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Title: “The development of the innovative educational method of ACCESSIBLE tourism in Central Europe” – ACCESSIBLE.

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12. Analysis of travel patterns of people with disabilities based on primary research experiences in partner countries

12.1. Research methodology

Alina Zajadacz

Research among people with various disabilities (PwD) was conducted in parallel in four countries: Croatia, Hungary, Poland and Romania in the period October 2023-January 2024 on a total sample of 1,175 people. Their goal was to begin the development of accessible tourism, patterns of tourist behavior of PwD, their limitations in tourist travel, as well as important directions of education of staff working in tourist services in the field of accessible tourism.

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The basis for conducting the research was a survey form developed jointly by teams representing the 4 countries involved in the project - initially in English, then translated into national languages. The research was conducted face to face and based on an electronic form. The selection of the sample was based on availability. After collecting the responses, the results were prepared in English and in simple statistical summaries (number, percentage of indicated responses), enabling further, in-depth statistical analyses.

Before discussing the research results, **the characteristics of the respondents** were presented, including such features as:

- gender
- age
- marital status
- the level of highest finished school education
- employment conditions
- type of settlement - place of residence of the respondent
- the respondent's country of residence.
- type of disability

The respondents' characteristics also included the following variables by type of disability:

- limitations in everyday functioning
- limitation of individual mobility
- disability from birth
- and leaving home to deal with everyday matters

The answers to all questions included in the interview questionnaires (Appendix 1) were summarized in numbers and percentages to enable further analyzes using the presented data bank.

12.2. Results

12.2.1. Characteristics of respondents

Alina Zajadacz

In terms of gender - in the group of respondents (n=1175), a slight majority were women (54%) compared to men (43%). Some people did not want to answer this question or

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indicated the other category (Table 1). Research participants most often described their limitations in everyday functioning as "am slightly limited in my daily activities" and "intermittently need assistance with daily activities". A small group of men (7%) and women (5%) "need constant supervision" (Table 1.)

Tab. 1. Gender and limitations in everyday functioning (Q2)

Gender Q27	Q2(do not want to answer)	Q2(am slightly limited in my daily activities)	Q2 (intermittently need assistance with daily activities)	Q2 (permanently need assistance with daily activities)	Q2 (am very much limited in my daily activities)	Q2 (need constant supervision)	Row (Totals)
Male	20 4%	230 45%	100 20%	64 13%	56 11%	36 7%	506
Do not want to answer	5 24%	6 29%	2 10%	5 24%	2 10%	1 5%	21
Female	24 4%	299 47%	143 23%	76 12%	57 9%	33 5%	632
Other	0 0%	3 43%	3 43%	0 0%	0 0%	1 14%	7
All Grups	49	538	248	145	115	71	1166

Q2: What is the statement you most agree with? Q2.1. am slightly limited in my daily activities, Q2.2. am very much limited in my daily activities, Q2.3. intermittently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.4. permanently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.5. need constant supervision, Q2.6. do not want to answer
Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 9.

The largest group of participants in the research "can travel on all means of transport without any assistance" (36%) and "need assistance to get around on some public transport" (31%) (Table 2).

Tab. 2. Gender and limitation of individual mobility (Q3)

Gender Q27	Q3 (am not mobile at all)	Q3 (need assistance to get around on some public transport)	Q3 (can travel on all means of transport without any assistance)	Q3 (can get around with some aid but without an assistant person)	Q3 (can not get around without an assistant person)	Row (Totals)
Male	10 2%	151 30%	185 36%	68 13%	93 18%	507
Do not want to answer	3 14%	5 24%	7 33%	2 10%	4 19%	21
Female	15	205	229	77	109	635

		activities)	with	daily	with	daily	my daily	
		activities)	activities)	activities)	activities)	activities)	activities)	
18-25	4 3%	57 40%	30 21%	24 17%	8 6%	20 14%	143	
26-35	9 4%	98 44%	48 22%	32 14%	15 7%	19 9%	221	
36-50	20 6%	146 44%	75 22%	42 13%	37 11%	15 4%	335	
51-65	7 3%	123 54%	36 16%	23 10%	31 14%	8 4%	228	
Older than 66	5 3%	89 47%	51 27%	20 11%	22 12%	3 2%	190	
Do not want to answer	4 8%	25 51%	8 16%	4 8%	2 4%	6 12%	49	
All Grups	49	538	248	145	115	71	1166	

Q2: What is the statement you most agree with? Q2.1. am slightly limited in my daily activities, Q2.2. am very much limited in my daily activities, Q2.3. intermittently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.4. permanently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.5. need constant supervision, Q2.6. do not want to answer
Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 9

Tab. 5. Age and limitation of individual mobility (Q3)

Age	Q28	Q3 (am not mobile at all)	Q3 (need assistance to get around some public transport)	Q3 (can travel on transport without any assistance)	Q3 (can get around with some aid but without an assistant person)	Q3 (can not get around without an assistant person)	Row (Totals)
18-25	4 3%	30 21%	58 41%	17 12%	34 24%	143	
26-35	10 5%	69 31%	79 36%	19 9%	45 20%	222	
36-50	8 2%	115 34%	103 30%	55 16%	57 17%	338	
51-65	1 0%	72 32%	89 39%	33 14%	33 14%	228	
Older than 66	3 2%	64 34%	73 38%	23 12%	27 14%	190	
Do not want to answer	2 4%	12 24%	24 49%	0 0%	11 22%	49	
All Grups	28	362	426	147	207	1170	

Q3: To what extent do you consider that you are hindered in your individual mobility? Please, choose on option! I ...Q3.1. can travel on all means of transport without any assistance, Q3.2. need assistance to get around on some public transport (namely: ...) Q3.3. I can get around with some aid but without an assistant person, Q3.4. cannot get around without an assistant person, Q3. 5. am not mobile at all
Source: survey results n= 1170

The majority of respondents in the youngest age groups are people with disabilities from birth. In the group of 18-25 years old, they constituted 74% of respondents, and in the group of 26-35 years old - 69% (Table 6).

Tab.6 Age and disability from birth (Q4)

Q28	Age		Row (Totals)
	Q4 (No)	Q4 (Yes)	
18-25	37 26%	105 74%	142
26-35	68 31%	152 69%	220
36-50	148 44%	187 56%	335
51-65	150	78	228
Older than 66	66% 93%	34% 7%	
Do not want to answer	28 54%	24 46%	52
All Grups	608	559	1167

Q4: Were you born with your disability? Q4.1. Yes, Q4.2. No
Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 8

In terms of **marital status**, the most numerous indications included the categories of “single” (44%) and “married” (29%) (Table 7). The most common limitations: "I can't get around without an assistant person" were mentioned in the group of singles (23%) and divorced people (22%) (Table 8).

Tab. 7. Marital status and limitations in everyday functioning (Q2)

Marital status	Q2 (do not want to answer)	Q2 (am slightly limited in my daily activities)	Q2 (am intermittently in need with daily activities)	Q2 (permanently need assistance with daily activities)	Q2 (am very much limited in my daily activities)	Q2 (need constant supervision)	Row (Totals)
Married	18 5%	172 50%	65 19%	38 11%	41 12%	10 3%	344
Do not want to answer	6	53	16	11	3	7	96

	6%	55%	17%	11%	3%	7%	
Single	19	214	108	79	43	49	512
	4%	42%	21%	15%	8%	10%	
Widow(er)	4	45	24	4	9	3	89
	4%	51%	27%	4%	10%	3%	
In partnership	1	36	23	8	11	0	79
	1%	46%	29%	10%	14%	0%	
Divorced	1	18	12	5	8	2	46
	2%	39%	26%	11%	17%	4%	
All Grups	49	538	248	145	115	71	1166

Q2: What is the statement you most agree with? Q2.1. am slightly limited in my daily activities, Q2.2. am very much limited in my daily activities, Q2.3. intermittently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.4. permanently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.5. need constant supervision, Q2.6. do not want to answer
 Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 9.

Tab. 8. Marital status and limitation of individual mobility (Q3)

Marital status	Q3 (am not mobile at all)	Q3 (need assistance around some public transport)	Q3 (can travel on all means of transport without any assistance)	Q3 (can get around with some aid but without an assistant person)	Q3 (can not get around without an assistant person)	Row (Totals)
Married	3	110	139	48	45	345
	1%	32%	40%	14%	13%	
Do not want to answer	4	24	46	7	15	96
	4%	25%	48%	7%	16%	
Single	18	162	162	57	116	515
	3%	31%	31%	11%	23%	
Widow(er)	2	38	30	9	10	89
	2%	43%	34%	10%	11%	
In partnership	0	17	31	20	11	79
	0%	22%	39%	25%	14%	
Divorced	1	11	18	6	10	46
	2%	24%	39%	13%	22%	
All Grps	28	362	426	147	207	1170

Q3: To what extent do you consider that you are hindered in your individual mobility? Please, choose on option! I ...Q3.1. can travel on all means of transport without any assistance, Q3.2. need assistance to get around on some public transport (namely: ...) Q3.3. I can get around with some aid but without an assistant person, Q3.4. cannot get around without an assistant person, Q3. 5. am not mobile at all
 Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 9.

The largest number of people with disabilities from birth were in the single group (44%). In the "married" group it was 29% (Table 9).

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Tab. 9. Marital status and disability from birth (Q4)

Marital status Q29	Q4 (No)	Q4 (Yes)	Row (Totals)
Married	252 73%	91 27%	343
Do not want to answer	43 45%	52 55%	95
Single	147 28%	369 72%	516
Widow(er)	84 94%	5 6%	89
In partnership	48 62%	30 38%	78
Divorced	34 74%	12 26%	46
All Grps	608	559	1167

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Q4: Were you born with your disability? Q4.1. Yes, Q4.2. No
Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 8

To the question “What is your highest finished school education? The most common answers were “Secondary school” (32%) and “Vocational school” (20%). The percentage of people with a university or bachelor’s degree decreases with the increase in limitations in everyday functioning from 59% in the am slightly limited in my daily activities group to 2% in the need constant supervision group (Table 10), but there is no such relationship with regard to the limitation of individual mobility (Table 11.)

Tab. 10. The highest finished school education and limitations in everyday functioning (Q2)

The highest finished school education Q30	Q2 (do not want to answer)	Q2 (am slightly limited in my daily activities)	Q2 (intermittently need assistance with daily activities)	Q2 (permanently need assistance with daily activities)	Q2 (am very limited in my daily activities)	Q2 (need constant supervision)	Row (Totals)
Secondary school	18 5%	199 53%	71 19%	45 12%	30 8%	11 3%	374
University, master degree	7 4%	78 49%	34 21%	18 11%	22 14%	1 1%	160
Doctoral degree	3 13%	8 33%	9 38%	1 4%	3 13%	0 0%	24
University, bachelor degree	9 4%	121 59%	38 19%	17 8%	16 8%	4 2%	205
Vocational school	9	88	51	30	35	17	230

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	4%	38%	22%	13%	15%	7%	
Maximum 8 classes of primary school	1 1%	26 21%	32 26%	28 23%	6 5%	28 23%	121
Do not want to answer	1 14%	1 14%	4 57%	0 0%	1 14%	0 0%	7
Graduate professional study	0 0%	0 0%	2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2
University specialist study	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 100%	0 0%	1
Special department for education	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	1
Did not finish primary school	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 100%	1
Other	0 0%	16 50%	7 22%	3 6%	1 3%	9 28%	35
All Grups	48	537	248	143	114	71	1161

Q2: What is the statement you most agree with? Q2.1. am slightly limited in my daily activities, Q2.2. am very much limited in my daily activities, Q2.3. intermittently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.4. permanently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.5. need constant supervision, Q2.6. do not want to answer

Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 14.

Tab. 11. The highest finished school education and limitation of individual mobility (Q3)

The highest finished school education Q30	Q3 (am not mobile at all)	Q3 (need assistance to get around some public transport)	Q3 (can get means of transport without any assistance)	Q3 (can get around with some aid but without an assistant person)	Q3 (can not get around without an assistant person)	Row (Totals)
Secondary school	5 1%	112 30%	163 43%	43 11%	54 14%	377
University, master degree	2 1%	47 29%	67 42%	22 14%	22 14%	160
Doctoral degree	1 4%	12 50%	7 29%	2 8%	2 8%	24
University, bachelor degree	3 1%	56 27%	88 43%	35 17%	24 12%	206
Vocational school	8 3%	72 31%	71 31%	31 13%	49 21%	231
Maximum 8 classes of primary school	2 2%	41 34%	19 16%	12 10%	47 39%	121
Do not want to answer	1 14%	3 43%	1 14%	1 14%	1 14%	7
Graduate professional study	0	1	0	1	0	2

	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	
University specialist study	0	1	0	0	0	1
	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	
Special department for education	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Did not finish primary school	0	0	1	0	0	1
	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	
Other	5	15	9	1	6	35
	16%	43%	25%	3%	17%	
All Grps	27	360	426	147	206	1166

Q3: To what extent do you consider that you are hindered in your individual mobility? Please, choose on option! I ...Q3.1. can travel on all means of transport without any assistance, Q3.2. need assistance to get around on some public transport (namely: ...) Q.3.3. I can get around with some aid but without an assistant person, Q3.4. cannot get around without an assistant person, Q3. 5. am not mobile at all
Source: survey results n= 1175, answer: 9.

People with disabilities from birth predominantly indicated "maximum 8 classes of primary school" - 83% compared to 17% in the group with disabilities acquired after birth. They were also less likely to have higher education (Table 12).

Tab. 12. The highest finished school education and disability from birth (Q4)

The highest finished school education Q30	Q4 (No)	Q4 (Yes)	Row (Totals)
Secondary school	201 53%	176 47%	377
University, master degree	110 69%	49 31%	159
Doctoral degree	20 83%	4 17%	24
University, bachelor degree	134 65%	73 35%	207
Vocational school	108 48%	119 52%	227
Maximum 8 classes of primary school	20 17%	100 83%	120
Do not want to answer	2 29%	5 71%	7
Graduate professional study	2 100%	0 0%	2
University specialist study	1 100%	0 0%	1
Special department for education	0 0%	1 100%	1
Did not finish primary school	0	1	1

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	0%	100%	
Other	8	28	36
	22%	78%	
All Grups	606	556	1162

Q4: Were you born with your disability? Q4.1. Yes, Q4.2. No

Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 13.

The most frequently answered questions about "Your employment conditions" were: Pensioner (20%), White-collar employee (18%) and Disability pensioner (18%). However, in the case of the White-collar employee group, there is a noticeable tendency for the percentage of employees to decrease as the limitations in everyday functioning increase (Table 13). Also, the smallest percentage of people from the group that indicated their mobility limitations at the highest level (I can't get around without an assistant person) are employed as white-collar employees (Table 14).

Tab. 13. The employment conditions and limitations in everyday functioning (Q2)

The employment conditions Q31	Q2 (do not want to answer)	Q2 (am slightly limited in my daily activities)	Q2 (intermittently need assistance with daily activities)	Q2 (permanently need assistance with daily activities)	Q2 (am very much limited in my daily activities)	Q2 (need constant supervision)	Row (Totals)
Blue-collar employee	9 7%	66 52%	27 21%	12 9%	9 7%	5 4%	128
White-collar employee	17 8%	130 61%	41 19%	11 5%	12 6%	3 1%	214
Dependant	1 2%	4 9%	9 21%	14 33%	4 9%	11 26%	43
Student	2 2%	43 47%	19 21%	11 12%	8 9%	8 9%	91
Active with reduced working capacity	3 5%	28 51%	12 22%	5 9%	6 11%	1 2%	55
Do not know/want to answer	4 6%	23 32%	17 24%	8 11%	11 15%	8 11%	71
Pensioner	7 3%	119 51%	55 23%	22 9%	28 12%	4 2%	235
Unemployed	1 2%	14 30%	12 26%	10 22%	5 11%	4 9%	46
Disability pensioner	3 1%	81 38%	42 20%	38 18%	24 11%	23 11%	211

Self-employed, entrepreneur	2 5%	22 54%	3 7%	9 22%	5 12%	0 0%	41
Housewife	0 0%	3 43%	4 57%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	7
On maternity/paternity leave	0 0%	3 43%	2 29%	0 0%	1 14%	1 14%	7
I do not know/want to answer	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 33%	1 33%	1 33%	3
Long-term sick leave	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 100%	0 0%	1
Representative of NGO	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	1
Other	0 0%	2 18%	4 36%	3 27%	0 0%	2 18%	11
All Grups	49	538	247	145	115	71	1165

Q2: What is the statement you most agree with? Q2.1. am slightly limited in my daily activities, Q2.2. am very much limited in my daily activities, Q2.3. intermittently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.4. permanently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.5. need constant supervision, Q2.6. do not want to answer
Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 10.

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Tab. 14. The employment conditions and limitation of individual mobility (Q3)

The employment conditions Q31	Q3 (am not mobile at all)	Q3 (need assistance to get around some public transport)	Q3 (can get on transport without any assistance)	Q3 (can get on all of around with some aid but without an assistant person)	Q3 (can not get around without an assistant person)	Row (Totals)
Blue-collar employee	3 2%	24 19%	72 56%	10 8%	20 16%	129
White-collar employee	0 0%	57 27%	106 50%	30 14%	21 10%	214
Dependant	4 9%	10 23%	5 12%	6 14%	18 42%	43
Student	0 0%	15 16%	49 54%	10 11%	17 19%	91
Active with reduced working capacity	0 0%	16 29%	17 30%	14 25%	9 16%	56
Do not know/want to answer	5 7%	26 37%	19 27%	6 8%	15 21%	71
Pensioner	4 2%	71 30%	99 42%	28 12%	33 14%	235
Unemployed	6 13%	16 35%	8 17%	7 15%	9 20%	46
Disability pensioner	4	93	34	26	56	213

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	2%	44%	16%	12%	26%	
Self-employed, entrepreneur	1	19	10	7	4	41
	2%	46%	24%	17%	10%	
Housewife	0	3	3	1	0	7
	0%	43%	43%	14%	0%	
On maternity/paternity leave	0	4	3	0	0	7
	0%	57%	43%	0%	0%	
I do not know/want to answer	1	0	0	0	2	3
	33%	0%	0%	0%	67%	
Long-term sick leave	0	1	0	0	0	1
	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	
Representative of NGO	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Other	0	7	1	1	2	11
	0%	64%	9%	9%	18%	
All Grups	28	362	426	146	207	1169

Q3: To what extent do you consider that you are hindered in your individual mobility? Please, choose on option! I ...Q3.1. can travel on all means of transport without any assistance, Q3.2. need assistance to get around on some public transport (namely: ...) Q.3.3. I can get around with some aid but without an assistant person, Q3.4. cannot get around without an assistant person, Q3. 5. am not mobile at all
Source: survey results n= 1175, answer: 6.

In the case of people with a disability from birth or acquired after birth, there were no differences in the indications in the Disability pensioner category (50% of indications in each group, table 15), while people with a disability from birth more often declared the "Dependant" variant (79%). , (Table 15.)

Tab. 15. The employment conditions and disability from birth (Q4)

The employment conditions Q31	Q4 (No)	Q4 (Yes)	Row (Totals)
Blue-collar employee	55 43%	73 57%	128
White-collar employee	100 47%	114 53%	214
Dependant	9 21%	34 79%	43
Student	27 30%	64 70%	91
Active with reduced working capacity	22 39%	34 61%	56
Do not know/want to answer	28 39%	43 61%	71
Pensioner	210	25	235

	89%	11%	
Unemployed	17	29	46
	37%	63%	
Disability pensioner	105	107	212
	50%	50%	
Self-employed, entrepreneur	21	19	40
	53%	48%	
Housewife	6	1	7
	86%	14%	
On maternity/paternity leave	3	5	8
	38%	63%	
I do not know/want to answer	0	2	2
	0%	100%	
Long-term sick leave	1	0	1
	100%	0%	
Representative of NGO	0	1	1
	0%	100%	
Other	3	8	11
	27%	73%	
All Grps	607	559	1166

Q4: Were you born with your disability? Q4.1. Yes, Q4.2. No
 Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 9.

To the question: What is the type of settlement where you live? The largest group answered village (22%), followed by medium-sized city: up to 25,000 – 100,000 people (21%), capital city (14%) and international regional center: up to 500,000 – 1 million people (11%) (Table .16-18).

Tab. 16. The type of settlement and limitations in everyday functioning (Q2)

The type of settlement Q32	Q2 (do not want to answer)	Q2 (am slightly limited in my daily activities)	Q2 (intermittently need assistance with daily activities)	Q2 (permanently need assistance with daily activities)	Q2 (am very much limited in my daily activities)	Q2 (need constant supervision)	Row (Totals)
Capital city	8 5%	56 34%	30 18%	30 18%	26 16%	15 9%	165
International regional centre: up to 500,000 – 1 million people	4 3%	52 39%	43 32%	14 10%	14 10%	7 5%	134
Medium-sized city: up to	14	135	45	22	13	15	244

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25,000 – 100,000 people	6%	55%	18%	9%	5%	6%	
Small town: up to 10,000 – 25,000 people	5	55	34	15	12	5	126
	4%	44%	27%	12%	10%	4%	
Small town with less than 10 000 inhabitants	3	31	22	8	14	4	82
	4%	38%	27%	10%	17%	5%	
Village	8	133	43	37	18	16	255
	3%	52%	17%	15%	7%	6%	
Regional centre: up to 250,000 – 500,000 people	2	26	9	6	7	0	50
	4%	52%	18%	12%	14%	0%	
Big city: up to 100,000 – 250,000 people	3	43	22	13	10	9	100
	3%	43%	22%	13%	10%	9%	
Other: I do not want to answer	2	7	0	0	1	0	10
	20%	70%	0%	0%	10%	0%	
All Grps	49	538	248	145	115	71	1166

Q2: What is the statement you most agree with? Q2.1. am slightly limited in my daily activities, Q2.2. am very much limited in my daily activities, Q2.3. intermittently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.4. permanently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.5. need constant supervision, Q2.6. do not want to answer
 Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 9.

Tab. 17. The type of settlement and limitation of individual mobility (Q3)

The type of settlement Q32	Q3 (am not mobile at all)	Q3 (need assistance to get around on some public transport)	Q3 (can travel on all means of transport without any assistance)	Q3 (can get around with some aid but without an assistant person)	Q3 (can not get around without an assistant person)	Row (Totals)
Capital city	3 2%	52 32%	43 26%	32 20%	34 21%	164
International regional centre: up to 500,000 – 1 million people	3 2%	37 28%	60 45%	14 10%	20 15%	134
Medium-sized city: up to 25,000 – 100,000 people	6 2%	79 32%	108 44%	21 9%	32 13%	246
Small town: up to 10,000 – 25,000 people	1 1%	46 36%	38 30%	17 13%	25 20%	127
Small town	1	16	32	11	22	82

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with less than 10 000 inhabitants	1%	20%	39%	13%	27%	
Village	11	94	77	27	48	257
	4%	37%	30%	11%	19%	
Regional centre: up to 250,000 – 500,000 people	1	9	26	9	5	50
	2%	18%	52%	18%	10%	
Big city: up to 100,000 – 250,000 people	0	27	38	14	21	100
	0%	27%	38%	14%	21%	
Other: I do not want to answer	2	2	4	2	0	10
	20%	20%	40%	20%	0%	
All Grups	28	362	426	147	207	1170

Q3: To what extent do you consider that you are hindered in your individual mobility? Please, choose on option! I ...Q3.1. can travel on all means of transport without any assistance, Q3.2. need assistance to get around on some public transport (namely: ...) Q.3.3. I can get around with some aid but without an assistant person, Q3.4. cannot get around without an assistant person, Q3. 5. am not mobile at all
Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 9.

Tab. 18. The type of settlement and disability from birth (Q4)

The type of settlement Q32	Q4 (No)	Q4 (Yes)	Row (Totals)
Capital city	88 54%	76 46%	164
International regional centre: up to 500,000 – 1 million people	81 61%	52 39%	133
Medium-sized city: up to 25,000 – 100,000 people	130 53%	116 47%	246
Small town: up to 10,000 – 25,000 people	64 51%	61 49%	125
Small town with less than 10 000 inhabitants	48 59%	34 41%	82
Village	113 44%	146 56%	259
Regional centre: up to 250,000 – 500,000 people	27 54%	23 46%	50
Big city: up to 100,000 – 250,000 people	52 53%	46 47%	98
Other: I do not want to answer	5 50%	5 50%	10
All Grups	608	559	1167

Q4: Were you born with your disability? Q4.1. Yes, Q4.2. No
Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 8.

To the question “In which country do you live?” most people answered: Romania (29%), Hungary (27%), Poland (25%) and Croatia (17%) (Tables 19-21).

Tab. 19. Home country and limitations in everyday functioning (Q2)

Home country Q33	Q2 (do not want to answer)	Q2 (am slightly limited in my daily activities)	Q2 (intermittently need assistance with daily activities)	Q2 (permanently need assistance with daily activities)	Q2 (am very much limited in my daily activities)	Q2 (need constant supervision)	Row (Totals)
Poland	12 4%	138 46%	84 28%	22 7%	27 9%	14 5%	297
Germany	0 0%	2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2
Holand	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	1
Croatia	6 3%	61 30%	35 17%	43 21%	45 22%	13 6%	203
Hungary	10 3%	133 42%	68 21%	49 15%	34 11%	23 7%	317
Abroad	0 0%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1
Austria	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	1
Slovakia	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 100%	1
Romania	21 6%	202 60%	59 17%	28 8%	8 2%	20 6%	338
All Grups	49	537	246	144	114	71	1161

Q2: What is the statement you most agree with? Q2.1. am slightly limited in my daily activities, Q2.2. am very much limited in my daily activities, Q2.3. intermittently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.4. permanently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.5. need constant supervision, Q2.6. do not want to answer
Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 14.

Tab. 20. Home country and limitation of individual mobility (Q3)

Home country and Q33	Q3 (am not mobile at all)	Q3 (need assistance to get around on some public transport)	Q3 (can travel on all means of transport without any assistance)	Q3 (can get around with some aid but without an assistant person)	Q3 (can not get around without an assistant person)	Row (Totals)
Poland	9	73	151	28	36	297

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	3%	25%	51%	9%	12%	
Germany	0	1	1	0	0	2
	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	
Holand	0	0	0	1	0	1
	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	
Croatia	10	61	51	25	57	204
	5%	30%	25%	12%	28%	
Hungary	2	88	87	70	70	317
	1%	28%	27%	22%	22%	
Abroad	0	1	0	0	0	1
	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	
Austria	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Romania	7	135	135	22	42	341
	2%	40%	40%	6%	12%	
All Grups	28	359	425	146	207	1165

Q3: To what extent do you consider that you are hindered in your individual mobility? Please, choose on option! I ...Q3.1. can travel on all means of transport without any assistance, Q3.2. need assistance to get around on some public transport (namely: ...) Q3.3. I can get around with some aid but without an assistant person, Q3.4. cannot get around without an assistant person, Q3. 5. am not mobile at all
 Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 10.

Tab. 21. Home country and disability from birth (Q4)

Home country and Q33	Q4 (No)	Q4 (Yes)	Row (Totals)
Poland	189	107	296
	64%	36%	
Germany	2	0	2
	100%	0%	
Holand	1	0	1
	100%	0%	
Croatia	121	81	202
	60%	40%	
Hungary	149	168	317
	47%	53%	
Abroad	0	1	1
	0%	100%	
Austria	0	1	1
	0%	100%	
Slovakia	0	1	1
	0%	100%	
Romania	142	199	341
	42%	58%	

All Grups 604 558 || 1162
 Q4: Were you born with your disability? Q4.1. Yes, Q4.2. No
 Source: survey results n= 1175, no answer: 13.

The answers provided by the respondents were analyzed according to the declared types of disability, as an answer to the question Q1: What disability do you live with? Multiple choice is possible! Q1.1. Sight, Q1.2. Hearing, Q1.3. Locomotors, Q1. Speech Q1.5. ASD (Autism spectrum disorder), Q1.6. Intellectual disability, Q1.7. Psychosocial disability, Q1. 8. Multiple disabilities, Q1.9. Obstacle related to my age, Q1.10. Temporary disability (after an operation or illness, accident etc.), Q1.11. Other (please specify...). The number of groups according to the types of disabilities is presented in the table. 22-25.

Tab. 22. Type of disability and limitations in everyday functioning (Q2)

Type of disability Q1	Q2 (do not want to answer)	Q2 (am slightly limited in my daily activities)	Q2 (intermittently need assistance with daily activities)	Q2 (permanently need assistance with daily activities)	Q2 (am very much limited in my daily activities)	Q2 (need constant supervision)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	9 17%	35 66%	6 11%	1 2%	2 4%	0 0%	53
Obstacle related to my age	0 0%	59 71%	18 22%	3 4%	2 2%	1 1%	83
Sight	11 10%	58 51%	35 31%	6 5%	4 4%	0 0%	114
Hearing	3 6%	35 67%	11 21%	0 0%	1 2%	2 4%	52
Locomotory	7 2%	149 42%	64 18%	68 19%	65 18%	5 1%	358
Multiple disability	5 2%	116 37%	66 21%	47 15%	31 10%	45 15%	310
Intellectual disability	1 2%	18 29%	19 30%	14 22%	4 6%	7 11%	63
Speech	3 11%	20 71%	3 11%	0 0%	2 7%	0 0%	28
Other	6 19%	19 59%	4 13%	0 0%	2 6%	1 3%	32
ASD	1 2%	25 42%	17 28%	6 10%	1 2%	10 17%	60
Psychosocial disability	2 17%	4 33%	5 42%	0 0%	1 8%	0 0%	12
All Grups	48	538	248	145	115	71	1165

Q2: What is the statement you most agree with? Q2.1. am slightly limited in my daily activities, Q2.2. am very much limited in my daily activities, Q2.3. intermittently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.4. permanently need assistance with daily activities, Q2.5. need constant supervision, Q2.6. do not want to answer
Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer:10 respondents.

Tab. 23. Type of disability and and limitation of individual mobility (Q3)

Type of disability Q1	Q3 (am not mobile at all)	Q3 (need assistance to get around on some public transport)	Q3 (can travel on all means of transport without any assistance)	Q3 (can get around with some aid but without an assistant person)	Q3 (can not get around without an assistant person)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	3 6%	7 13%	35 66%	7 13%	1 2%	53
Obstacle related to my age	2 2%	13 16%	60 72%	5 6%	3 4%	83
Sight	0 0%	48 41%	39 34%	19 16%	10 9%	116
Hearing	0 0%	5 10%	42 81%	3 6%	2 4%	52
Locomotory	8 2%	119 33%	72 20%	74 21%	87 24%	360
Multiple disability	15 5%	114 37%	79 25%	26 8%	76 25%	310
Intellectual disability	0 0%	25 40%	17 27%	4 6%	17 27%	63
Speech	0 0%	5 18%	23 82%	0 0%	0 0%	28
Other	0 0%	2 6%	25 78%	4 13%	1 3%	32
ASD	0 0%	20 33%	26 43%	4 7%	10 17%	60
Psychosocial disability	0 0%	4 33%	7 58%	1 8%	0 0%	12
All Grups	28	362	425	147	207	1169

Q3: To what extent do you consider that you are hindered in your individual mobility? Please, choose on option! I ...Q3.1. can travel on all means of transport without any assistance, Q3.2. need assistance to get around on some public transport (namely: ...) Q3.3. I can get around with some aid but without an assistant person, Q3.4. cannot get around without an assistant person, Q3. 5. am not mobile at all
Source: survey results, n= 1175, no answer: 6 respondents.

Tab. 24. Type of disability and and disability from birth (Q4)

Type of disability Q1	Q4 (No)	Q4 (Yes)	Row (Totals)
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Temporary disability	52 98%	1 2%	53
Obstacle related to my age	83 100%	0 0%	83
Sight	41 35%	77 65%	118
Hearing	23 44%	29 56%	52
Locomotory	214 60%	142 40%	356
Multiple disability	140 45%	169 55%	309
Intellectual disability	9 15%	53 85%	62
Speech	10 34%	19 66%	29
Other	23 72%	9 28%	32
ASD	8 13%	52 87%	60
Psychosocial disability	5 42%	7 58%	12
All Grups	608	558	1166

Q4: Were you born with your disability? Q4.1. Yes, Q4.2. No
Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 9 respondents.

Tab. 25. Type of disability and leaving home to deal with everyday matters

Type of disability Q1	Q5 (No)	Q5 (Yes, with assistance)	Q5 (Yes, on my own)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	5 9%	14 26%	34 64%	53
Obstacle related to my age	7 8%	8 10%	68 82%	83
Sight	2 2%	54 46%	62 53%	118
Hearing	0 0%	7 13%	45 87%	52
Locomotory	26 7%	168 47%	164 46%	358
Multiple disability	38 12%	138 45%	133 43%	309
Intellectual disability	7 11%	36 58%	19 31%	62
Speech	0 0%	5 17%	24 83%	29

Other	2 6%	6 18%	25 76%	33
ASD	6 10%	29 48%	25 42%	60
Psychosocial disability	0 0%	5 42%	7 58%	12
All Grups	93	470	606	1169

Q5: Do you typically leave your home in your everyday life to manage things (shopping, culture etc.)? Q5.1.

Yes, on my own , Q5.2. Yes, with assistance, Q5. 3. No

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer - 6 respondents.

12.2.2. Travel frequency and characteristics of the tourist supply preferred by people with disabilities

Łukasz Halik

A very important aspect in research related to accessible tourism is the frequency of trips for recreational purposes by people with disabilities and the need to travel in the company of assistants. In tab. 26 presents the results regarding the answers to the question 'Do you travel for recreational purposes?'. In the analyzed sample of 1,175 respondents, 1,166 answered this question, of which 15% of respondents do not travel for recreational purposes, 49% travel with assistance, and 36% travel alone. The most "No" answers for a given type of disability were given by participants who had Multiple disability (22%), Obstacle related to my age (18%) and Psychosocial disability (17%). The fewest answers were "No" given by disabled people from the Speech (3%), Hearing (6%) and Sight (8%) groups. The disabled people who most often travel for recreational purposes with assistance are people with Intellectual disability (73%), Sight (59%), Locomotor and ASD (58%). The least likely people with disabilities to travel for recreational purposes with assistance are people with disabilities such as Obstacle related to my age (12%), Speech (21%) and Hearing (24%). Disabled people who most often travel alone for recreational purposes are people with disabilities such as Speech (76%), Obstacle related to my age (70%) and Hearing (70%). The disabled people who travel least often for recreational purposes on their own are people with Intellectual disability (18%), Locomotive disability (28%) and Multiple disability (28%).

Tab. 26. Travelling for recreational purposes (Q6)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q6 (No)	Q6 (Yes, with assistance)	Q6 (Yes, on my own)	Row (Totals) No. of respondents
Temporary disability	8 15%	17 33%	27 52%	52
Obstacle related to my age	15 18%	10 12%	58 70%	83
Sight	10	70	38	118

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	8%	59%	32%	
Hearing	3	12	35	50
	6%	24%	70%	
Locomotory	51	208	99	358
	14%	58%	28%	
Multiple disability	67	157	85	309
	22%	51%	28%	
Intellectual disability	6	45	11	62
	10%	73%	18%	
Speech	1	6	22	29
	3%	21%	76%	
Other	3	9	21	33
	9%	27%	64%	
ASD	7	35	18	60
	12%	58%	30%	
Psychosocial disability	2	6	4	12
	17%	50%	33%	
All Grups	173	575	418	1166

Q6: Do you travel for recreational purposes? Q6.1. Yes, on my own, Q6.2. Yes, with assistance, Q6.3. No

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer - 9 respondents

Another important aspect related to traveling for disabled people is determining the level of difficulty in performing specific activities or obtaining reliable information related to the availability of tourist attractions during travel. The activities that can be performed by disabled people while traveling that have been analyzed include:

- use of transportation (tab. 27)
- use of accommodation (tab. 28)
- use of catering facility (tab. 29)
- sport activities (tab. 30)
- visiting attractions (tab. 31)
- lack of reliable information on real accessibility (tab. 32)

In tab. 27-32, a seven-point Likert scale was used to illustrate the level of difficulty. Likert scale values are placed in brackets in the column names. A value of 1 means that the respondent has never encountered difficulties related to the analyzed factor, while a value of 7 means that the respondent very often had to face difficulties related to a given activity.

Tab. 27 presents the level of difficulties related to the use of transportation encountered by disabled people, divided into types of disabilities. In the analyzed sample of 1,175 respondents, 1,103 answered this question, of which 21% of all respondents did not encounter difficulties related to the use of transportation, while 17% of respondents very often encountered difficulties during the use of transportation. Analyzing the data in terms of types of disabilities, it should be stated that the types of disabilities that encounter the least problems during the use of transportation are: Other (50%), Obstacle related to my age (45%), Temporary disabilities (38%). However, the types of disabilities that encounter the greatest problems during the use of transportation are: Locomotors (27%), Multiple disabilities (21%), ASD (13%).

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Tab. 27. Frequency of problems related to use of transportation (Q7.1)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q7.1 (1)	Q7.1 (2)	Q7.1 (3)	Q7.1 (4)	Q7.1 (5)	Q7.1 (6)	Q7.1 (7)	Row (Totals) No. of respondents
Temporary disability	20 38%	9 17%	8 15%	6 11%	8 15%	0 0%	2 4%	53
Obstacle related to my age	37 45%	10 12%	4 5%	11 13%	10 12%	3 4%	7 9%	82
Sight	12 10%	20 17%	12 10%	32 28%	27 23%	4 3%	9 8%	116
Hearing	13 29%	15 33%	6 13%	5 11%	3 7%	1 2%	2 4%	45
Locomotory	49 14%	29 9%	28 8%	50 15%	50 15%	42 12%	90 27%	338
Multiple disability	43 15%	32 11%	26 9%	58 20%	45 16%	22 8%	60 21%	286
Intellectual disability	14 25%	10 18%	8 14%	7 12%	7 12%	4 7%	7 12%	57
Speech	7 24%	6 21%	1 3%	6 21%	9 31%	0 0%	0 0%	29
Other	15 50%	5 17%	1 3%	2 7%	2 7%	2 7%	3 10%	30
ASD	13 23%	12 21%	8 14%	4 7%	9 16%	3 5%	7 13%	56
Psychosocial disability	4 36%	0 0%	2 18%	3 27%	2 18%	0 0%	0 0%	11
All Grups	227	148	104	184	172	81	187	1103

Q7: Please, indicate how often you are faced with the difficulties listed below (1 means: I am never faced with this problem; 7: I am faced with it very often)! Q7.1. Use of transportation, Q7.2. Use of accommodation, Q7.3. Use of catering facility, Q7.4. Sport activities, Q7.5. Visiting attractions, Q7.6. Lack of reliable information on real accessibility.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer - 72 respondents

Tab. 28 presents the level of difficulties related to the use of accommodation encountered by disabled people, broken down by type of disability. In the analyzed sample of 1,175 respondents, 1,093 answered this question, of which 26% of all respondents did not encounter difficulties related to the use of accommodation, while 13% of respondents very often encountered difficulties during the use of accommodation. Analyzing the data in terms of types of disabilities, it should be stated that the types of disabilities that encounter the least problems during the use of accommodation are Other (59%), Obstacle related to my age (49%), Temporary disability (46%). However, the types of disabilities that encounter the greatest problems when using of accommodation are: Locomotive (19%), Multiple disability (18%), Intellectual disability (12%) and ASD (12%)

Tab. 28. Frequency of problems related to use of accommodation (Q7.2)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q7.2 (1)	Q7.2 (2)	Q7.2 (3)	Q7.2 (4)	Q7.2 (5)	Q7.2 (6)	Q7.2 (7)	Row (Totals) No. of respondents
Temporary disability	24 46%	6 12%	7 13%	8 15%	4 8%	2 4%	1 2%	52
Obstacle related to my age	40 49%	9 11%	11 13%	16 20%	1 1%	3 4%	2 2%	82 Strona 25
Sight	20 17%	25 22%	11 9%	22 19%	26 22%	8 7%	4 3%	116
Hearing	16 37%	8 19%	7 16%	4 9%	7 16%	1 2%	0 0%	43
Locomotory	63 19%	24 7%	42 13%	35 11%	61 18%	44 13%	64 19%	333
Multiple disability	58 20%	44 16%	36 13%	43 15%	41 14%	10 4%	51 18%	283
Intellectual disability	20 34%	7 12%	5 9%	5 9%	8 14%	6 10%	7 12%	58
Speech	6 21%	8 28%	2 7%	3 10%	9 31%	0 0%	1 3%	29
Other	17 59%	2 7%	4 14%	1 3%	1 3%	1 3%	3 10%	29
ASD	14 25%	7 12%	11 19%	7 12%	8 14%	3 5%	7 12%	57
Psychosocial disability	3 27%	1 9%	1 9%	1 9%	5 45%	0 0%	0 0%	11
All Grups	281	141	137	145	171	78	140	1093

Q7: Please, indicate how often you are faced with the difficulties listed below (1 means: I am never faced with this problem; 7: I am faced with it very often)! Q7.1. Use of transportation, Q7.2. Use of accommodation, Q7.3. Use of catering facility, Q7.4. Sport activities, Q7.5. Visiting attractions, Q7.6. Lack of reliable information on real accessibility.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer - 82 respondents

Tab. 29 presents the level of difficulties related to the use of catering facilities encountered by disabled people, divided into types of disabilities. In the analyzed sample of 1,175 respondents, 1,085 answered this question, of which 28% of all respondents did not encounter difficulties related to the use of a catering facility, while 9% of respondents very often encountered difficulties when using a catering facility. Analyzing the data in terms of types of disabilities, it should be stated that the types of disabilities that encounter the least problems when using a catering facility are: Obstacle related to my age (52%), Temporary disability (48%), Intellectual disability (44%) . However, the types of disabilities that encounter the greatest problems when using a catering facility are: Multiple disability (14%), ASD (13%), Intellectual disability (12%).

Tab. 29. Frequency of problems related to use of catering facility (Q7.3)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q7.3 (1)	Q7.3 (2)	Q7.3 (3)	Q7.3 (4)	Q7.3 (5)	Q7.3 (6)	Q7.3 (7)	Row (Totals) No. of respondents
Temporary disability	25 48%	4 8%	9 17%	6 12%	7 13%	0 0%	1 2%	52

Obstacle related to my age	43	10	6	14	3	3	3	82
	52%	12%	7%	17%	4%	4%	4%	
Sight	18	17	12	21	30	4	13	115
	16%	15%	10%	18%	26%	3%	11%	
Hearing	12	9	10	4	4	3	1	43
	28%	21%	23%	9%	9%	7%	2%	
Locomotory	89	54	45	46	44	30	25	333
	27%	16%	14%	14%	13%	9%	8%	
Multiple disability	60	48	38	36	39	18	38	277
	22%	17%	14%	13%	14%	6%	14%	
Intellectual disability	25	4	5	3	7	6	7	57
	44%	7%	9%	5%	12%	11%	12%	
Speech	7	10	0	6	6	0	0	29
	24%	34%	0%	21%	21%	0%	0%	
Other	13	6	4	2	3	0	2	30
	43%	20%	13%	7%	10%	0%	7%	
ASD	10	10	13	5	8	3	7	56
	18%	18%	23%	9%	14%	5%	13%	
Psychosocial disability	4	1	0	1	4	1	0	11
	36%	9%	0%	9%	36%	9%	0%	
All Grups	306	173	142	144	155	68	97	1085

Q7: Please, indicate how often you are faced with the difficulties listed below (1 means: I am never faced with this problem; 7: I am faced with it very often)! Q7.1. Use of transportation, Q7.2. Use of accommodation, Q7.3. Use of catering facility, Q7.4. Sport activities, Q7.5. Visiting attractions, Q7.6. Lack of reliable information on real accessibility.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer - 90 respondents

Tab. 30 presents the level of difficulties related to sport activities encountered by disabled people, divided into types of disabilities. In the analyzed sample of 1,175 respondents, 1,063 answered this question, of which 21% of all respondents did not encounter difficulties related to sport activities, while 18% of respondents very often encountered difficulties when using sport activities. Analyzing the data in terms of types of disabilities, it should be stated that the types of disabilities that encounter the least problems when using sport activities are Psychosocial disabilities (45%), ASD (38%) and Obstacle related to my age (37%). However, the types of disabilities that encounter the greatest problems when using sports activities are: Locomotor (27%), Multiple disability (22%) and Intellectual disability (20%).

Tab. 30. Frequency of problems related to sport activities (Q7.4)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q7.4 (1)	Q7.4 (2)	Q7.4 (3)	Q7.4 (4)	Q7.4 (5)	Q7.4 (6)	Q7.4 (7)	Row (Totals) No. of respondents
Temporary disability	18	6	9	10	4	1	4	52
	35%	12%	17%	19%	8%	2%	8%	
Obstacle related to my age	30	10	9	14	5	5	9	82
	37%	12%	11%	17%	6%	6%	11%	
Sight	14	21	20	24	13	8	12	112
	13%	19%	18%	21%	12%	7%	11%	

Hearing	15 35%	11 26%	6 14%	6 14%	2 5%	1 2%	2 5%	43
Locomotory	55 17%	33 10%	34 11%	40 12%	33 10%	40 12%	86 27%	321
Multiple disability	39 14%	51 19%	32 12%	33 12%	23 8%	35 13%	60 22%	273
Intellectual disability	15 27%	7 13%	5 9%	6 11%	5 9%	6 11%	11 20%	55
Speech	8 28%	5 17%	6 21%	4 14%	3 10%	2 7%	1 3%	29
Other	7 23%	9 30%	6 20%	5 17%	0 0%	0 0%	3 10%	30
ASD	21 38%	8 15%	6 11%	6 11%	5 9%	5 9%	4 7%	55
Psychosocial disability	5 45%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	6 55%	0 0%	0 0%	11
All Grups	227	161	133	148	99	103	192	1063

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Q7: Please, indicate how often you are faced with the difficulties listed below (1 means: I am never faced with this problem; 7: I am faced with it very often)! Q7.1. Use of transportation, Q7.2. Use of accommodation, Q7.3. Use of catering facility, Q7.4. Sport activities, Q7.5. Visiting attractions, Q7.6. Lack of reliable information on real accessibility.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer - 112 respondents

Tab. 31 presents the level of difficulties related to visiting attractions encountered by disabled people, divided into types of disabilities. In the analyzed sample of 1,175 respondents, 1,085 answered this question, of which 20% of all respondents did not encounter difficulties related to visiting attractions, while 12% of respondents very often encountered difficulties during visiting attractions. Analyzing the data in terms of types of disabilities, it should be stated that the types of disabilities that encounter the least problems during visiting attractions are: Other (45%), Obstacle related to my age (44%), Temporary disability (37%). However, the types of disabilities that encounter the greatest problems during visiting attractions are: Locomotive (17%), Multiple disability (15%), Intellectual disability (14%) and Sight (14%).

Frequency of problems related to visiting attractions (Q7.5)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q7.5 (1)	Q7.5 (2)	Q7.5 (3)	Q7.5 (4)	Q7.5 (5)	Q7.5 (6)	Q7.5 (7)	Row (Totals) No. of respondents
Temporary disability	19 37%	6 12%	10 19%	13 25%	3 6%	0 0%	1 2%	52
Obstacle related to my age	36 44%	9 11%	13 16%	9 11%	11 13%	2 2%	2 2%	82
Sight	20 17%	16 14%	25 22%	10 9%	15 13%	13 11%	16 14%	115
Hearing	12 28%	8 19%	4 9%	12 28%	4 9%	2 5%	1 2%	43
Locomotory	39	45	44	47	54	50	57	336

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	12%	13%	13%	14%	16%	15%	17%	
Multiple disability	36	42	37	41	45	33	42	276
	13%	15%	13%	15%	16%	12%	15%	
Intellectual disability	16	11	4	5	7	5	8	56
	29%	20%	7%	9%	13%	9%	14%	
Speech	9	3	5	6	4	2	0	29
	31%	10%	17%	21%	14%	7%	0%	
Other	13	7	2	2	0	3	2	29
	45%	24%	7%	7%	0%	10%	7%	
ASD	15	3	15	10	7	2	4	56
	27%	5%	27%	18%	13%	4%	7%	
Psychosocial disability	2	2	1	0	5	1	0	11
	18%	18%	9%	0%	45%	9%	0%	
All Groups	217	152	160	155	155	113	133	1085

Q7: Please, indicate how often you are faced with the difficulties listed below (1 means: I am never faced with this problem; 7: I am faced with it very often)! Q7.1. Use of transportation, Q7.2. Use of accommodation, Q7.3. Use of catering facility, Q7.4. Sport activities, Q7.5. Visiting attractions, Q7.6. Lack of reliable information on real accessibility.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer - 90 respondents

Tab. 32 presents the level of difficulties related to the lack of reliable information on real accessibility faced by disabled people, broken down by type of disability. In the analyzed sample of 1,175 respondents, 1,099 answered this question, of which 20% of all respondents did not encounter difficulties related to lack of reliable information on real accessibility, while 19% of respondents very often encountered difficulties related to lack of reliable information on real accessibility. Analyzing the data in terms of types of disabilities, it should be stated that the types of disabilities that are least likely to encounter problems related to lack of reliable information on real accessibility are: Psychosocial disability (45%), Other (40%), Temporary disability (35%) and Obstacle related to my age (35%). However, the types of disabilities that are most likely to encounter problems related to lack of reliable information on real accessibility are: Locomotive (29%), Multiple disability (23%) and Sight (16%).

Tab. 32. Frequency of problems related to lack of reliable information on real accessibility (Q7.6)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q7.6 (1)	Q7.6 (2)	Q7.6 (3)	Q7.6 (4)	Q7.6 (5)	Q7.6 (6)	Q7.6 (7)	Row (Totals) No. of respondents
Temporary disability	18	3	10	12	6	1	2	52
	35%	6%	19%	23%	12%	2%	4%	
Obstacle related to my age	29	11	8	21	8	4	1	82
	35%	13%	10%	26%	10%	5%	1%	
Sight	21	19	11	25	10	11	18	115
	18%	17%	10%	22%	9%	10%	16%	
Hearing	9	10	5	11	5	3	4	47
	19%	21%	11%	23%	11%	6%	9%	
Locomotory	45	35	32	53	29	48	100	342
	13%	10%	9%	15%	8%	14%	29%	
Multiple disability	44	32	29	56	31	24	64	280
	16%	11%	10%	20%	11%	9%	23%	

Intellectual disability	16	7	5	8	4	8	8	56
	29%	13%	9%	14%	7%	14%	14%	
Speech	8	2	2	15	0	1	0	28
	29%	7%	7%	54%	0%	4%	0%	
Other	12	5	1	2	4	2	4	30
	40%	17%	3%	7%	13%	7%	13%	
ASD	12	7	5	15	6	3	8	56
	21%	13%	9%	27%	11%	5%	14%	
Psychosocial disability	5	2	0	3	0	1	0	11
	45%	18%	0%	27%	0%	9%	0%	
All Grups	219	133	108	221	103	106	209	1099

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Q7: Please, indicate how often you are faced with the difficulties listed below (1 means: I am never faced with this problem; 7: I am faced with it very often)! Q7.1. Use of transportation, Q7.2. Use of accommodation, Q7.3. Use of catering facility, Q7.4. Sport activities, Q7.5. Visiting attractions, Q7.6. Lack of reliable information on real accessibility.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer - 76 respondents

Tab. 33 presents the results regarding the answers to the question 'Do you need to use some aid during your travels?'. In the analyzed sample of 1,175 respondents, 1,141 answered this question, of which 45% of respondents did not need assistance while traveling, 55% of respondents declared that they used assistance while traveling. Analyzing this question in terms of the types of disabilities, it should be stated that the types of disabilities that need the least help while traveling are: Speech (89%), Intellectual disability (85%) and Psychosocial disability (83%). However, people who need the most help are those who have disabilities such as: Locomotive (78%), Sight (75%) and Multiple disabilities (56%).

Tab. 33. Use of aid during travels (Q8)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q8 (No)	Q8 (Yes)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	35	18	53
	66%	34%	
Obstacle related to my age	62	20	82
	76%	24%	
Sight	29	88	117
	25%	75%	
Hearing	25	26	51
	49%	51%	
Locomotory	77	275	352
	22%	78%	
Multiple disability	130	166	296
	44%	56%	
Intellectual disability	51	9	60
	85%	15%	
Speech	25	3	28
	89%	11%	
Other	24	7	31
	77%	23%	
ASD	44	15	59
	75%	25%	

Psychosocial disability	10 83%	2 17%	12
All Grps	512	629	1141

Q8: Do you need to use some aid during your travels? Q8.1. Yes, Q8.2. No
Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer - 34 respondents

Tab. 34 presents the results regarding the answers to the question 'How many times did you travel in your country in 2022?'. In the analyzed sample of 1,175 respondents, 1,143 answered this question, of which 9% did not travel in 2022, 10% traveled only once, 12% traveled twice, 11% traveled three times and as many as 58% of respondents declared that they had traveled more than three times during the specified period. Analyzing this question in terms of types of disabilities, it should be stated that the types of disabilities that did not travel within their own country in 2022 are: Obstacle related to my age (21%), ASD (14%) and Multiple disabilities (10%). However, people with: Other (71%), Sight (68%) and Temporary disability (64%) traveled the most within their own country.

Tab. 34. Frequency of respondent's travels within her/his homeland in 2022 (Q9)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q9 (Not once)	Q9 (Once)	Q9 (Twice)	Q9 (Three times)	Q9 (More than three times)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	3 6%	5 9%	5 9%	6 11%	34 64%	53
Obstacle related to my age	17 21%	10 12%	12 15%	6 7%	37 45%	82
Sight	8 7%	8 7%	14 12%	7 6%	80 68%	117
Hearing	1 2%	5 10%	8 16%	6 12%	31 61%	51
Locomotory	32 9%	34 10%	46 13%	43 12%	198 56%	353
Multiple disability	29 10%	30 10%	29 10%	30 10%	179 60%	297
Intellectual disability	4 7%	11 19%	9 15%	5 8%	30 51%	59
Speech	1 3%	2 7%	3 10%	7 24%	16 55%	29
Other	1 3%	2 6%	3 10%	3 10%	22 71%	31
ASD	8 14%	11 19%	5 8%	8 14%	27 46%	59
Psychosocial disability	0 0%	2 17%	1 8%	2 17%	7 58%	12
All Grps	104	120	135	123	661	1143

Q9: How many times did you travel in your country in 2022? Q9.1. Not once, Q9.2. Once, Q9.3. Twice, Q9.4. Three times, Q9.5. More than three times.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer - 32 respondents

Tab. 35 presents the results regarding the answers to the question 'How many times did you travel abroad in 2022?'. In the analyzed sample of 1,175 respondents, 1,143 answered this question, of which 58% did not travel abroad in 2022, 14% traveled only once, 13% traveled twice, 6% traveled three times, and 9% of respondents declared that they had traveled more than three times abroad in 2022. Analyzing the answers in terms of types of disabilities, it should be stated that people with the following types of disabilities did not travel abroad in 2022: Psychosocial disabilities (83%), Intellectual disabilities (77%) and Multiple disabilities (63%). However, people with Temporary disabilities (30%), Speech (21%) and Hearing (12%) traveled abroad the most.

Tab. 35. Frequency of respondent's travels abroad in 2022 (Q10)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q10 (Not once)	Q10 (Once)	Q10 (Twice)	Q10 (Three times)	Q10 (More than three times)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	20 38%	4 8%	12 23%	1 2%	16 30%	53
Obstacle related to my age	46 56%	13 16%	16 20%	0 0%	7 9%	82
Sight	66 56%	18 15%	10 9%	12 10%	11 9%	117
Hearing	26 51%	10 20%	7 14%	2 4%	6 12%	51
Locomotory	201 57%	57 16%	46 13%	19 5%	28 8%	351
Multiple disability	188 63%	29 10%	37 12%	26 9%	18 6%	298
Intellectual disability	46 77%	7 12%	1 2%	2 3%	4 7%	60
Speech	10 34%	4 14%	7 24%	2 7%	6 21%	29
Other	15 48%	9 29%	4 13%	2 6%	1 3%	31
ASD	35 59%	14 24%	6 10%	3 5%	1 2%	59
Psychosocial disability	10 83%	1 8%	1 8%	0 0%	0 0%	12
All Grps	663	166	147	69	98	1143

Q10: How many times did you travel abroad in 2022? Q10.1. Not once, Q10.2. Once, Q10.3. Twice, Q10.4. Three times, Q10.5. More than three times

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer - 32 respondents

Tab. 36 presents the results regarding the answers to the question 'How many times did you travel in your country in 2018–2021?'. In the analyzed sample of 1,175 respondents, 1,139 answered this question, of which 6% did not travel within their country in 2018–2021, 5% traveled only once, 6% traveled twice, 7% traveled three times and 76% of respondents declared that they had traveled more than three times within their country in 2019–2021. Analyzing the answers in terms of types of disabilities, it should be stated that people with the

following types of disabilities did not travel within their own country in 2018-2021: Psychosocial disabilities (17%), ASD (10%) and Obstacle related to my age (9%). However, most of them traveled in their own country in the indicated period: Other (87%), Sight (81%) and Temporary disability (79%).

Tab. 36. Frequency of respondent's travels within her/his homeland between 2018 and 2021 (Q11)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q11 (Not once)	Q11 (Once)	Q11 (Twice)	Q11 (Three times)	Q11 (More than three times)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	3 6%	1 2%	1 2%	6 12%	41 79%	52
Obstacle related to my age	7 9%	7 9%	7 9%	7 9%	54 66%	82
Sight	7 6%	6 5%	3 3%	6 5%	95 81%	117
Hearing	2 4%	4 8%	1 2%	5 10%	39 76%	51
Locomotory	15 4%	18 5%	18 5%	27 8%	273 78%	351
Multiple disability	19 6%	13 4%	24 8%	19 6%	222 75%	297
Intellectual disability	2 3%	1 2%	4 7%	9 15%	43 73%	59
Speech	1 3%	3 10%	2 7%	1 3%	22 76%	29
Other	1 3%	1 3%	1 3%	1 3%	26 87%	30
ASD	6 10%	0 0%	6 10%	5 8%	42 71%	59
Psychosocial disability	2 17%	1 8%	1 8%	1 8%	7 58%	12
All Grps	65	55	68	87	864	1139

Q11: How many times did you travel in your country in 2018–2021? Q11.1. Not once, Q11.2. Once, Q11.3. Twice, Q11.4. Three times, Q11.5. More than three times.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer - 36 respondents

Tab. 37 presents the results regarding the answers to the question 'How many times did you travel abroad in 2018–2021?'. In the analyzed sample of 1,175 respondents, 1,143 answered this question, of which 37% did not travel abroad in 2018-2021, 14% traveled only once, 15% traveled twice, 10% traveled three times, and 24% of respondents declared that they traveled abroad more than three times between 2018 and 2021. Analyzing the answers in terms of types of disabilities, it should be stated that people with the following types of disabilities did not travel abroad in 2018-2021: Intellectual disability (53%), Obstacles related to my age (51%), Multiple disability (42%) and Psychosocial disability (42%). However, in 2018-2021, people with Temporary disabilities (43%), Hearing (31%), Locomotorz (26%) and Other (26%) traveled abroad the most in 2018-2021.

Tab. 37. Frequency of respondent's travels abroad between 2018 and 2021 (Q12)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q12 (Not once)	Q12 (Once)	Q12 (Twice)	Q12 (Three times)	Q12 (More than three times)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	11 21%	7 13%	8 15%	4 8%	23 43%	53
Obstacle related to my age	42 51%	3 4%	13 16%	8 10%	16 20%	82
Sight	35 30%	14 12%	26 22%	15 13%	27 23%	117
Hearing	17 33%	3 6%	7 14%	8 16%	16 31%	51
Locomotory	131 37%	48 14%	53 15%	29 8%	92 26%	353
Multiple disability	123 42%	50 17%	31 10%	29 10%	63 21%	296
Intellectual disability	32 53%	13 22%	4 7%	3 5%	8 13%	60
Speech	4 14%	5 17%	8 28%	5 17%	7 24%	29
Other	6 19%	8 26%	3 10%	6 19%	8 26%	31
ASD	23 39%	8 14%	12 20%	4 7%	12 20%	59
Psychosocial disability	5 42%	3 25%	3 25%	1 8%	0 0%	12
All Grps	429	162	168	112	272	1143

Q12: How many times did you travel abroad between 2018 and 2021? Q12.1. Not once, Q12.2. Once, Q12.3. Twice, Q12.4. Three times, Q12.5. More than three times

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer - 32 respondents

12.2.3 Travel arrangements for people with disabilities and older people and the main purpose of their trip

Matylda Siwek

A very important aspect of traveling are organizational issues, which may be more difficult in the case of tourism for people with disabilities and the elderly. In order to identify the needs and model of travel organization, respondents were asked in the survey about the issue of travel preparation, organizational and financial support, form of trip organization and the main goal. One of the important aspects of traveling are companions. To the question 'Who do you usually travel with?' (Q14), respondents mostly answered with family (including spouse and children) (517 responses) and with friends and relatives (489 responses). They

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least frequently mentioned colleagues from work (122 responses), as travel companions and on independent trips (212 responses) (Table 38).

Tab. 38. Travel companions (Q14)

Type of disability Q1	Q14 (I travel on my own)	Q14 (family ((spouse and children))	Q14 (colleagues)	Q14 (parents)	Q14 (organized group)	Q14 (assisting person)	Q14 (friends, relatives)	Q14 (other)	Row (Totals)
All Grups	212	517	122	333	333	183	489	32	2221

Q14: Who do you typically travel with? Multiple choice is possible! Q14.1. I travel on my own, Q14.2. family (spouse and children), Q14.3. colleagues, Q14.4. parents, Q14.5. organised group, Q14.6. assisting person, Q14.7. friends, relatives, Q14.8. other (specify).

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 8 respondents.

Next, respondents were asked 'Who organizes the tours typically?' (Q15). Respondents indicated both people from their immediate environment - Other family member (424 responses), independent organization of trips with the help of e.g. booking platforms (372 responses), and an organization supporting people with special needs - NGO (non-governmental organization) assisting people with disabilities (357 responses) (Table 39).

Tab. 39. Travel organiser (Q15)

Type of disability Q1	Q15 (I do, using booking.com or other similar sites)	Q15 (travel agency)	Q15 (NGO (non-governmental organisation) assisting people with disabilities)	Q15 (spouse)	Q15 (Other family member)	Q15 (assisting person)	Q15 (attractions organising tours, e.g. museums, castles etc)	Q15 (other)	Row (Totals)
All Grups	372	130	357	143	424	108	76	57	1667

Q15: Who organises the tours typically? Multiple choice is possible! Q15.1. I do, using booking.com or other similar sites, Q15.2. travel agency, Q15.3. NGO (non-governmental organisation) assisting people with disabilities, Q15.4.spouse, Q15.5. other family member, Q15.6. assisting person, Q15.7. attractions organising tours, e.g. museums, castles etc, Q15.8. other (specify).

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 37 respondents.

In addition to the issues discussed above, the issue of support in organizing travel is also important. To the question: 'To whom can you turn for help if you need assistance in organizing and implementing your travel?' (Q16), respondents answered that to the family (655 responses), and then to the organization supporting people with special needs - NGO

(non-governmental organization) assisting people with disabilities (351 responses), they also organize trips themselves (342 responses) (Table 40).

Tab. 40. Support with travel arrangements (Q16)

Type of disability Q1	Q16 (I can make it on my own, without assistance)	Q16 (family)	Q16 (NGO assisting people with disabilities)	Q16 (Public state organisation)	Q16 (travel agency)	Q16 (TDM (tourism destination management) organisation)	Q16 (tourist information offices)	Q16 (Other)	Strona 35 Row (Totals)
All Grups	342	655	351	25	248	5	188	98	1912

Q16: To whom can you turn for help if you need assistance in organising and implementing your travel? Multiple choice is possible! Q16.1. I can make it on my own, without assistance, Q16.2. family, Q16.3. NGO assisting people with disabilities, Q16.4. public state organisation, Q16.5. travel agency, Q16.6. TDM (tourism destination management) organisation, Q16.7. tourist information offices, Q16.8. other (specify).

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 16 respondents.

Finances are an important issue in organizing travel. To obtain an answer on this issue, respondents were asked the question: "To whom can you turn for help if you need assistance in organizing and implementing your travel?" (Q17). Most respondents finance their trips based on their own budget (613 responses) and use help from family (379 responses). They also use several sources of financing mentioned in the survey (261 responses) (Table 41).

Tab.41. Travel financing (Q17)

Type of disability Q1	Q17 (Own income)	Q17 (family)	Q17 (support ((e.g. from NGO-s))	Q17 (state support)	Q17 (I use several of the resources specified above)	Q17 (TDM (I have no resources for travels)	Row (Totals)
All Grups	613	379	80	61	261	83	1477

Q17: What resources do you typically finance your travels from? You can mark more than one answer! Q17.1. own income, Q17.2. family, Q17.3. support (e.g. from NGO-s), Q17.4. state support, Q17.5. I use several of the resources specified above, Q17.6. I have no resources for travels.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 14 respondents.

The study also touched upon the issue of the form of travel, i.e. the type of group with which respondents would most like to go on a trip. They were asked to indicate the extent to

which they agreed with the given statement, i.e. what form of travel organization and group structure suited them best: 'Please, indicate on a scale from 1 to 7 to what extent you agree with the following statements (1: do not agree at all; 7: fully agree)!' (Q18). The answers are presented in the next 4 tables (Tables 42-45).

Tab. 42. Form of travel arrangements (Q18.1 - I prefer to travel with programmes for people with disabilities)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q18.1 (1)	Q18.1 (2)	Q18.1 (3)	Q18.1 (4)	Q18.1 (5)	Q18.1 (6)	Q18.1 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	22 42%	5 9%	5 9%	11 21%	6 11%	3 6%	1 2%	53
Obstacle related to my age	31 38%	16 20%	4 5%	22 27%	2 2%	1 1%	6 7%	82
Sight	34 30%	7 6%	13 11%	22 19%	25 22%	5 4%	9 8%	115
Hearing	12 26%	13 28%	7 15%	6 13%	1 2%	0 0%	7 15%	46
Locomotory	84 25%	48 14%	46 14%	65 19%	21 6%	28 8%	43 13%	335
Multiple disability	60 21%	28 10%	25 9%	45 16%	35 12%	29 10%	59 21%	281
Intellectual disability	10 18%	5 9%	6 11%	3 5%	4 7%	6 11%	22 39%	56
Speech	2 7%	1 3%	4 14%	15 52%	4 14%	2 7%	1 3%	29
Other	10 33%	4 13%	4 13%	2 7%	2 7%	1 3%	7 23%	30
ASD	13 24%	4 7%	7 13%	11 20%	6 11%	4 7%	9 17%	54
Psychosocial disability	4 33%	1 8%	2 17%	4 33%	0 0%	0 0%	1 8%	12
All Grps	282	132	123	206	106	79	165	1093

Q18: Please, indicate on a scale from 1 to 7 to what extent you agree with the following statements (1: do not agree at all; 7: fully agree)! Q18.1. I prefer to travel with programmes for people with disabilities, Q18.2. I prefer to travel with integrational programmes (designed for both disabled and non-disabled travellers), Q18.3. I prefer to travel with programmes that are not specifically designed for people with disabilities, Q18.4. I prefer to travel without any assistance.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 82 respondents

Tab. 43. Form of travel arrangements (Q18.2 - I prefer to travel with integrational programmes (designed for both disabled and non-disabled travellers))

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q18.2 (1)	Q18.2 (2)	Q18.2 (3)	Q18.2 (4)	Q18.2 (5)	Q18.2 (6)	Q18.2 (7)	Row (Totals)
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Temporary disability	13 25%	4 8%	7 13%	19 37%	1 2%	4 8%	4 8%	52
Obstacle related to my age	19 23%	1 1%	10 12%	27 33%	7 9%	1 1%	16 20%	81
Sight	17 15%	7 6%	19 16%	31 27%	18 16%	6 5%	18 16%	116
Hearing	8 18%	5 11%	3 7%	15 33%	2 4%	1 2%	11 24%	45
Locomotory	80 24%	31 9%	39 12%	70 21%	31 9%	23 7%	58 17%	332
Multiple disability	49 18%	33 12%	30 11%	52 19%	23 8%	25 9%	67 24%	279
Intellectual disability	9 16%	6 11%	8 14%	7 13%	5 9%	6 11%	15 27%	56
Speech	1 3%	5 17%	4 14%	17 59%	1 3%	1 3%	0 0%	29
Other	8 27%	2 7%	3 10%	6 20%	3 10%	1 3%	7 23%	30
ASD	11 20%	7 13%	5 9%	9 16%	7 13%	6 11%	10 18%	55
Psychosocial disability	2 18%	0 0%	3 27%	3 27%	2 18%	0 0%	1 9%	11
All Grps	217	101	131	256	100	74	207	1086

Q18: Please, indicate on a scale from 1 to 7 to what extent you agree with the following statements (1: do not agree at all; 7: fully agree)! Q18.1. I prefer to travel with programmes for people with disabilities, Q18.2. I prefer to travel with integrational programmes (designed for both disabled and non-disabled travellers), Q18.3. I prefer to travel with programmes that are not specifically designed for people with disabilities, Q18.4. I prefer to travel without any assistance.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 89 respondents

Tab. 44. Form of travel arrangements (Q18.3 - I prefer to travel with programmes that are not specifically designed for people with disabilities)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q18.3 (1)	Q18.3 (2)	Q18.3 (3)	Q18.3 (4)	Q18.3 (5)	Q18.3 (6)	Q18.3 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	6 11%	4 8%	6 11%	19 36%	5 9%	8 15%	5 9%	53
Obstacle related to my age	20 24%	6 7%	8 10%	24 29%	6 7%	7 9%	11 13%	82
Sight	19 17%	23 20%	11 10%	28 24%	10 9%	7 6%	17 15%	115
Hearing	7 16%	4 9%	1 2%	13 29%	6 13%	7 16%	7 16%	45
Locomotory	64 19%	42 13%	34 10%	59 18%	37 11%	31 9%	65 20%	332
Multiple disability	70 25%	45 16%	36 13%	39 14%	27 10%	22 8%	45 16%	284

Intellectual disability	17 29%	14 24%	5 9%	8 14%	3 5%	5 9%	6 10%	58
Speech	4 14%	4 14%	7 24%	10 34%	1 3%	1 3%	2 7%	29
Other	7 25%	1 4%	1 4%	9 32%	3 11%	1 4%	6 21%	28
ASD	11 20%	7 13%	4 7%	13 24%	7 13%	1 2%	12 22%	55
Psychosocial disability	2 18%	1 9%	3 27%	3 27%	0 0%	1 9%	1 9%	11
All Grps	227	151	116	225	105	91	177	1092

Q18: Please, indicate on a scale from 1 to 7 to what extent you agree with the following statements (1: do not agree at all; 7: fully agree)! Q18.1. I prefer to travel with programmes for people with disabilities, Q18.2. I prefer to travel with integrational programmes (designed for both disabled and non-disabled travellers), Q18.3. I prefer to travel with programmes that are not specifically designed for people with disabilities, Q18.4. I prefer to travel without any assistance.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 83 respondents

Tab. 45. Form of travel arrangements (Q18.4 - I prefer to travel without any assistance)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q18.4 (1)	Q18.4 (2)	Q18.4 (3)	Q18.4 (4)	Q18.4 (5)	Q18.4 (6)	Q18.4 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	7 13%	2 4%	11 21%	11 21%	1 2%	8 15%	13 25%	53
Obstacle related to my age	23 28%	7 9%	9 11%	14 17%	7 9%	2 2%	20 24%	82
Sight	29 26%	13 12%	13 12%	15 13%	15 13%	11 10%	17 15%	113
Hearing	8 16%	0 0%	7 14%	7 14%	3 6%	10 20%	14 29%	49
Locomotory	110 34%	38 12%	26 8%	29 9%	29 9%	26 8%	63 20%	321
Multiple disability	131 47%	19 7%	17 6%	24 9%	15 5%	23 8%	47 17%	276
Intellectual disability	38 70%	4 7%	4 7%	2 4%	2 4%	2 4%	2 4%	54
Speech	8 28%	0 0%	7 24%	5 17%	3 10%	2 7%	4 14%	29
Other	8 27%	1 3%	1 3%	4 13%	0 0%	4 13%	12 40%	30
ASD	24 43%	8 14%	7 13%	4 7%	2 4%	2 4%	9 16%	56
Psychosocial disability	2 18%	1 9%	2 18%	1 9%	2 18%	1 9%	2 18%	11
All Grps	388	93	104	116	79	91	203	1074

Q18: Please, indicate on a scale from 1 to 7 to what extent you agree with the following statements (1: do not agree at all; 7: fully agree)! Q18.1. I prefer to travel with programmes for people with disabilities, Q18.2. I prefer to travel with integrational programmes (designed for both disabled and non-disabled travellers), Q18.3. I prefer to travel with programmes that are not specifically designed for people with disabilities, Q18.4. I prefer to travel without any assistance.

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Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 101 respondents

Taking into account only the last result, i.e. 7 - fully agree, it can be concluded that the respondents equally prefer traveling with integrational programs (Q18.2) (207 answers, 19%) and individual traveling, without any assistance (Q18.4) (203 responses, 18.9%), slightly less respondents indicated traveling with programs that are not specifically designed for people with disabilities (Q18.3) (117 responses, 16%) and traveling with programs for people with disabilities (Q18.1) (165 responses, 15%). Taking into account the last 3 results, from 5-7, the scores are also distributed evenly in all groups, with the least emphasis on the first of the mentioned variants: Q18.1. I prefer to travel with programs for people with disabilities – 350 answers, 32%, Q18.2. I prefer to travel with integrational programs (designed for both disabled and non-disabled travelers) – 381 responses, 35%, Q18.3. I prefer to travel with programs that are not specifically designed for people with disabilities – 373 responses, 34%, Q18.4. I prefer to travel without any assistance – 373 responses, 34.7%. However, taking into account only the result 1 - do not agree at all, respondents generally indicated trips organized without any assistance (388 responses, 36%) (Tables 42-45).

Analyzing the results in terms of individual types of disabilities, it can be noticed that in programs for people with disabilities (Q18.1), respondents with intellectual disability (39%) and with multiple disabilities (21%) would be most willing to participate (result 7 - I fully agree).). The least willing (result 1 - I do not agree at all) were respondents with temporary disability (42%) and with obstacles related to age (38%) (Table 42). With integrational programs (designed for both disabled and non-disabled travelers (Q18.2), respondents most willingly prefer to travel (score 7 - I fully agree) with multiple disability (24%) and intellectual disability (27%). The least willing (score 1 - I do not agree at all), respondents indicating other disabilities (27%), with temporary disability (25%), locomotive disability (24%) and with obstacles related to age (23%) (Table 43). that are not specifically designed for people with disabilities (Q18.3), is preferred (result 7 - I fully agree) by respondents with ASD (22%), other disabilities (21%) and locomotive disabilities (20%). form of traveling the least (score 1 - I do not agree at all), corresponds to people with intellectual disabilities (29%), with multiple disabilities (25%) and those indicating other disabilities (25%) (Table 44). 7 – I fully agree) without any assistance (Q18.4) respondents who indicate other disabilities (40%) and hearing problems (29%) prefer to travel.

Respondents with intellectual disability (70%) and with multiple disability (47%) would not choose this form of traveling (score 1 - I do not agree at all) (Table 45).

An important issue in organizing the trip and preparing an appropriate offer is also information about the main purpose of the trip. To obtain the answer, respondents were asked to rate how often they travel for each of the following 12 purposes - cultural, wellness, medical, active (sport), business, religious, nature trip, shopping, city sightseeing, visiting relatives and friends, visiting a concert, sporting event, exhibition, culinary, on a 4-point scale, 1 means -never, 2 -rarely, 3 - often, 4 - very often (Q19). The results are presented in the next 12 tables (Tables 46-57). Generally speaking, the respondents mostly (score 4) indicated visiting relatives and friends - Q.19.10 (393 responses, 35.92%) (Table 55), nature trip - Q19.7 (298) as the main purpose of their trips. answer: 27.52%) (Table 52), and culture – Q 19.1 (271 answers, 24.9%) (Table 46), the least common (result 1) is a business goal – Q19.5 (750 answer, 71.22%) (Table 50).

Tab. 46. Main purpose of the trip (Q19.1 - cultural)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q19.1 (1)	Q19.1 (2)	Q19.1 (3)	Q19.1 (4)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	7 14%	12 24%	15 29%	17 33%	51
Obstacle related to my age	18 22%	16 20%	18 22%	30 37%	82
Sight	14 12%	27 24%	35 31%	38 33%	114
Hearing	4 8%	12 24%	21 42%	13 26%	50
Locomotory	39 12%	104 31%	125 38%	63 19%	331
Multiple disability	55 20%	90 32%	61 22%	73 26%	279
Intellectual disability	10 18%	21 38%	16 29%	9 16%	56
Speech	5 17%	6 21%	11 38%	7 24%	29
Other	5 17%	9 30%	10 33%	6 20%	30
ASD	8 15%	21 38%	16 29%	10 18%	55
Psychosocial disability	1 9%	2 18%	3 27%	5 45%	11
All Grps	166	320	331	271	1088

Q19: How often do you travel with the following motivations (1: very often; 2: often; 3: rarely; 4: never)? Q19.1. cultural, Q19.2. wellness, Q19.3. medical, Q19.4. active (sport), Q19.5. business, Q19.6. religious, Q19.7. nature trip, Q19. 8. shopping, Q19. 9. city sightseeing, Q19.10. visiting relatives and friends, Q19.11. visiting a concert, sporting event, exhibition, Q19.12. culinary.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 87 respondents

Tab. 47. Main purpose of the trip (Q19.2 - wellness)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q19.2 (1)	Q19.2 (2)	Q19.2 (3)	Q19.2 (4)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	15 29%	9 17%	16 31%	12 23%	52
Obstacle related to my age	43 52%	18 22%	13 16%	8 10%	82
Sight	36 32%	26 23%	32 28%	19 17%	113
Hearing	13 27%	13 27%	17 35%	6 12%	49
Locomotory	108 33%	86 26%	75 23%	59 18%	328
Multiple disability	90 32%	78 28%	48 17%	61 22%	277
Intellectual disability	25 44%	11 19%	7 12%	14 25%	57
Speech	3 10%	9 31%	8 28%	9 31%	29
Other	7 24%	9 31%	4 14%	9 31%	29
ASD	17 31%	14 26%	14 26%	9 17%	54
Psychosocial disability	5 45%	1 9%	4 36%	1 9%	11
All Grps	362	274	238	207	1081

Q19: How often do you travel with the following motivations (1: very often; 2: often; 3: rarely; 4: never)? Q19.1. cultural, Q19.2. wellness, Q19.3. medical, Q19.4. active (sport), Q19.5. business, Q19.6. religious, Q19.7. nature trip, Q19. 8. shopping, Q19. 9. city sightseeing, Q19.10. visiting relatives and friends, Q19.11. visiting a concert, sporting event, exhibition, Q19.12. culinary.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 94 respondents

Tab. 48. Main purpose of the trip (Q19.3 - medical)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q19.3 (1)	Q19.3 (2)	Q19.3 (3)	Q19.3 (4)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	19 38%	7 14%	14 28%	10 20%	50
Obstacle related to my age	28 34%	25 30%	20 24%	9 11%	82
Sight	38 33%	31 27%	33 29%	13 11%	115
Hearing	15	18	11	5	49

	31%	37%	22%	10%	
Locomotory	82	102	87	67	338
	24%	30%	26%	20%	
Multiple disability	59	87	72	63	281
	21%	31%	26%	22%	
Intellectual disability	26	15	7	7	55
	47%	27%	13%	13%	
Speech	8	7	9	5	29
	28%	24%	31%	17%	
Other	12	7	5	5	29
	41%	24%	17%	17%	
ASD	23	12	6	12	53
	43%	23%	11%	23%	
Psychosocial disability	4	0	4	3	11
	36%	0%	36%	27%	
All Grps	314	311	268	199	1092

Q19: How often do you travel with the following motivations (1: very often; 2: often; 3: rarely; 4: never)? Q19.1. cultural, Q19.2. wellness, Q19.3. medical, Q19.4. active (sport), Q19.5. business, Q19.6. religious, Q19.7. nature trip, Q19. 8. shopping, Q19. 9. city sightseeing, Q19.10. visiting relatives and friends, Q19.11. visiting a concert, sporting event, exhibition, Q19.12. culinary.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 83 respondents

Tab. 49. Main purpose of the trip (Q19.4 – active (sport))

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q19.4 (1)	Q19.4 (2)	Q19.4 (3)	Q19.4 (4)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	14	21	7	8	50
	28%	42%	14%	16%	
Obstacle related to my age	41	22	14	5	82
	50%	27%	17%	6%	
Sight	41	38	20	13	112
	37%	34%	18%	12%	
Hearing	15	15	16	3	49
	31%	31%	33%	6%	
Locomotory	162	77	45	36	320
	51%	24%	14%	11%	
Multiple disability	143	70	31	26	270
	53%	26%	11%	10%	
Intellectual disability	25	11	18	1	55
	45%	20%	33%	2%	
Speech	11	8	8	1	28
	39%	29%	29%	4%	
Other	14	6	6	4	30
	47%	20%	20%	13%	
ASD	32	9	8	5	54
	59%	17%	15%	9%	
Psychosocial disability	6	2	1	2	11
	55%	18%	9%	18%	
All Grps	504	279	174	104	1061

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Q19: How often do you travel with the following motivations (1: very often; 2: often; 3: rarely; 4: never)? Q19.1. cultural, Q19.2. wellness, Q19.3. medical, Q19.4. active (sport), Q19.5. business, Q19.6. religious, Q19.7. nature trip, Q19. 8. shopping, Q19. 9. city sightseeing, Q19.10. visiting relatives and friends, Q19.11. visiting a concert, sporting event, exhibition, Q19.12. culinary.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 114 respondents

Tab. 50. Main purpose of the trip (Q19.5 – business)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q19.5 (1)	Q19.5 (2)	Q19.5 (3)	Q19.5 (4)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	29 57%	9 18%	9 18%	4 8%	51
Obstacle related to my age	68 83%	11 13%	1 1%	2 2%	82
Sight	70 64%	17 15%	12 11%	11 10%	110
Hearing	32 65%	11 22%	5 10%	1 2%	49
Locomotory	209 66%	45 14%	37 12%	28 9%	319
Multiple disability	207 78%	30 11%	18 7%	11 4%	266
Intellectual disability	48 89%	4 7%	1 2%	1 2%	54
Speech	14 48%	11 38%	3 10%	1 3%	29
Other	21 72%	8 28%	0 0%	0 0%	29
ASD	46 85%	5 9%	3 6%	0 0%	54
Psychosocial disability	6 60%	2 20%	1 10%	1 10%	10
All Grps	750	153	90	60	1053

Q19: How often do you travel with the following motivations (1: very often; 2: often; 3: rarely; 4: never)? Q19.1. cultural, Q19.2. wellness, Q19.3. medical, Q19.4. active (sport), Q19.5. business, Q19.6. religious, Q19.7. nature trip, Q19. 8. shopping, Q19. 9. city sightseeing, Q19.10. visiting relatives and friends, Q19.11. visiting a concert, sporting event, exhibition, Q19.12. culinary.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 122 respondents

Tab. 51. Main purpose of the trip (Q19.6 – religious)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q19.6 (1)	Q19.6 (2)	Q19.6 (3)	Q19.6 (4)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	16 32%	10 20%	14 28%	10 20%	50
Obstacle related to my age	35 43%	20 24%	18 22%	9 11%	82
Sight	49 44%	23 21%	27 24%	13 12%	112
Hearing	20	12	8	8	48

	42%	25%	17%	17%	
Locomotory	176	69	50	26	321
	55%	21%	16%	8%	
Multiple disability	122	75	43	29	269
	45%	28%	16%	11%	
Intellectual disability	36	13	3	3	55
	65%	24%	5%	5%	
Speech	5	9	8	5	27
	19%	33%	30%	19%	
Other	12	10	5	1	28
	43%	36%	18%	4%	
ASD	35	10	4	5	54
	65%	19%	7%	9%	
Psychosocial disability	5	3	2	1	11
	45%	27%	18%	9%	
All Grps	511	254	182	110	1057

Q19: How often do you travel with the following motivations (1: very often; 2: often; 3: rarely; 4: never)? Q19.1. cultural, Q19.2. wellness, Q19.3. medical, Q19.4. active (sport), Q19.5. business, Q19.6. religious, Q19.7. nature trip, Q19. 8. shopping, Q19. 9. city sightseeing, Q19.10. visiting relatives and friends, Q19.11. visiting a concert, sporting event, exhibition, Q19.12. culinary.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 118 respondents

Tab. 52. Main purpose of the trip (Q19.7 – nature trip)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q19.7 (1)	Q19.7 (2)	Q19.7 (3)	Q19.7 (4)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	11	14	12	14	51
	22%	27%	24%	27%	
Obstacle related to my age	23	24	19	16	82
	28%	29%	23%	20%	
Sight	16	29	40	25	110
	15%	26%	36%	23%	
Hearing	5	7	19	18	49
	10%	14%	39%	37%	
Locomotory	50	80	108	93	331
	15%	24%	33%	28%	
Multiple disability	45	53	108	70	276
	16%	19%	39%	25%	
Intellectual disability	5	14	13	25	57
	9%	25%	23%	44%	
Speech	3	9	10	7	29
	10%	31%	34%	24%	
Other	4	6	10	10	30
	13%	20%	33%	33%	
ASD	5	14	19	19	57
	9%	25%	33%	33%	
Psychosocial disability	4	2	4	1	11
	36%	18%	36%	9%	
All Grps	171	252	362	298	1083

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Q19: How often do you travel with the following motivations (1: very often; 2: often; 3: rarely; 4: never)? Q19.1. cultural, Q19.2. wellness, Q19.3. medical, Q19.4. active (sport), Q19.5. business, Q19.6. religious, Q19.7. nature trip, Q19. 8. shopping, Q19. 9. city sightseeing, Q19.10. visiting relatives and friends, Q19.11. visiting a concert, sporting event, exhibition, Q19.12. culinary.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 92 respondents

Tab. 53. Main purpose of the trip (Q19.8 – shopping)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q19.8 (1)	Q19.8 (2)	Q19.8 (3)	Q19.8 (4)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	10 20%	14 28%	20 40%	6 12%	50
Obstacle related to my age	26 32%	24 29%	17 21%	15 18%	82
Sight	27 24%	24 21%	35 31%	27 24%	113
Hearing	10 20%	10 20%	17 34%	13 26%	50
Locomotory	70 21%	91 28%	94 29%	73 22%	328
Multiple disability	61 22%	75 28%	83 31%	53 19%	272
Intellectual disability	15 26%	13 23%	10 18%	19 33%	57
Speech	0 0%	7 24%	15 52%	7 24%	29
Other	7 24%	10 34%	5 17%	7 24%	29
ASD	19 33%	18 32%	10 18%	10 18%	57
Psychosocial disability	2 18%	5 45%	1 9%	3 27%	11
All Grps	247	291	307	233	1078

Q19: How often do you travel with the following motivations (1: very often; 2: often; 3: rarely; 4: never)? Q19.1. cultural, Q19.2. wellness, Q19.3. medical, Q19.4. active (sport), Q19.5. business, Q19.6. religious, Q19.7. nature trip, Q19. 8. shopping, Q19. 9. city sightseeing, Q19.10. visiting relatives and friends, Q19.11. visiting a concert, sporting event, exhibition, Q19.12. culinary.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 97 respondents

Tab. 54. Main purpose of the trip (Q19.9. – city sightseeing)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q19.9 (1)	Q19.9 (2)	Q19.9 (3)	Q19.9 (4)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	5 10%	10 20%	21 41%	15 29%	51
Obstacle related to my age	19 23%	19 23%	26 32%	18 22%	82
Sight	12 11%	35 31%	39 35%	26 23%	112
Hearing	1	7	24	18	50

	2%	14%	48%	36%	
Locomotory	30	83	106	110	329
	9%	25%	32%	33%	
Multiple disability	45	75	89	67	276
	16%	27%	32%	24%	
Intellectual disability	10	13	19	15	57
	18%	23%	33%	26%	
Speech	1	2	18	8	29
	3%	7%	62%	28%	
Other	4	2	11	13	30
	13%	7%	37%	43%	
ASD	6	18	21	12	57
	11%	32%	37%	21%	
Psychosocial disability	1	2	6	2	11
	9%	18%	55%	18%	
All Grps	134	266	380	304	1084

Q19: How often do you travel with the following motivations (1: very often; 2: often; 3: rarely; 4: never)? Q19.1. cultural, Q19.2. wellness, Q19.3. medical, Q19.4. active (sport), Q19.5. business, Q19.6. religious, Q19.7. nature trip, Q19. 8. shopping, Q19. 9. city sightseeing, Q19.10. visiting relatives and friends, Q19.11. visiting a concert, sporting event, exhibition, Q19.12. culinary.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 94 respondents

Tab. 55. Main purpose of the trip (Q19.10. – visiting relatives and friends)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q19.10 (1)	Q19.10 (2)	Q19.10 (3)	Q19.10 (4)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	9	5	13	25	52
	17%	10%	25%	48%	
Obstacle related to my age	13	20	20	29	82
	16%	24%	24%	35%	
Sight	14	21	38	41	114
	12%	18%	33%	36%	
Hearing	0	12	16	22	50
	0%	24%	32%	44%	
Locomotory	31	78	112	110	331
	9%	24%	34%	33%	
Multiple disability	28	68	87	97	280
	10%	24%	31%	35%	
Intellectual disability	4	9	21	24	58
	7%	16%	36%	41%	
Speech	1	7	11	9	28
	4%	25%	39%	32%	
Other	1	8	10	11	30
	3%	27%	33%	37%	
ASD	4	17	16	20	57
	7%	30%	28%	35%	
Psychosocial disability	0	3	4	5	12
	0%	25%	33%	42%	
All Grps	105	248	348	393	1094

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Q19: How often do you travel with the following motivations (1: very often; 2: often; 3: rarely; 4: never)? Q19.1. cultural, Q19.2. wellness, Q19.3. medical, Q19.4. active (sport), Q19.5. business, Q19.6. religious, Q19.7. nature trip, Q19. 8. shopping, Q19. 9. city sightseeing, Q19.10. visiting relatives and friends, Q19.11. visiting a concert, sporting event, exhibition, Q19.12. culinary.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 81 respondents

Tab. 56. Main purpose of the trip (Q19.11. – visiting a concert, sporting event, exhibition)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q19.11 (1)	Q19.11 (2)	Q19.11 (3)	Q19.11 (4)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	9 18%	14 28%	13 26%	14 28%	50
Obstacle related to my age	33 40%	20 24%	19 23%	10 12%	82
Sight	29 26%	28 25%	38 34%	17 15%	112
Hearing	12 24%	11 22%	14 29%	12 24%	49
Locomotory	56 17%	90 27%	103 31%	81 25%	330
Multiple disability	76 28%	86 31%	64 23%	50 18%	276
Intellectual disability	14 25%	17 31%	12 22%	12 22%	55
Speech	2 7%	14 50%	4 14%	8 29%	28
Other	4 14%	10 34%	11 38%	4 14%	29
ASD	22 39%	18 32%	9 16%	8 14%	57
Psychosocial disability	1 9%	4 36%	2 18%	4 36%	11
All Grps	258	312	289	220	1079

Q19: How often do you travel with the following motivations (1: very often; 2: often; 3: rarely; 4: never)? Q19.1. cultural, Q19.2. wellness, Q19.3. medical, Q19.4. active (sport), Q19.5. business, Q19.6. religious, Q19.7. nature trip, Q19. 8. shopping, Q19. 9. city sightseeing, Q19.10. visiting relatives and friends, Q19.11. visiting a concert, sporting event, exhibition, Q19.12. culinary.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 96 respondents

Tab. 57. Main purpose of the trip (Q19.12. –culinary)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q19.12 (1)	Q19.12 (2)	Q19.12 (3)	Q19.12 (4)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	14 27%	14 27%	13 25%	10 20%	51
Obstacle related to my age	45 55%	18 22%	12 15%	7 9%	82
Sight	37 32%	36 32%	27 24%	14 12%	114
Hearing	15	13	11	10	49

	31%	27%	22%	20%	
Locomotory	98	108	78	43	327
	30%	33%	24%	13%	
Multiple disability	98	80	53	39	270
	36%	30%	20%	14%	
Intellectual disability	26	15	7	6	54
	48%	28%	13%	11%	
Speech	6	7	9	5	27
	22%	26%	33%	19%	
Other	11	7	8	4	30
	37%	23%	27%	13%	
ASD	27	16	6	6	55
	49%	29%	11%	11%	
Psychosocial disability	3	3	3	2	11
	27%	27%	27%	18%	
All Grps	380	317	227	146	1070

Q19: How often do you travel with the following motivations (1: very often; 2: often; 3: rarely; 4: never)? Q19.1. cultural, Q19.2. wellness, Q19.3. medical, Q19.4. active (sport), Q19.5. business, Q19.6. religious, Q19.7. nature trip, Q19. 8. shopping, Q19. 9. city sightseeing, Q19.10. visiting relatives and friends, Q19.11. visiting a concert, sporting event, exhibition, Q19.12. culinary.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 105 respondents

12.2.4. The impact of accessibility improvements on accessible tourism

Paweł Sowa

Respondents - people with disabilities - were asked to determine the extent to which they agreed with various statements about traveling and tourism. They could mark their answers on a rating scale from 1 to 7, where 1 meant "I do not agree at all" and 7 meant "I completely agree with the statement."

Respondents have very divided opinions on whether available tourism opportunities are improving in their countries of residence (Table 58). The group that does not notice any improvement is more visible - 52% of ratings from 1 to 3. It is worth noting here that every tenth person definitely sees an improvement in the availability of tourism (12% of ratings "strongly agree" - 7).

Accessible tourism may become more common. This will require improving accessibility by introducing facilities, eliminating barriers and changing the attitude of third parties towards the needs of people with disabilities. The research conducted indicates problems that need to be overcome to make tourism more accessible. It is worth noting that strictly technical actions (improving infrastructure) will not always be needed. A number of barriers are non-physical - the approach to other people, the level of empathy, the ability to communicate with another person. The respondents' statements show that a number of inconveniences during travel

could be avoided if they received help from the staff (bus, train, tram) or from fellow passengers.

Tab. 58. Accessible tourism possibilities improvements (Q20.1)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.1 (1)	Q20.1 (2)	Q20.1 (3)	Q20.1 (4)	Q20.1 (5)	Q20.1 (6)	Q20.1 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	8 16%	12 24%	6 12%	7 14%	8 16%	1 2%	7 14%	49
Obstacle related to my age	4 6%	13 19%	3 4%	8 12%	9 13%	11 16%	19 28%	67
Sight	12 11%	36 34%	12 11%	11 10%	11 10%	7 7%	17 16%	106
Hearing	6 13%	7 15%	5 11%	8 17%	7 15%	4 9%	10 21%	47
Locomotory	46 14%	86 26%	52 16%	48 15%	49 15%	22 7%	25 8%	328
Multiple disability	25 9%	80 30%	34 13%	45 17%	34 13%	24 9%	27 10%	269
Intellectual disability	4 7%	14 26%	9 17%	10 19%	9 17%	4 7%	4 7%	54
Speech	1 4%	19 68%	3 11%	2 7%	1 4%	1 4%	1 4%	28
Other	2 7%	4 14%	3 11%	4 14%	7 25%	3 11%	5 18%	28
ASD	4 8%	13 27%	5 10%	13 27%	8 16%	1 2%	5 10%	49
Psychosocial disability	0 0%	3 30%	0 0%	2 20%	2 20%	2 20%	1 10%	10
All Grps	112 11%	287 28%	132 13%	158 15%	145 14%	80 8%	121 12%	1035

Q20.1: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! “The possibilities of accessible tourism are continuously improving in my country”.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 140 respondents

A critical assessment of the improvement of accessible tourism may result from a poor assessment of the tourism service providers themselves (Table 59). More than half of the respondents indicate that the level of preparation for service and openness to receiving guests with disabilities is low (51% marked ratings from 1 to 3).

Tab. 59. Readiness of tourism service providers to receive guests with disabilities (Q20.2)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.2 (1)	Q20.2 (2)	Q20.2 (3)	Q20.2 (4)	Q20.2 (5)	Q20.2 (6)	Q20.2 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	6 13%	10 21%	9 19%	7 15%	7 15%	3 6%	6 13%	48
Obstacle related to my age	4	5	16	10	10	6	12	63

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	6%	8%	25%	16%	16%	10%	19%	
Sight	13 12%	20 18%	20 18%	19 17%	16 15%	12 11%	9 8%	109
Hearing	4 9%	5 11%	9 20%	3 7%	12 27%	3 7%	9 20%	45
Locomotory	40 12%	57 17%	75 23%	60 18%	47 14%	28 9%	21 6%	350
Multiple disability	28 11%	42 16%	72 27%	44 17%	34 13%	19 7%	27 10%	266
Intellectual disability	3 5%	6 11%	13 24%	16 29%	8 15%	5 9%	4 7%	55
Speech	1 4%	10 36%	13 46%	1 4%	3 11%	0 0%	0 0%	28
Other	3 10%	5 17%	5 17%	6 21%	4 14%	3 10%	3 10%	29
ASD	2 4%	9 17%	13 25%	13 25%	7 13%	4 8%	4 8%	52
Psychosocial disability	0 0%	3 30%	2 20%	2 20%	1 10%	1 10%	1 10%	10
All Grps	104 10%	172 17%	247 24%	181 18%	149 14%	84 8%	96 9%	1033

Q20.2: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! "Tourism service providers are more and more prepared and open to receive guests with disabilities".

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 142 respondents

Respondents note a constant problem with false information about accessibility by accommodation providers and other facilities (Table 60). Clearly over half (54%) believe that this phenomenon is still common. It is worth noting that only slightly over ¼ of respondents report improvement in this area (27% of ratings from 5 to 7).

Tab. 60. Frequency of false communication of accessibility by accommodation providers and other establishments (Q20.3)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.3 (1)	Q20.3 (2)	Q20.3 (3)	Q20.3 (4)	Q20.3 (5)	Q20.3 (6)	Q20.3 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	10 22%	9 20%	7 16%	9 20%	7 16%	1 2%	2 4%	45
Obstacle related to my age	6 10%	14 24%	9 15%	9 15%	7 12%	7 12%	7 12%	59
Sight	9 9%	11 10%	34 32%	21 20%	11 10%	8 8%	11 10%	105
Hearing	0 0%	8 19%	8 19%	6 14%	7 17%	7 17%	6 14%	42
Locomotory	45 14%	53 17%	81 26%	56 18%	39 12%	22 7%	17 5%	313
Multiple disability	30 12%	48 19%	60 24%	49 19%	29 12%	19 8%	17 7%	252
Intellectual disability	5	8	13	11	6	7	2	52

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	10%	15%	25%	21%	12%	13%	4%	
Speech	3	10	8	3	3	0	0	27
	11%	37%	30%	11%	11%	0%	0%	
Other	4	2	5	6	4	3	2	26
	15%	8%	19%	23%	15%	12%	8%	
ASD	3	12	9	12	5	4	3	51
	6%	25%	19%	25%	10%	8%	6%	
Psychosocial disability	0	5	2	0	2	0	1	10
	0%	50%	20%	0%	20%	0%	10%	
All Grps	115	180	236	182	120	78	68	979
	12%	18%	24%	19%	12%	8%	7%	

Q20.3: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! "False communication of accessibility by accommodation providers and other establishments is becoming less and less common in my country".

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 196 respondents

Almost half of the respondents (48% of ratings from 1 to 3) do not share the opinion that the society in their country is becoming more tolerant and open to the problems of people with disabilities (Table 61). Positive changes in this area are noticed by 37% of respondents (scores from 5 to 7)

Tab. 61. Openness of the society for the problems of people with disabilities (Q20.4)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.4 (1)	Q20.4 (2)	Q20.4 (3)	Q20.4 (4)	Q20.4 (5)	Q20.4 (6)	Q20.4 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	8	7	16	5	7	3	5	51
	16%	14%	31%	10%	14%	6%	10%	
Obstacle related to my age	6	8	18	8	8	10	13	71
	8%	11%	25%	11%	11%	14%	18%	
Sight	9	14	28	10	17	16	17	111
	8%	13%	25%	9%	15%	14%	15%	
Hearing	3	5	9	9	7	10	6	49
	6%	10%	18%	18%	14%	20%	12%	
Locomotory	36	67	57	57	56	36	26	335
	11%	20%	17%	17%	17%	11%	8%	
Multiple disability	28	45	58	40	48	27	29	275
	10%	16%	21%	15%	17%	10%	11%	
Intellectual disability	5	10	11	11	6	8	3	54
	9%	19%	20%	20%	11%	15%	6%	
Speech	1	8	8	4	3	4	1	29
	3%	28%	28%	14%	10%	14%	3%	
Other	2	2	4	9	6	4	2	29
	7%	7%	14%	31%	21%	14%	7%	
ASD	7	12	10	10	10	4	2	55
	13%	22%	18%	18%	18%	7%	4%	
Psychosocial disability	1	1	3	3	2	0	1	11
	9%	9%	27%	27%	18%	0%	9%	
All Grps	106	179	222	166	170	122	105	1070
	10%	17%	21%	16%	16%	11%	10%	

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Q20.4: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! “Society in my country is more and more tolerant and open to the problems of people with disabilities”.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 105 respondents

Definitely more than half of the respondents (55% of ratings from 1 to 3) notice that people are bothered by spending their holidays in places where there are also people with disabilities (Table 62). Every third respondent has the opposite opinion (29% of ratings from 5 to 7). Strona | 52

Tab. 62. Attitude of people spending their holidays towards people with disabilities in the same places (Q20.5)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.5 (1)	Q20.5 (2)	Q20.5 (3)	Q20.5 (4)	Q20.5 (5)	Q20.5 (6)	Q20.5 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	10 21%	7 15%	13 28%	7 15%	5 11%	1 2%	4 9%	47
Obstacle related to my age	13 19%	14 20%	8 12%	11 16%	9 13%	8 12%	6 9%	69
Sight	18 17%	27 25%	22 21%	14 13%	4 4%	6 6%	16 15%	107
Hearing	6 13%	12 26%	8 17%	9 20%	4 9%	4 9%	3 7%	46
Locomotory	58 17%	71 21%	60 18%	47 14%	42 13%	30 9%	24 7%	332
Multiple disability	47 18%	49 19%	53 20%	40 15%	30 11%	20 8%	24 9%	263
Intellectual disability	6 11%	9 17%	10 19%	9 17%	4 7%	7 13%	9 17%	54
Speech	5 17%	9 31%	5 17%	5 17%	3 10%	2 7%	0 0%	29
Other	6 21%	2 7%	3 11%	4 14%	5 18%	4 14%	4 14%	28
ASD	3 6%	6 11%	8 15%	13 25%	7 13%	6 11%	10 19%	53
Psychosocial disability	1 9%	5 45%	0 0%	4 36%	0 0%	0 0%	1 9%	11
All Grps	173 17%	211 20%	190 18%	163 16%	113 11%	88 8%	101 10%	1039

Q20.5: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! “People are disturbed by spending their holidays in places where people with disabilities also are”.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 136 respondents

As many as 75% of respondents (scores from 5 to 7) believe that if trains and buses in their country were more accessible to wheelchairs, more people with disabilities would travel on them (Table 63). This opinion is shared by as many as 41% of respondents (score 7 marked). Only every fifth respondent (19% of ratings from 1 to 3) does not consider it a significant problem.

Tab. 63. Dependence between wheelchairs accessibility level of trains and coaches and frequency of travel of people with disabilities (Q20.6)

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Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.6 (1)	Q20.6 (2)	Q20.6 (3)	Q20.6 (4)	Q20.6 (5)	Q20.6 (6)	Q20.6 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	2 4%	5 10%	4 8%	2 4%	4 8%	16 33%	16 33%	49
Obstacle related to my age	4 6%	0 0%	5 7%	5 7%	8 12%	18 26%	29 42%	69
Sight	10 9%	5 5%	10 9%	8 7%	12 11%	32 30%	30 28%	107
Hearing	0 0%	2 5%	1 2%	7 16%	3 7%	11 25%	20 45%	44
Locomotory	20 6%	15 5%	21 6%	21 6%	27 8%	56 17%	169 51%	329
Multiple disability	23 9%	11 4%	17 6%	15 6%	25 9%	73 27%	104 39%	268
Intellectual disability	3 6%	2 4%	6 11%	7 13%	5 9%	9 17%	21 40%	53
Speech	1 4%	5 18%	2 7%	3 11%	1 4%	13 46%	3 11%	28
Other	2 7%	0 0%	1 4%	2 7%	3 11%	7 25%	13 46%	28
ASD	2 4%	4 7%	2 4%	4 7%	3 5%	20 36%	21 38%	56
Psychosocial disability	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 30%	4 40%	3 30%	10
All Grps	67 6%	49 5%	69 7%	74 7%	94 9%	259 25%	429 41%	1041

Q20.6: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! "If trains and coaches were more accessible by wheelchairs in my country, more people with disabilities would travel."

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 134 respondents

The vast majority of respondents - 77% of respondents marked ratings from 5 to 7 (including as many as 39% of respondents marked rating 7), believe that the existence of tourist paths in forest parks, at least near cities, would make more people with disabilities go on trips (Table 64). Only 16% do not share this opinion (select ratings from 1 to 3).

Tab. 64. Dependence between accessibility of tourism paths in park forests and people with disabilities willingness of making excursions (Q20.7)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.7 (1)	Q20.7 (2)	Q20.7 (3)	Q20.7 (4)	Q20.7 (5)	Q20.7 (6)	Q20.7 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	1 2%	2 4%	3 6%	4 9%	6 13%	14 30%	17 36%	47
Obstacle related to my age	3 4%	3 4%	1 1%	4 6%	7 10%	17 25%	34 49%	69
Sight	12 11%	6 5%	6 5%	11 10%	12 11%	31 28%	32 29%	110
Hearing	1	1	1	8	9	11	12	43

	2%	2%	2%	19%	21%	26%	28%	
Locomotory	12	19	23	22	34	62	159	331
	4%	6%	7%	7%	10%	19%	48%	
Multiple disability	14	10	16	16	42	76	96	270
	5%	4%	6%	6%	16%	28%	36%	
Intellectual disability	4	2	5	6	6	12	18	54
	8%	4%	9%	11%	11%	23%	34%	
Speech	1	1	2	2	2	16	4	28
	4%	4%	7%	7%	7%	57%	14%	
Other	3	1	1	1	1	9	13	29
	10%	3%	3%	3%	3%	31%	45%	
ASD	0	3	2	7	4	17	19	52
	0%	6%	4%	13%	8%	33%	37%	
Psychosocial disability	1	0	0	0	2	5	3	11
	9%	0%	0%	0%	18%	45%	27%	
All Grps	52	48	60	81	125	270	407	1043
	5%	5%	6%	8%	12%	26%	39%	

Q20.7: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! "If in my country there were tourism paths in park forests, at least in the vicinity of cities, more people with disabilities would make excursions".

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 132 respondents

Information about accessibility is important - as many as 73% of respondents (scores from 5 to 7) note that the existence of a reliable online collection of tourist trails accessible to people in wheelchairs would make more people choose nature hikes (Table 65). Only every fifth person surveyed does not share this opinion (19% of responses range from 1 to 3).

Tab. 65. Dependence between existence of reliable internet collection of tourism paths accessible by wheelchair and readiness of people to hike in nature (Q20.8)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.8 (1)	Q20.8 (2)	Q20.8 (3)	Q20.8 (4)	Q20.8 (5)	Q20.8 (6)	Q20.8 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	2	3	3	4	12	7	16	47
	4%	6%	6%	9%	26%	15%	34%	
Obstacle related to my age	3	7	2	4	12	9	27	64
	5%	11%	3%	6%	19%	14%	42%	
Sight	3	6	12	16	31	9	30	107
	3%	6%	11%	15%	29%	8%	28%	
Hearing	0	4	5	7	6	5	17	44
	0%	9%	11%	16%	14%	11%	39%	
Locomotory	18	20	22	23	56	37	154	330
	5%	6%	7%	7%	17%	11%	47%	
Multiple disability	19	14	14	18	68	38	91	262
	7%	5%	5%	7%	26%	15%	35%	
Intellectual disability	2	4	3	9	2	18	14	52
	4%	8%	6%	17%	4%	35%	27%	
Speech	1	4	4	2	8	3	3	25
	4%	16%	16%	8%	32%	12%	12%	
Other	3	0	2	1	7	4	11	28

	11%	0%	7%	4%	25%	14%	39%	
ASD	0	2	1	6	10	11	23	53
	0%	4%	2%	11%	19%	21%	43%	
Psychosocial disability	1	3	0	1	2	1	3	11
	9%	27%	0%	9%	18%	9%	27%	
All Grps	52	67	68	91	214	142	389	1055
	5%	7%	7%	9%	21%	14%	38%	

Q20.8: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! "If there were a reliable internet collection of tourism paths accessible by wheelchair, more people would choose hiking in nature".

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 152 respondents

Slightly more than half of the respondents (53% marked ratings from 5 to 7) note that providing appropriate assistance and safety to people with disabilities would attract them to practice extreme sports and activities (Table 66).

Tab. 66. Willingness of participation in extreme sports and activities among people with disabilities, in case of given adequate security and assistance (Q20.9)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.9 (1)	Q20.9 (2)	Q20.9 (3)	Q20.9 (4)	Q20.9 (5)	Q20.9 (6)	Q20.9 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	4 9%	4 9%	3 7%	12 26%	11 24%	4 9%	8 17%	46
Obstacle related to my age	2 3%	2 3%	11 18%	10 16%	6 10%	8 13%	22 36%	61
Sight	14 13%	4 4%	12 11%	21 20%	28 26%	15 14%	13 12%	107
Hearing	2 4%	2 4%	2 4%	14 30%	13 28%	5 11%	8 17%	46
Locomotory	29 9%	38 12%	42 13%	28 8%	45 14%	38 12%	110 33%	330
Multiple disability	28 11%	24 9%	45 18%	40 16%	25 10%	23 9%	70 27%	255
Intellectual disability	5 10%	5 10%	4 8%	6 12%	7 14%	15 30%	8 16%	50
Speech	1 4%	5 20%	6 24%	5 20%	7 28%	0 0%	1 4%	25
Other	1 4%	2 8%	3 12%	3 12%	6 24%	5 20%	5 20%	25
ASD	2 4%	3 6%	6 11%	12 22%	7 13%	8 15%	16 30%	54
Psychosocial disability	1 9%	4 36%	0 0%	1 9%	0 0%	2 18%	3 27%	11
All Grps	89 9%	93 9%	134 13%	152 15%	155 15%	123 12%	264 26%	1010

Q20.9: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! "Extreme sports and activities would attract people with disabilities, if they were given adequate security and assistance".

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 165 respondents

Respondents agreed with the thesis that tourism is an important part of their lives - 61% marked ratings from 5 to 7 (Table 67). For 23% of respondents, tourism is less important (ratings from 1 to 3).

Tab. 67. Importance of tourism in life of people with disabilities (Q20.10)

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Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.10 (1)	Q20.10 (2)	Q20.10 (3)	Q20.10 (4)	Q20.10 (5)	Q20.10 (6)	Q20.10 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	3 6%	4 8%	3 6%	8 16%	9 18%	8 16%	14 29%	49
Obstacle related to my age	10 13%	7 9%	5 7%	14 19%	1 1%	6 8%	32 43%	75
Sight	10 9%	5 5%	6 5%	16 14%	12 11%	12 11%	50 45%	111
Hearing	0 0%	2 4%	4 9%	7 15%	6 13%	4 9%	24 51%	47
Locomotory	26 8%	41 12%	31 9%	42 13%	38 11%	40 12%	118 35%	336
Multiple disability	21 8%	21 8%	20 7%	36 13%	40 15%	34 12%	103 37%	275
Intellectual disability	6 12%	6 12%	4 8%	5 10%	6 12%	9 17%	16 31%	52
Speech	0 0%	2 8%	4 15%	4 15%	2 8%	4 15%	10 38%	26
Other	2 7%	1 3%	4 14%	5 17%	3 10%	4 14%	10 34%	29
ASD	3 5%	4 7%	4 7%	11 20%	13 24%	5 9%	15 27%	55
Psychosocial disability	2 18%	0 0%	0 0%	2 18%	2 18%	2 18%	3 27%	11
All Grps	83 8%	93 9%	85 8%	150 14%	132 12%	128 12%	395 37%	1066

Q20.10: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! "Tourism is an important part of my life".

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 109 respondents

As many as 64% of respondents (scores from 5 to 7) believe that tourism significantly affects their well-being (Table 68). Every fourth respondent has a different opinion (24% of ratings from 1 to 3).

Tab. 68. Dependence between tourism and wellbeing (Q20.11)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.11 (1)	Q20.11 (2)	Q20.11 (3)	Q20.11 (4)	Q20.11 (5)	Q20.11 (6)	Q20.11 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	3 6%	3 6%	4 8%	5 10%	5 10%	12 25%	16 33%	48
Obstacle related to my age	5 7%	3 4%	5 7%	7 10%	8 11%	9 12%	36 49%	73

Sight	10 9%	7 6%	6 5%	15 13%	12 11%	14 13%	48 43%	112
Hearing	1 2%	2 4%	4 8%	6 12%	8 16%	5 10%	23 47%	49
Locomotory	31 9%	41 12%	30 9%	32 10%	36 11%	45 14%	118 35%	333
Multiple disability	23 8%	11 4%	27 10%	28 10%	32 12%	49 18%	104 38%	274
Intellectual disability	6 11%	8 15%	4 7%	4 7%	5 9%	7 13%	20 37%	54
Speech	0 0%	0 0%	4 16%	5 20%	3 12%	2 8%	11 44%	25
Other	2 7%	1 3%	5 17%	4 14%	2 7%	6 21%	9 31%	29
ASD	3 6%	2 4%	4 8%	11 21%	6 11%	11 21%	16 30%	53
Psychosocial disability	1 9%	0 0%	0 0%	1 9%	4 36%	2 18%	3 27%	11
All Grps	85 8%	78 7%	93 9%	118 11%	121 11%	162 15%	404 38%	1061

Q20.11: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! "Tourism significantly promotes my wellbeing".

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 114 respondents

More than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the respondents (77% with ratings from 5 to 7) claim that experiences related to tourism make them happier (Table 69). As many as 52% of respondents marked a rating of 7 - the highest possible rating. Only 14% of people disagree (ratings from 1 to 3).

Tab. 69. Impact of tourism experiences on the level of happiness (Q20.12)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.12 (1)	Q20.12 (2)	Q20.12 (3)	Q20.12 (4)	Q20.12 (5)	Q20.12 (6)	Q20.12 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	3 6%	2 4%	4 8%	3 6%	3 6%	17 34%	18 36%	50
Obstacle related to my age	4 5%	2 3%	3 4%	11 15%	7 9%	7 9%	40 54%	74
Sight	4 4%	3 3%	5 4%	6 5%	16 14%	15 13%	63 56%	112
Hearing	1 2%	1 2%	3 6%	3 6%	8 16%	9 18%	25 50%	50
Locomotory	13 4%	19 6%	27 8%	28 8%	29 9%	46 14%	174 52%	336
Multiple disability	14 5%	11 4%	19 7%	14 5%	31 11%	40 15%	146 53%	275
Intellectual disability	2 4%	2 4%	4 8%	4 8%	4 8%	6 12%	30 58%	52
Speech	0 0%	0 0%	2 8%	2 8%	3 12%	8 31%	11 42%	26

Other	0 0%	2 7%	1 3%	3 10%	4 13%	4 13%	16 53%	30
ASD	0 0%	3 6%	1 2%	11 20%	5 9%	6 11%	28 52%	54
Psychosocial disability	1 9%	0 0%	0 0%	1 9%	1 9%	1 9%	7 64%	11
All Grps	42 4%	45 4%	69 6%	86 8%	111 10%	159 15%	558 52%	1070

Q20.12: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! “My experiences from tourism make me happier”.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 105 respondents

Respondents claim that tourism improves their relationships with others - as many as 71% give ratings from 5 to 7 (Table 70). Only every fifth respondent thinks differently (20% of ratings from 1 to 3).

Tab. 70. Impact of tourism on relationship towards others people (Q20.13)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.13 (1)	Q20.13 (2)	Q20.13 (3)	Q20.13 (4)	Q20.13 (5)	Q20.13 (6)	Q20.13 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	3 6%	2 4%	2 4%	4 8%	7 14%	13 27%	18 37%	49
Obstacle related to my age	7 9%	3 4%	4 5%	12 16%	6 8%	10 13%	34 45%	76
Sight	6 5%	7 6%	8 7%	10 9%	11 10%	14 13%	56 50%	112
Hearing	1 2%	2 4%	4 8%	4 8%	9 18%	4 8%	25 51%	49
Locomotory	15 4%	30 9%	31 9%	33 10%	32 9%	38 11%	158 47%	337
Multiple disability	19 7%	14 5%	20 7%	20 7%	26 10%	46 17%	128 47%	273
Intellectual disability	2 4%	3 6%	5 9%	3 6%	7 13%	11 21%	22 42%	53
Speech	1 4%	0 0%	2 8%	2 8%	5 19%	3 12%	13 50%	26
Other	1 4%	2 7%	3 11%	3 11%	7 25%	2 7%	10 36%	28
ASD	3 6%	6 12%	3 6%	7 14%	4 8%	8 16%	20 39%	51
Psychosocial disability	2 18%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 9%	8 73%	11
All Grps	60 6%	69 6%	82 8%	98 9%	114 11%	150 14%	492 46%	1065

Q20.13: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! “Tourism improves my relationships to others”.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 110 respondents

The vast majority of respondents are not interested in the potential of virtual/digital tourism - 64% of respondents gave ratings from 1 to 3 (Table 71). Every fourth respondent is interested - 24% of ratings from 5 to 7.

Tab. 71. Interest in the potential of virtual/digital tourism (Q20.14)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.14 (1)	Q20.14 (2)	Q20.14 (3)	Q20.14 (4)	Q20.14 (5)	Q20.14 (6)	Q20.14 (7)	Strona 59 Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	19 38%	4 8%	6 12%	11 22%	6 12%	1 2%	3 6%	50
Obstacle related to my age	34 49%	7 10%	3 4%	8 12%	7 10%	3 4%	7 10%	69
Sight	55 52%	13 12%	10 9%	11 10%	7 7%	5 5%	5 5%	106
Hearing	13 27%	7 15%	7 15%	4 8%	6 13%	2 4%	9 19%	48
Locomotory	119 37%	50 15%	37 11%	37 11%	35 11%	26 8%	19 6%	323
Multiple disability	97 36%	48 18%	26 10%	29 11%	25 9%	15 6%	27 10%	267
Intellectual disability	24 46%	8 15%	5 10%	7 13%	1 2%	4 8%	3 6%	52
Speech	11 42%	4 15%	2 8%	2 8%	5 19%	1 4%	1 4%	26
Other	11 39%	2 7%	4 14%	4 14%	2 7%	1 4%	4 14%	28
ASD	18 34%	8 15%	6 11%	10 19%	5 9%	3 6%	3 6%	53
Psychosocial disability	6 55%	0 0%	0 0%	1 9%	2 18%	0 0%	2 18%	11
All Grps	407 39%	151 15%	106 10%	124 12%	101 10%	61 6%	83 8%	1033

Q20.14: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! "I have an increasing interest in the potential of virtual/digital tourism".

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 142 respondents

As many as 75% of respondents (scores from 1 to 3) did not use online tourism services, e.g. "visiting" a museum using an online application or participating in virtual tours (Table 72). Only 17% have different experiences in this area (ratings from 5 to 7).

Tab. 72. Use of online tourism services (Q20.15)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.15 (1)	Q20.15 (2)	Q20.15 (3)	Q20.15 (4)	Q20.15 (5)	Q20.15 (6)	Q20.15 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	22 47%	7 15%	6 13%	4 9%	1 2%	3 6%	4 9%	47
Obstacle related to my age	43 61%	6 9%	5 7%	3 4%	4 6%	3 4%	6 9%	70

Sight	77	8	5	8	1	5	5	109
	71%	7%	5%	7%	1%	5%	5%	
Hearing	16	7	6	3	5	2	7	46
	35%	15%	13%	7%	11%	4%	15%	
Locomotory	155	53	37	23	19	16	25	328
	47%	16%	11%	7%	6%	5%	8%	
Multiple disability	142	48	25	20	11	8	19	273
	52%	18%	9%	7%	4%	3%	7%	
Intellectual disability	36	4	2	3	2	2	3	52
	69%	8%	4%	6%	4%	4%	6%	
Speech	14	6	0	2	2	1	0	25
	56%	24%	0%	8%	8%	4%	0%	
Other	15	2	1	2	4	1	4	29
	52%	7%	3%	7%	14%	3%	14%	
ASD	21	7	6	3	5	9	3	54
	39%	13%	11%	6%	9%	17%	6%	
Psychosocial disability	6	0	1	1	1	1	1	11
	55%	0%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	
All Grps	547	148	94	72	55	51	77	1044
	52%	14%	9%	7%	5%	5%	7%	

Q20.15: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! "I have already used online tourism services, e.g. "visited" a museum with an online application or participated in virtual tours".

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 131 respondents

Only 8% of respondents (scores from 5 to 7) own or plan to purchase a device that makes virtual experiences more enjoyable, e.g. VR glasses (Table 73). As many as 88% of respondents have the opposite opinion.

Tab. 73. Planned use of devices making virtual experiences more enjoyable (Q20.16)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.16 (1)	Q20.16 (2)	Q20.16 (3)	Q20.16 (4)	Q20.16 (5)	Q20.16 (6)	Q20.16 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	31	11	3	1	0	0	3	49
	63%	22%	6%	2%	0%	0%	6%	
Obstacle related to my age	51	8	2	4	1	1	1	68
	75%	12%	3%	6%	1%	1%	1%	
Sight	92	5	4	1	3	0	3	108
	85%	5%	4%	1%	3%	0%	3%	
Hearing	29	3	1	1	2	2	7	45
	64%	7%	2%	2%	4%	4%	16%	
Locomotory	232	33	15	18	12	7	10	327
	71%	10%	5%	6%	4%	2%	3%	
Multiple disability	195	29	17	10	3	6	12	272
	72%	11%	6%	4%	1%	2%	4%	
Intellectual disability	41	4	2	1	0	2	2	52
	79%	8%	4%	2%	0%	4%	4%	
Speech	20	4	1	0	0	0	0	25

	80%	16%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Other	22	4	1	0	0	0	2	29
	76%	14%	3%	0%	0%	0%	7%	
ASD	36	6	4	3	1	0	1	51
	71%	12%	8%	6%	2%	0%	2%	
Psychosocial disability	9	1	0	1	0	0	1	13
	82%	9%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	
All Grps	758	108	50	40	22	18	41	1037
	73%	10%	5%	4%	2%	2%	4%	

Q20.16: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! "I own/am planning to buy a device that makes virtual experiences more enjoyable, e.g. VR glasses."

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 138 respondents

The situation is similar with the use of modern technological tools (applications, AR, i.e. augmented reality, VR glasses when visiting the city and VR, i.e. virtual reality devices that facilitate and/or improve the travel experience) - here, too, the majority of respondents are not interested (77% of ratings from 1 to 3) (Table 74). Only 18% of respondents use these tools (ratings from 5 to 7).

Tab. 74. Use of modern technological tools during travels (Q20.17)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q20.17 (1)	Q20.17 (2)	Q20.17 (3)	Q20.17 (4)	Q20.17 (5)	Q20.17 (6)	Q20.17 (7)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	26	4	3	1	4	1	4	43
	60%	9%	7%	2%	9%	2%	9%	
Obstacle related to my age	41	2	5	5	1	4	2	60
	68%	3%	8%	8%	2%	7%	3%	
Sight	58	6	3	5	7	1	8	88
	66%	7%	3%	6%	8%	1%	9%	
Hearing	24	4	2	3	3	2	8	46
	52%	9%	4%	7%	7%	4%	17%	
Locomotory	150	52	30	19	23	14	25	313
	48%	17%	10%	6%	7%	4%	8%	
Multiple disability	144	37	20	16	9	10	20	256
	56%	14%	8%	6%	4%	4%	8%	
Intellectual disability	36	5	2	2	0	2	3	50
	72%	10%	4%	4%	0%	4%	6%	
Speech	13	2	1	0	3	2	0	21
	62%	10%	5%	0%	14%	10%	0%	
Other	21	2	1	1	1	0	2	28
	75%	7%	4%	4%	4%	0%	7%	
ASD	27	5	6	5	5	1	5	54
	50%	9%	11%	9%	9%	2%	9%	
Psychosocial disability	5	2	0	1	0	0	1	9
	56%	22%	0%	11%	0%	0%	11%	
All Grps	545	121	73	58	56	37	78	968
	56%	13%	8%	6%	6%	4%	8%	

Q20.17: Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement! “During my travels I like to use modern technological tools (apps, AR, i.e. augmented reality, I also used VR glasses during a city tour and VR, i.e. virtual reality devices that facilitate and/or enhance the travel experience)”.

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 207 respondents

The experience of discrimination due to one's disability while traveling is a very subjective feeling of the respondents. Each person has their own way of understanding the concept and feeling of discrimination.

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It should be noted that not all respondents answered this question - almost one third of respondents (340 respondents, i.e. 29%). In fact, the same number of people (340) said they had not experienced discrimination. However, the largest group were those who encountered discrimination while traveling - 42% of respondents.

Each person who reported discrimination had the opportunity to describe what it was. A wealth of data was created from 489 people, which can be analyzed in many aspects. One of them is an attempt to assess whether the discrimination had a technical or human basis? That is, to what extent it resulted from the lack of appropriate infrastructure, and to what extent it resulted from an unprofessional approach to the client (a person with a disability as a client of a trip, hotel, restaurant) or inappropriate behavior towards people with disabilities on the part of other people traveling or using tourist services (staying in same hotel, train, beach).

The predominant form of discrimination was unpleasant and unfriendly treatment by other people, often of a very offensive and degrading nature. This is as much as 58% of the responses, which shows the scale of the problem. Especially if you compare it to architectural and infrastructural barriers, which were mentioned by 15% of people who said they experienced discrimination. Every tenth respondent from this group indicated refusal of service and failure to provide the service. These results show that discrimination against people with disabilities when traveling has a very strong social basis. It is not the architectural barriers that are the main obstacle, but the lack of empathy among the people you travel with.

Respondents were also asked two open questions:

- based on your experience, which country or countries should your country follow in the field of accessible tourism? and

- in which countries and/or in your country, in which tourist destinations/attractions have you seen good examples of supporting the participation of people with disabilities in tourism? Please provide a country/town/attraction, a good example!

In both the first and second questions, respondents had trouble giving examples (45% and 40% respectively) without mentioning any. Of the countries mentioned to be imitated, the top three were: the Netherlands 14%, Germany 7% and Austria 5%. In turn, respondents noted good examples of supporting the participation of people with disabilities in tourism in Austria (20%), Poland and Hungary (4% each).

The vast majority of respondents declared their willingness to help as volunteers in activities related to travel and tourism for disabled people - as many as 52% (Table 75). Every third respondent did not know what to answer or was not sure whether they would cope with such actions (33%).

Tab. 75. Readiness to volunteer with the travel and tourism activities of people with disabilities (Q24)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q24 (No)	Q24 (Yes)	Q24 (Not sure/Do not want to answer)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	7 13%	29 56%	16 31%	52
Obstacle related to my age	21 26%	24 29%	37 45%	82
Sight	15 13%	65 57%	35 30%	115
Hearing	2 4%	31 60%	19 37%	52
Locomotory	50 14%	200 56%	105 30%	355
Multiple disability	48 16%	161 52%	99 32%	308
Intellectual disability	13 21%	23 37%	26 42%	62
Speech	5 18%	20 71%	3 11%	28
Other	4 12%	22 67%	7 21%	33
ASD	13 22%	20 33%	27 45%	60
Psychosocial disability	1 8%	8 67%	3 25%	12
All Grps	179 15%	603 52%	377 33%	1159

Q24: “Would you help as a volunteer with the travel and tourism activities of people with disabilities?”
Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 16 respondents

The entire group of respondents is in favor of taking into account the specificity, problems and possible solutions in tourism for people with disabilities in the curricula of subjects related to tourism in higher education (97%) (Table 76). The same percentage believe that it would be useful to make university educational materials available online to increase knowledge about tourism available to people with disabilities (Table 77).

Tab. 76. Need of tourism issues of people with disabilities in tourism training in higher education (Q25)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q25 (No)	Q25 (Yes)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	3 6%	49 94%	52
Obstacle related to my age	4 5%	77 95%	81
Sight	6	110	116

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	5%	95%	
Hearing	2	50	52
	4%	96%	
Locomotory	4	355	359
	1%	99%	
Multiple disability	9	300	309
	3%	97%	
Intellectual disability	1	60	61
	2%	98%	
Speech	2	25	27
	7%	93%	
Other	2	31	33
	6%	94%	
ASD	3	57	60
	5%	95%	
Psychosocial disability	0	12	12
	0%	100%	
All Grps	36	1126	1162
	3%	97%	

Q25: “Do you think that the specificities, problems, and possible solutions of tourism for people with disabilities should be included in tourism training in higher education?”

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 13 respondents

Tab. 77. Need of education materials online in order to increase knowledge about accessible tourism (Q26)

Q1. Grouped Disability	Q26 (No)	Q26 (Yes)	Row (Totals)
Temporary disability	3	49	52
	6%	94%	
Obstacle related to my age	5	75	80
	6%	94%	
Sight	9	106	115
	8%	92%	
Hearing	2	50	52
	4%	96%	
Locomotory	7	351	358
	2%	98%	
Multiple disability	7	300	307
	2%	98%	
Intellectual disability	2	59	61
	3%	97%	
Speech	3	24	27
	11%	89%	
Other	0	33	33
	0%	100%	
ASD	0	59	59
	0%	100%	
Psychosocial disability	0	12	12

	0%	100%	
All Grps	38	1118	1156
	3%	97%	

Q26: “Do you think it would be useful to have higher education material available online to increase knowledge about accessible tourism?”

Source: survey results, N= 1175, no answer: 19 respondents

12.3. Summary

Alina Zajadacz

The results of the conducted research allowed for the diagnosis of the main challenges related to the development of accessible tourism (Fig. 1.) , as well as the formulation of recommendations for its development (Fig. 2.)



Fig.1. Main challenges regarding accessible tourism

Infrastructure and facilities barriers include: **inadequate physical infrastructure** (many destinations still lack basic accessibility features such as ramps, elevators, accessible restrooms, and wide doorways), **transportation barriers** (public transportation, taxis, and rental vehicles often lack the necessary adaptations for individuals with disabilities). Moreover, there are numerous technology barriers, to which they belong: **lack of assistive technologies** (not all destinations are equipped with the necessary assistive technologies, such as hearing loops, screen readers, or mobile apps that enhance accessibility), **digital divide**: (access to and familiarity with assistive technology can vary widely, with some individuals with disabilities lacking the resources or knowledge to utilize these tools effectively).

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Information and communication difficulties concern: **lack of information** (there is often insufficient information available about the accessibility of destinations, accommodations, and attractions. This makes it difficult for travelers with disabilities to plan their trips confidently), **inaccessible websites and booking systems**: (many tourism-related websites and online booking systems are not designed with accessibility in mind, making it hard for individuals with visual or cognitive impairments to use them), **form of information transfer** (adapted to the needs of people with sensory disabilities, e.g. blind, deaf)

Attitudinal barriers refer to: **lack of awareness and training** (tourism staff and service providers frequently lack awareness and training on how to accommodate travelers with disabilities. This can lead to unintentional discrimination and inadequate service), **negative attitudes** (stereotypes and negative attitudes towards people with disabilities can create an unwelcoming environment and discourage travel), which may lead to feelings of discrimination.

Economic barriers related to difficulties such as: **higher costs**: (accessible travel often incurs higher costs due to the need for specialized equipment, services, or accommodations, which may not be covered by standard travel insurance), **limited funding and investment** (there is often insufficient funding and investment in accessible tourism infrastructure and services)

Policy and regulation determine the development of tourism at levels from local to global and cause challenges such as: **inconsistent standards** (accessibility standards and regulations vary widely between countries and regions, leading to inconsistent experiences for travelers. Compliance with international standards like the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) or the European Accessibility Act is not uniform), **enforcement issues** (even where laws and regulations exist, enforcement can be weak, leading to poor implementation and maintenance of accessibility features).

To overcome these challenges, a multifaceted approach is needed (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. Activities supporting the development of accessible tourism

Action is needed on many levels: investment in infrastructure (governments and private sectors should invest in accessible infrastructure and transportation), training and awareness programs (training for tourism professionals on accessibility and inclusivity), policy harmonization and enforcement (consistent and enforced accessibility standards globally), inclusive design and technology (developing and promoting accessible websites, apps, and technologies), accessible information (providing detailed, accessible information about travel options and accommodations). By addressing these challenges, the tourism industry can become more inclusive, ensuring that everyone, regardless of their abilities, can enjoy travel experiences.

Annex 1. - sample survey questionnaire

Dear Respondent,

an international research on the participation of people with disabilities in tourism, its challenges and possible improvements is being carried out with the participation of the University of The project, which also includes a questionnaire survey, aims at gathering information on the travel habits of people with disabilities, their specific tourism preferences and possible reasons for not travelling, with the aim of understanding their specific problems and making suggestions for improvement, and thus helping people with disabilities participate more intensively in tourism. Our aim is to use the data to develop a programme to help people with disabilities, to support decision-makers, tourism staff and entrepreneurs in making tourism more accessible to all, and to develop training materials to enable future professionals to better meet the needs of disabled travellers.

The response is, of course, voluntary. All questionnaires will be processed and handled anonymously. If there are obstacles to the person concerned completing the questionnaire, another person (family member, relative, assistant, etc.) may help with completing the questionnaire. Where you feel that several answers are correct, you can provide more than one. If you are no longer travelling or have not travelled before, or the question is irrelevant for you for other reasons, please, read the questionnaire anyway, as many of the answers are still relevant. Please, ignore question that you think are not relevant for you.

Filling out the questionnaire will take approximately 20-25 minutes. Your answers will be treated confidentially and used for research purposes only.

Thank you for your cooperation!

6. Lack of reliable information on real accessibility	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
7. Other, please specify:	1-2-3-4-5-6-7

8. Do you need to use some aid during your travels, and if so, what?

1. Yes, I use 2. No

9. How many times did you travel in your country in 2022?

1. Not once 2. Once 3. Twice 4. Three times 5. More than three times

10. How many times did you travel abroad in 2022?

1. Not once 2. Once 3. Twice 4. Three times 5. More than three times

11. How many times did you travel in your country in 2018–2021?

1. Not once 2. Once 3. Twice 4. Three times 5. More than three times

12. How many times did you travel abroad in 2018–2021?

1. Not once 2. Once 3. Twice 4. Three times 5. More than three times

13. Please, indicate how much the factors listed below keep you from travelling as a tourist (1 means: this factor is not a problem for my travels at all; 7: this factor is a huge problem for my travels)!

1. I do not like travelling	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
2. Lack of time	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
3. Lack of money	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
4. Lack of company	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
5. Lack of language skills	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
6. Lack of assisting person	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
7. I am afraid of new situations	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
8. Travelling there and back is problematic	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
9. I am afraid that accessibility is not up to the promises and/or my needs	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
10. My health conditions do not allow travelling	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
11. Previous bad experiences	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
12. I can get travel experiences at home, using internet and technology	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
13. Other, please specify:	1-2-3-4-5-6-7

14. Who do you typically travel with? Multiple choice is possible!

1. I travel on my own 2. Family (spouse and children) 3. Colleagues

4. Parents 5. Organised group 6. Assisting person
 7. Friends, relatives 8. Other (specify):

15. Who organises the tours typically? Multiple choice is possible!

1. I do, using booking.com or other similar sites 2. Travel agency 3. NGO (non-governmental organisation) assisting people with disabilities 4. Spouse 5. Other family member 6. Assisting person 7. Attractions organising tours, e.g. museums, castles etc. 8. Other (please specify):

16. To whom can you turn for help if you need assistance in organising and implementing your travel? Multiple choice is possible!

1. I can make it on my own, without assistance 2. Family 3. NGO assisting people with disabilities 4. Public state organisation 5. Travel agency
 6. TDM (tourism destination management) organisation 7. Tourist information offices 8. Other (please specify):

17. What resources do you typically finance your travels from? You can mark more than one answer!

1. Own income 2. Family 3. Support (e.g. from NGO-s) 4. State support
 5. I use several of the resources specified above 6. I have no resources for travels

18. Please, indicate on a scale from 1 to 7 to what extent you agree with the following statements (1: do not agree at all; 7: fully agree)!

1. I prefer to travel with programmes for people with disabilities	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
2. I prefer to travel with integrational programmes (designed for both disabled and non-disabled travellers)	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
3. I prefer to travel with programmes that are not specifically designed for people with disabilities	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
4. I prefer to travel without any assistance	1-2-3-4-5-6-7

19. How often do you travel with the following motivations (1: never; 2: rarely; 3: often; 4: very often)?

1. cultural	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
2. wellness	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
3. medical	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
4. active (sports)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
5. business	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
6. religious	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
7. nature trip	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
8. shopping	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
9. city sightseeing	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
10. visiting relatives and friends	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4

11. visiting a concert, sporting event, exhibition	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
12. gastronomic	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
13. other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4

20. Please, specify how much you agree with the statements below! Mark 1 if you do not agree at all, and 7 if you totally agree with the given statement!

1. The possibilities of accessible tourism are continuously improving in my country.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
2. Tourism service providers are more and more prepared and open to receive guests with disabilities.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
3. False communication of accessibility by accommodation providers and other establishments is becoming less and less common in my country.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
4. Society in my country is more and more tolerant and open to the problems of people with disabilities.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
5. People are disturbed by spending their holidays in places where people with disabilities also are.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
6. If trains and coaches were more accessible by wheelchairs in my country, more people with disabilities would travel.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
7. If in my country there were tourism paths in park forests, at least in the vicinity of cities, more people with disabilities would make excursions.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
8. If there were a reliable internet collection of tourism paths accessible by wheelchair, more people would choose hiking in nature.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
9. Extreme sports and activities would attract people with disabilities, if they were given adequate security and assistance.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
10. Tourism is an important part of my life.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
11. Tourism significantly promotes my wellbeing.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
12. My experiences from tourism make me happier.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
13. Tourism improves my relationships to others.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
14. I have an increasing interest in the potential of virtual/digital tourism.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
15. I have already used online tourism services, e.g. “visited” a museum with an online application or participated in virtual tours.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
16. I own/am planning to buy a device that makes virtual experiences more enjoyable, e.g. VR glasses.	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 do not know/answer
17. During my travels I like to use modern	1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7

technological tools (apps, AR, i.e. augmented reality, I also used VR glasses during a city tour and VR, i.e. virtual reality devices that facilitate and/or enhance the travel experience).	do not know/answer
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21. If you have you ever experienced discrimination because of your disability during your travels, what was it?

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22. Based on your experiences, the example(s) of what country/countries should be followed by your country in the field of accessible tourism?

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23. In what countries, and/or in your country in what settlements/tourism attractions have you seen good examples of supporting the participation of people with disabilities in tourism?

..... country/domestic settlement/attraction, good example:

.....

24. Would you help as a volunteer with the travel and tourism activities of people with disabilities?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure/Do not want to answer

25. Do you think that the specificities, problems, and possible solutions of tourism for people with disabilities should be included in tourism training in higher education?

1. Yes 2. No

26. Do you think it would be useful to have higher education material available online to increase knowledge about accessible tourism?

1. Yes 2. No

Personal data

27. Gender

1. Male 2. Female 3. Other 4. Do not want to answer

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28. How old are you?

1. 18-25 years 2. 26-35 3. 36-50 4. 50-65 5. older than 66
 6. Do not want to answer

29. Your marital status

1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widow(er) 5. In partnership
 6. Do not want to answer

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30. What is your highest finished school education?

1. Maximum 8 classes of primary school 2. Vocational school 3. Secondary school
 4. University, bachelor degree 5. University, master degree
 6. Doctoral degree 7. Other, please specify:.....

31. Your employment conditions:

1. Blue-collar employee 2. White-collar employee 3. Self-employed, entrepreneur
 4. On maternity/paternity leave 5. Housewife 6. Student 7. Pensioner
 8. Unemployed 9. Active with reduced working capacity 10. Dependant
 11. Disability pensioner 12. Other, namely:
 13. Do not know/want to answer

32. What is the type of settlement where you live?

1. capital city 2. international regional centre: up to 500,000 – 1 million people 3. regional centre: up to 250,000 – 500,000 people 4. big city: up to 100,000 – 250,000 people
 5. medium-sized city: up to 25,000 – 100,000 people 6. small town: up to 10,000 – 25,000 people
 7. small town with less than 10 000 inhabitants 8. village 9. Other, namely:

33. In which country do you live?

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Thank you for your cooperation!