $p < 0.01$) supported *H3* and *H4* was also supported as it proved that satisfaction positively influenced youth behavioural intentions ($\beta = 0.205$, $p > 0.01$). In all, the coefficient of determinations reported 15.6 per cent variations in youth behavioural intentions.

Discussion

The result showed four factors each of both PP motives of DYT in a developing country: natural/ecological heritage, historical/cultural attractions, service delivery, accessibility and good value,

Figure 2 Results of overall SEM model of youth tourism

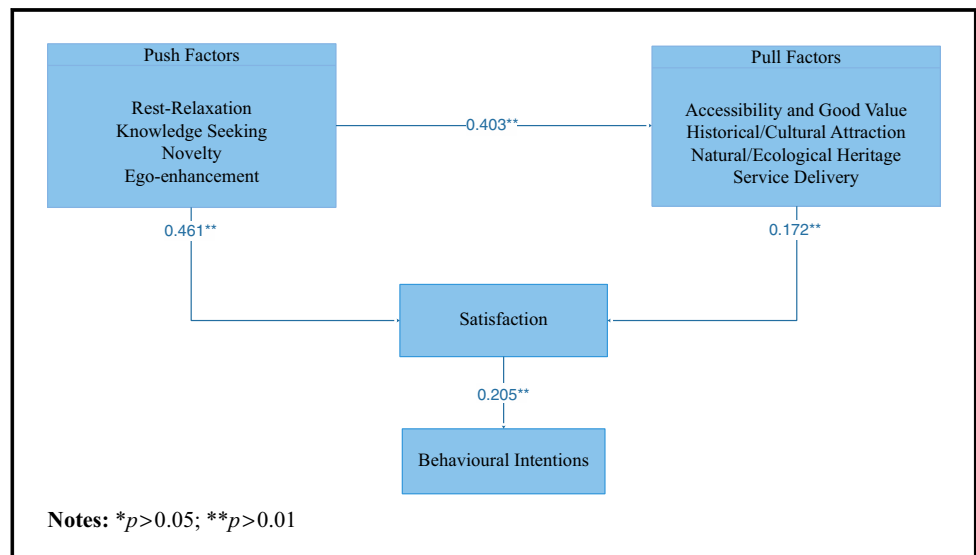


Table VII Structural model results

Hypothesis	Path coefficients	Proposed effect	Results
Push factor→Pull factor (H1)	0.403**	+	Supported
Push factor→Satisfaction (H2)	0.461**	+	Supported
Pull factor→Satisfaction (H3)	0.172**	+	Supported
Satisfaction→Behaviour satisfaction (H4)	0.205**	+	Supported
Coefficient of determination (R^2)	0.156		
Goodness-of-fit statistics	$\chi^2 = 549.286$, $df = 6$, $p = 0.002$, $RMSEA = 0.001$, $CFI = 0.945$, $TLI = 0.924$, $SRMR = 0.001$		

Notes: * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$

rest/relaxation, knowledge seeking, novelty and ego-enhancement. Natural/ecological heritage and ego-enhancement were identified as the most important pull–push factors for DYT consistent with earlier findings of Kihara (2015) and Tibon (2012). It is shown that youth tourists were pulled by the desire to experience historical and cultural attractions and pushed by the ego-enhancement derived from visiting novel places that they can talk about.

However, the findings of this study showed a compatibility of the effects of push factors on pull factors as demonstrated in the studied framework which confirmed the previous findings of Baloglu and Uysal (1996), Battour *et al.* (2012), Dann (1977), Dann (1981) and Crompton (1979) and also confirmed the significant relationship between the factors (Chhabra, 2010; Kim *et al.*, 2003; Klenosky, 2002). Thus, it confirmed the push–pull motivational theory as applicable in a developing country. It is observed that the push factors explained the internal desires of the youth to travel while the pull factors relate to their personal decision in choosing a destination site (Baloglu and Uysal, 1996; Kim *et al.*, 2003).

Furthermore, the findings established the positive effects of PP factors on tourist satisfaction as well as the significant influence of tourist satisfaction on youth behavioural intentions presented in the conceptual model and supported by prior studies (Battour *et al.*, 2012; Battour *et al.*, 2014; Chi and Qu, 2008; Fang *et al.*, 2008; Yoon and Uysal, 2005). Zabkar *et al.* (2010) confirmed that PP factors influence travel satisfaction. Studies of Baker and Cronmpton (2000), Chan *et al.* (2015), Prayag (2009), and Zeithaml *et al.* (1996) also provided evidence of travel satisfaction. The study also proved that tourist satisfaction will influence the behavioural intentions of young Ghanaian tourists in the future. Given that increased positive satisfaction could affect their future behaviour, the travelling experience of the respondents has practical implications for the future development of DYT since for some of them, this is only the beginning. It is confirmed that first travel experience of youth tourists determines their future travel behaviour (Eusebio and Carnerio, 2015). In effect, it is deduced that satisfaction of the youth tourists, which might also stimulate patronage of the same tour in the future or evoke recommendations of destinations to potentials tourists is one of the explanatory factors of tourists' behavioural intentions.

Conclusion

PP motivations for DYT are among the deserted areas in tourism marketing on the continent. Hence, this research contributes to the existing knowledge in the area by investigating the convergence of PP motivations, tourists' satisfaction and tourists' behavioural intentions as well as developing a causal model for future tourist behaviour in developing economies from a theoretical framework. Using factor analysis, the study identified four push factors: rest/relaxation, knowledge seeking, novelty and ego-enhancement. The pull factors included accessibility-good value, historical-cultural attractions, natural-ecological heritage and service delivery. The study results demonstrated the importance of natural/ecological heritage attractions and ego-enhancement as PP travel motives of young Ghanaian tourists, which differentiate the result from that of Njagi *et al.* (2017), where novelty of both places and lifestyle as well as scope of destination products offering and delivering were identified as PP motives of youth tourists in Kenya.

Again, it was found out that push factors influenced pull factors and both factors were identified to have positive effects on tourists' satisfaction. Finally, the study's findings proved that tourist satisfaction indeed positively and significantly influenced behavioural intentions which distinguish this research from early study of Chan *et al.* (2015), where positive effects with insignificant results were examined.

Implications

The result is also consistent with PP motivational theory that advocated that tourists have reasons for selecting and travelling to a destination choice (Crompton, 1979; Dann, 1981; Iso-Ahola, 1982; Chul *et al.*, 1995; Baloglu and Uysal, 1996; Yoon and Uysal, 2005; Battour *et al.*, 2014; Dayour, 2013). One of the theoretical contributions of this paper is that the PP theory provided the foundation for investigating future DYT motives, utilising the proposed research framework within the context of Ghana. Youth tourists' motivations, satisfaction and behavioural intentions are important in managing tourism policies and designing tourism services. It is worth noting that the findings have shown that positive influences could be regarded as the genesis of the future of DYT. Indeed, it is important to align the identified motives of DYT with the current tourism activities and policies. The future development of DYT should be a collective discourse of the tourism practitioners, managers, governmental, youth agencies and other stakeholders together.

This research's findings, thus, youth tourists being pulled by the desire to experience historical and cultural attractions and pushed by the ego-enhancement derived from visiting novel places that they can talk about have implications for tourism development. For future purposes, government and other stakeholders will need to find innovative ways of sustaining youth interests in domestic tourism through the maintenance of the existing tour sites and the preservation of the historical and cultural heritage of Ghana. Again, service delivery, accessibility, and good value, rest/relaxation as found by this study as PP factors for DYT require that the tourism industry should maximise efforts at providing excellent and amusing services and resources and the road network connecting tour sites should be more inviting and safe. It is imperative that tour operators and their partners in the industry strive to enhance satisfaction levels of the youth in respect of the PP factors in order to guarantee their (tour operators and other stakeholders') social acceptability and validation. The implications of the above are that travel and tour firms, as well as the tourism boards of developing countries, should find innovative cost-effective ways of enticing young people into independent travels. Again, much education and public assurance are needed to convince parents to allow their wards to make independent trips.

Further, to guarantee the future of tourism, the youth should be the target of tourism services and products. This is because they (youth) will replace the current working class, become future decision-makers and more likely to introduce the cultural values of tourism to their families, relatives, communities and the nation at large. Ghana's tourism sector should, therefore, design interesting and profitable offers that attract youth tourists and address tourism growth and development needs.

Limitation and future studies

The findings of this study were based on one youth tour event. The geographic setting of the region and other indicators like culture, education, norms, beliefs as well as the sample size adopted limit the generalisability of the findings. The findings, conclusion and recommendations of this study might vary in relation to factors that motivate adults or student tourism, satisfaction and their behavioural intentions. The researchers recommend future research into elderly and the retired groups' perception of their roles and benefits associated with tourism within the country as well as their intentions towards tourism in the future.

References

- Akyeampong, O. (2011), "Pro-poor tourism: residents' expectations, experiences and perceptions in the Kakum National Park area of Ghana", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 19 No. 2, pp. 197-213.
- Al-Haj, M.B. and Mat Som, A. (2010), "An analysis of push and pull travel motivations of foreign tourists to Jordan", *International Journal of Business and Management*, Vol. 5 No. 12, pp. 41-50.

- Amuquando, E. and Asafo-Adjei, R. (2013), "Traditional food preferences of tourists in Ghana", *British Food Journal*, Vol. 115 No. 7, pp. 987-1002.
- Anderson, J. and Gerbing, D. (1988), "Structural equation modelling in practice: a review and recommended two-step approach", *Psychological Bulletin*, pp. 411-23.
- Bagozzi, R. and Yi, Y. (2012), "Specification, evaluation and interpretation of structural equation models", *Journal of Academic Marketing Science*, Vol. 40 No. 1, pp. 8-34.
- Baker, D. and Cronmpton, J. (2000), "Quality, satisfaction and behavioural intentions", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 27 No. 3, pp. 785-804.
- Baloglu, S. and Uysal, M. (1996), "Market segments of push and pull motivations: a canonical correlation approach", *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, Vol. 8 No. 3, pp. 32-8.
- Baniya, R. and Paudel, K. (2016), "Analysis of push and pull motivations of domestic tourists in Nepal", *Journal of Management and Development Studies*, Vol. 27, pp. 16-30.
- Barrett, P. (2007), "Structure equation modelling: adjudging model fit", *Personality and Individual Differences*, Vol. 42 No. 5, pp. 815-24.
- Battour, M., Battor, M.M. and Ismail, M. (2012), "The mediating role of tourist satisfaction: a study of Muslim tourists in Malaysia", *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, Vol. 29 No. 3, pp. 279-97.
- Battour, M., Ismail, N.M., Battor, M. and Awais, M. (2014), "Islamic tourism: an empirical examination of travel motivation and satisfaction in Malaysia", *Current Issues in Tourism*, Vol. 20 No. 1, pp. 50-67.
- Blackson, C., Mbah, C. and Frempong-Owusu, L. (2009), "The development of a scale measuring consumers' selection of retail banks in Ghana", *Journal of African Business*, Vol. 10 No. 2, pp. 182-202.
- Boukas, N. (2013), "Toward understanding youth travel experiences in cultural heritage destinations: an integrated framework of youth cultural tourists behaviour", *International Journal of Tourism Anthropology*, Vol. 3 No. 1.
- Carr, N. (1998), "The young tourist: a case of neglected research", *Progress in Tourism and Hospitality Research*, Vol. 4 No. 4, pp. 307-18.
- Cavagnaro, E. and Staffieri, S. (2015), "A study of students' travellers values and needs in order to establish futures patterns and insights", *Journal of Tourism Futures*, Vol. 1 No. 2, pp. 94-107.
- Chan, A., Hsu, C.H. and Baum, T. (2015), "The impact of tour service performance on tourist satisfaction and behavioural intentions: a study of Chinese tourists in Hong Kong", *Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing*, Vol. 32, pp. 18-33.
- Chhabra, D. (2010), "Students motivations: a heritage tourism perspective", *Anatolia: An International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research*, Vol. 21 No. 2, pp. 249-69.
- Chi, C. and Qu, H. (2008), "Examining the structural relationships of destination image, tourist satisfaction and destination loyalty: an integrated approach", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 29, pp. 624-36.
- Chul, O.H., Uysal, M. and Weaver, P. (1995), "Product bundles and market segment based on travel motivations: a canonical approach", *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, Vol. 14 No. 2, pp. 123-37.
- Cliff, N. (1987), *Analyzing Multivariate data*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, San Diego, CA.
- Crompton, J. (1979), "Motivations for pleasure vacation", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 6 No. 4, pp. 408-24.
- D' Anjou, A. (2004), *Youth Tourism in Canada: A Situational Analysis of An Overlooked Market*, Publisher Ottawa.
- Dann, G. (1977), "Anomie, ego-enhancement and tourism", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 4 No. 4, pp. 184-94.
- Dann, G. (1981), "Tourist motivation an appraisal", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 8 No. 2, pp. 187-219.
- Dayour, F. (2013), "Motivations of backpackers in the Cape Coast-Elmina", *African Journal of Hospitality Tourism and Leisure*, Vol. 2 No. 3, pp. 1-13.
- Demeter, T. and Bratucu, G. (2014), "Typologies of Youth Tourism", *Economic Sciences*, Vol. 7 No. 56, pp. 98-123.
- Devesa, M., Laguna, M. and Palacios, A. (2010), "The role of motivation in visitor satisfaction: empirical evidence in rural tourism", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 31 No. 4, pp. 547-52.

- Dieke, P.U. (2003), "Tourism in Africa's economic development: policy implications", *Management Decision*, Vol. 41 No. 3, pp. 287-95.
- DiStefano, C., Zhu, M. and Mindrila, D. (2009), "Understanding and using factor scores: considerations for the applied research", *Practical Assessment, Research and Evaluation*, Vol. 14 No. 20, pp. 1-11.
- Du Rand, G. and Heath, E. (2006), "Towards a framework for food tourism as an element of destination marketing", *Current Issues in Tourism*, Vol. 9 No. 3, pp. 206-34.
- Dzikiti, L.G. and Llewellyn, L. (2016), "Barriers towards African youth participation in domestic tourism post-apartheid South Africa: the case of Alexandra township, Johannesburg", *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, Vol. 5 No. 3, pp. 1-17.
- Eusebio, C. and Carnerio, M. (2015), "How diverse is the youth tourism market? An activity-based segmentation study", *Tourism*, Vol. 3 No. 63, pp. 295-316.
- Ezeuduji, I. (2013), "Nigerian tourists to South Africa: challenges, expectations and demands", *Acta Commercii*, Vol. 13 No. 1, p. 9.
- Fang, M., Yodmanee, T. and Muzaffer, U. (2008), "Measuring tourist satisfaction by attribute and motivation: the case of a nature-based resort", *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, Vol. 14 No. 1, pp. 41-56.
- Fornell, C. and Larcker, D. (1981), "Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error", *Journal of Marketing Research*, Vol. 18 No. 1, pp. 39-50.
- Fourie, J. and Santana-Gallego, M. (2013), "The determinants of African tourism", *Development Southern Africa*, Vol. 30 No. 3, pp. 347-66.
- Ghana Statistical Service (2010), *Population & Housing Census*, Sako Press Limited, Accra.
- Giri, N. (2004), *Multivariate Statistical Analysis*, ISBN: 0824747135, Marcel Dekker.
- GLSS 6 (2014), "Labour force report: Ghana Statistical Standard Survey rounds 6".
- Govender, M. and Rogerson, C. (2010), "Volunteer tourism: an emerging element of youth travel in Africa", *Commonwealth Youth and Development*, Vol. 8 No. 1, pp. 3-19.
- Gyampo, R.E.V. (2015), "Youth in parliament and youth representation in Ghana", *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, Vol. 50 No. 1, pp. 68-82.
- Hair, J., Anderson, R., Tatham, R. and Black, W. (1998a), *Multivariate Data Analysis with Reading*, Macmillan, New York, NY.
- Hair, J., Anderson, R., Tatham, R. and Black, W. (1998b), *Multivariate Data Analysis*, 5th ed., Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ.
- Hair, J., Black, W.C., Babin, B.J. and Anderson, R.E. (2010), *Multivariate Data Analysis*, Prentice Hall, London.
- Hair, J.J., Anderson, R., Tatham, R. and Black, W. (1998), *Multivariate Data Analysis*, Prentice Hall, NJ.
- Horak, S. and Weber, S. (2000a), "Youth tourism in Europe: problem and prospects", *Tourism Recreation Research*, Vol. 25 No. 3, pp. 37-44.
- Hu, L. and Bentler, P. (1999), "Cutoff criteria for fit indexes in covariance structure analysis: conventional criteria versus new alternative", *Structural Equation Modeling*, Vol. 6 No. 1, pp. 1-55.
- Iso-Ahola, S. (1982), "Toward a social psychological theory of tourism motivation: a rejoinder", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 9 No. 2, pp. 256-62.
- Jang, S., Bai, B., Hu, C. and Wu, C.-M. (2009), "Affect, travel motivation and travel intention: a sector market", *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research*, Vol. 5 No. 1, pp. 153-62.
- Johnson, C., Gherissi-Labben, T. and Chen, J. (2006), "Youth Patron's trip preferences and perceptions of accommodation in Switzerland", *Advances in Hospitality and Leisure*, Vol. 2, pp. 199-211.
- Khuong, M. and Ha, H. (2014), "The influences of push and pull factors on the international leisure tourist's return intention to Ho Minh City, Vietnam, mediation analysis of destination satisfaction", *International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance*, Vol. 5 No. 6, pp. 490-96.
- Kihara, C. (2015), "Youth travel as a potential market segment for tourism industry among the youth travellers in Nairobi", master thesis, Kenyatta University, Nairobi.

- Kim, K., Giri, J. and Jeonghee, N. (2006), "Travel decisions of students at a US university: segmenting the international market", *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, Vol. 12 No. 4, pp. 345-57.
- Kim, S., Lee, C. and Klenosky, D. (2003), "The influence of push and pull factors at Korean national parks", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 24 No. 2, pp. 169-80.
- Klenosky, D. (2002), "The pull of tourism destinations: a means-end investigation", *Journal of Travel Research*, Vol. 40 No. 4, pp. 385-95.
- McDonald, N., Brown, A., Marchetti, L. and Pedroso, M. (2011), "US School travel 2009: an assessment of trends", *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 41 No. 2, pp. 146-51.
- Malhotra, N. (2007), "Review of marketing research", in Malhotra, N.K. (Ed.), *Review of Marketing Research (Review of Marketing Research)*, Warsaw School of Economic, Emerald Group Publishing Limited, 835pp.
- Ministry of Youth and Sport Malaysia (2006), "Youth mapping and youth development index", Institute for Research on Malaysia Youth Development, Aras 10, Menara KBS, No. 27 Persiaran Perdana, Presint 4, Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan, Putrajaya, available at: www.mpbm.kbs.gov.my (accessed 9 December 2017).
- Moisa, C. (2010), "Aspects of youth travel demand", *Annales Universtatis Aplensis Series Oeconomica*, Vol. 12 No. 2, pp. 575-82.
- Moisă, C. (2010), "Conceptual clarifications regarding youth travel", *Revista Tinerilor Economisti*, Vol. 1, pp. 98-106.
- Mustafa, M. (2012), "Improving the contribution of domestic tourism to the economy of Jordan", *Journal of Asia Social Science*, Vol. 8 No. 2, pp. 49-61.
- National Youth Policy of Ghana (2010), *Towards An Empowered Youth, Impacting Positively on National Development*, Ministry of Youth and Sport, Ghana, Accra, pp. 1-27.
- Njagi, C.W., Ndivo, R.M. and Manyara, G. (2017), "Understanding the travel motivation among youth travellers in Kenya: the push and pull paradigm", *African Journal of Hospital, Tourism and Leisure*, Vol. 6 No. 1, pp. 1-16.
- O'Leary, S. and Deegan, J. (2005), "People, pace, place: qualitative and quantitative images of Ireland as a tourism destination in France", *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, Vol. 9 No. 3, pp. 213-26.
- Oliver, R. (1997), *Satisfaction: A Behavioural Perspective on Consumer*, McGraw-Hall, New York, NY.
- Otoo, E., Agyeiwaah, E., Dayour, F. and Wireko-Gyebi, S. (2016), "Volunteer tourists' length of stay in Ghana: influence of socio-demographic and trip attributes", *Tourism Planning & Development*, Vol. 13 No. 4, pp. 409-26.
- Pearce, P. and Lee, U. (2005), "Developing the travel career approach to tourist motivation", *Journal of Travel Research*, Vol. 43 No. 3, pp. 226-37.
- Prayag, G. (2009), "Tourist's evaluations of destination image, satisfaction and behavioural intentions: the case of Mauritius", *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, Vol. 26 No. 8, pp. 836-53.
- Qiao, G.-H., Chen, N., Guan, Y.-Y. and Kim, S.-C. (2008), "Study on Chinese tourists' motivation and satisfaction to visit South Korea", *International Journal of Tourism Sciences*, Vol. 8 No. 1, pp. 17-38.
- Qu, H. and Ping, E. (1999), "A service performance model Hong Kong cruise travelers' motivation factors and satisfaction", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 20 No. 2, pp. 237-44.
- Richards, G. and Wilson, J. (2003), "New Horizons Independent Youth and Student Travel. A Report for the International Students Travel Conference (ISTC) and the Association of Tourism and Leisure Education (ATLAS)", International Student Travel Conference (ISTC), Amsterdam.
- Rust, R., Zahorik, A. and Keiningham, T. (1995), "Return on quality (ROQ): making service quality financially accountable", *Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 59 No. 2, pp. 58-70.
- Steiger, J. (2007), "Understanding the limitations of global fit assessment in structural equation modelling", *Personality and Individual Differences*, Vol. 42 No. 5, pp. 893-8.
- Swart, K. (2014), "Backpacking and youth tourism investigate study", *Politikon*, Vol. 34 No. 4, pp. 373-91.
- Tabachnick, B. and Fidell, L. (2007), *Using Multivariate Statistics*, 5th ed., Allyn & Bacon/Pearson, Boston, MA.
- Theuns, L. (1992), "The significance of youth tourism", *Economic Dimensions*, Vol. 4 No. 2, pp. 165-87.

- Tibon, M.V.P. (2012), "A push motivation model of Filipino youth travel", *Journal of Modern Accounting and Auditing*, Vol. 8 No. 9, pp. 1392-7.
- UNESCO (2013), *Learning to Live Together, Social and Human Science, Youth*, Paris, available at: www.unesco.org/new/en/socialand-humanscience/theme/youth/youthdefinition/ (accessed 20 December 2017).
- UNWTO (2008), *Youth Travel Matters – Understanding the Global Phenomenon of Youth Travel Madrid*, World Tourism Organization, Madrid.
- UNWTO (2010), *Youth Travel Monitor*, Amsterdam.
- UNWTO (2016), "Global report on the power of youth travel", UNWTO, Madrid.
- UNWTO-WYSE (2011), "The power of youth travel", *Worldwide Youth in Science and Engineering*, Madrid.
- Uysal, M. and Jurowski, C. (1994), "Testing the push and pull factors", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 21 No. 4, pp. 844-6.
- WYSE (2008), "Global report on the power of youth", CEDRO, Madrid.
- Yoon, Y. and Uysal, M. (2005), "An examination of the effects of motivation and satisfaction on destination loyalty: a structural model", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 26 No. 1, pp. 45-56.
- Yousefi, M. and Marzuki, A. (2015), "An analysis of push and pull motivational forces of international tourists to Penang Malaysia", *International Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Administration*, Vol. 16 No. 1, pp. 40-56.
- Yuan, K.H., Bentler, P.M. and Zhang, W. (2005), "The effects of skewness and kurtosis on mean and covariance structure analysis: the univariate case and its multivariate implications", *Sociological Methods & Research*, Vol. 34 No. 2, pp. 240-58.
- Zabkar, V., Brencic, M. and Dmitrovic, T. (2010), "Modelling perceived quality, visitor satisfaction and behavioural intentions at the destination level", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 31 No. 4, pp. 537-46.
- Zeithaml, V., Berry, L. and Parasuraman, A. (1996), "The behavioural consequences of service quality", *Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 60 No. 2, pp. 31-46.

Further reading

- African Economic Outlook (2014), *Global Value Chains and Africa's Industrialisation*, ISBN 978-92-64-20940-4, Vol. 2, OECD Publishing, Paris, available at: www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/theme/developing-technical-vocation-skills-in-africa/tvsd-in-specific-context/youth-unemployment (accessed August 2016).
- Ambasada.ro (2017), "Movement of minors abroad", *The Embassy of Romania in UK and Northern Ireland*, available at: www.ambasada.ro/legislatie/10/c_alatoria-cu-copii-minor.html
- Awaritefe, O. (2004), "Motivation and other consideration in tourist destination choice: a case of study of Nigeria", *Tourism Geographies*, Vol. 6 No. 3, pp. 303-30.
- Carpenter, J. (2008), "Consumer shopping value, satisfaction and loyalty in discount retailing", *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, Vol. 15 No. 5, pp. 358-63.
- Chen, J.S., Johnson, C. and Gherissi-Labben, T. (2013), "Cross-cultural examination of decision elements: youth tourism in Switzerland", *Anatolia: An international Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research*, Vol. 24 No. 2, pp. 162-72.
- Cooper, C., Fletcher, J., Fyall, A., Gilbert, D. and Wanhill, S. (2008), *Tourism Principles and Practices*, Pearson Education Limited, Harlow.
- Hall, C. (2005), *Tourism, Rethinking the Social Science of Mobility*, Pearson Educational Limited., Harlow.
- Kabote, F., Mashiri, B. and Vengesayi, S. (2014), "Pricing and domestic tourism performance in Zimbabwe", *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, Vol. 3 No. 2, pp. 1-12.
- Kim, J. and Ritche, B. (2012), "Motivation-based typology: an empirical study of golf tourists", *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research*, Vol. 36 No. 2, pp. 251-80.
- Kozak, M. (2002), "Destination benchmarking", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 29 No. 2, pp. 497-519.
- Lee, S., Jeon, S. and Kim, D. (2011), "The impact of tour quality and tourists loyalty: the case of Chinese tourists in Korea", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 32, pp. 1115-24.

- Mansfeld, Y. (1992), "From motivation to actual travel", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 19 No. 3, pp. 399-419.
- Metin, K. and Mike, R. (2000), "Tourist satisfaction with Mallorca, Spain as an off-season holiday destination", *Journal of Travel Research*, Vol. 38 No. 3, pp. 260-9.
- Moscardo, G. (2006), "Backpackers and other young travellers to the Great Barrier Reef: an exploration of changes in characteristics and behaviour over time", *Tourism Recreation Research*, Vol. 31 No. 3, pp. 29-37.
- Oliver, R. (1980), "A cognitive model of the antecedents and consequences of satisfaction decisions", *Journal of Marketing Research*, Vol. 17 No. 4, pp. 460-9.
- Park, H.S., Lee, C.-K. and Miller, J.C. (2015), "A comparative study of the motivations, activities, overall satisfaction, and post-trip behaviour of international tourists in Macau: Mainland Chinese, Hong kongese, Taiwanese, and Westerners", *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, Vol. 20 No. 10, pp. 1174-93.
- Pearce, P. and Son, A. (2004), "Youth tourism markets in Australia comparing the travel behaviour of international English language students and backpackers", *Journal of Tourism*, Vol. 52, pp. 341-50.
- Reisinger, Y. and Mavondo, F. (2002), "Determinants youth travel market's perception of tourism destination", *Tourism Analysis*, Vol. 7, pp. 55-66.
- Richards, G. and King, B. (2003), "Youth travel and backpacking", *Travel and Tourism*, Vol. 6, December, pp. 1-13.
- Thyne, M., Davies, S. and Nash, R. (2005), "A lifestyle segmentation analysis of backpacker market in Scotland: a case study of the Scottish youth hostel association", *Journal of Quality Assurance in Hospital and Tourism*, Vol. 5, pp. 95-119.
- Uysal, M., Li, X. and Sirakaya-Turk, E. (2008), "Pull and Push dynamics in travel decisions", *the Handbook of Hospitality Marketing Management*, Butterworth-Heinemann, Oxford, pp. 413-39.
- Wong, I. and Wan, Y. (2013), "A systematic approach to scale development in tourist shopping satisfaction: linking destination attributes and shopping experience", *Journal of Travel Research*, Vol. 52 No. 1, pp. 29-41.
- You, X., O'leary, J., Morrison, A. and Hong, G.-S. (2000), "A cross-cultural comparison of travel push and pull factors", *International Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Administration*, Vol. 1 No. 2, pp. 1-26.
- Yousefi, M. and Marzuki, A. (2012), "Travel motivations and the influence factors: the case of Penang Malaysia", *Anatolia: An International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research*, Vol. 23 No. 2, pp. 169-76.
- Yu, H. and Littrell, M. (2005), "Tourist's shopping orientations for handcrafts: what are key influence?", *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, Vol. 18 No. 4, pp. 1-19.

Corresponding author

Alexander Preko can be contacted at: alexander.preko@upsamail.edu.gh

For instructions on how to order reprints of this article, please visit our website:

www.emeraldgrouppublishing.com/licensing/reprints.htm

Or contact us for further details: permissions@emeraldinsight.com