Using the Analytic Hierarchy Process to Examine a Travel Destination for a Parent-Child Trip

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to determine married women’s decision criteria for choosing a travel destination for a parent-child trip and find the relative weights of these decision criteria. A literature review was conducted to construct a preliminary structure of decision criteria for choosing a travel destination. Furthermore, two rounds of Delphi questionnaire surveys involving seven experts in the tourism industry were conducted through email correspondence. A analytic hierarchy process questionnaire survey was carried out upon the structure of decision criteria for choosing a travel destination. This survey found that the 18 key decision criteria for choosing a travel destination for a parent-child trip could be categorized into the following four categories: psychological needs, recreational resources, human and cultural elements, and travel costs. Based on the research results, this article proposes implications on planning a parent-child trip and suggestions for future research as a reference for relevant authorities and future researchers.

KEYWORDS
Analytic Hierarchy Process, Delphi Questionnaire, Parents and Children, Travel Destination, Travel, Trip

INTRODUCTION

Due to Taiwan’s rapid economic development in recent years, increased household income, the implementation of the two-day weekend policy in 2011, and the increased standard on quality of life, people attach greater importance to recreational activities.

Research Background and Motives

Surveys of the Tourism Bureau, MOTC (2014), indicate that married and single persons show distinctive differences in their decision criteria for choosing the main recreational activities of a trip, planning travel destinations, and accommodation choices. While choosing a travel destination, Taiwanese people primarily consider the convenience of transportation, delicious food, and the preference of accompanying children on a trip. It indicates that a growing number of people have gradually put children’s preference as an important consideration in the process of planning a trip.

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Some studies have argued that in the course of parent-child leisure interactions, the father experiences greater freedom and inner gratification than the mother, which reveals that gender role differences have an impact on the frequency of parent-child interactions and the ultimate recreational experiences.

Most of the current studies on travel discuss people’s motives and needs to travel, while few studies particularly focus on parent-child travel. Nevertheless, the annual travel times of parents and children, their travel frequency, their participation in travel activities, and percentage of two-day travel make up a considerable percentage of all domestic travel. This discrepancy initiated one of the motives to conduct this study.

The phenomenon of a low-birth rate results from the deconstruction and reconstruction of the social structure, as well as the evolution of modern people’s concepts regarding marriage and family. In such a social trend, each child is valuable to the parents, and each family has been spending more money on their children. Studies have pointed out that women are often the family trip planners and executors. As such, it is worth exploring women’s needs and decision criteria in evaluating travel destinations, which lead to in the second motive of this study.

**Research Purposes**

Based on the research background and motives, this study intends to design a questionnaire of married women’s decision criteria for choosing a travel destination for a parent-child trip. The research purposes of this study are as follows:

1. To understand the characteristics of parent-child trips organized by married women.
2. To investigate the relative weight that married women place on each decision criterion for choosing a travel destination.
3. To provide relevant organizations and businesses in the tourism industry with a reference for planning a marketing and promotional strategy for parent-child tours.

**Research Process**

Based on the research purposes, this study first examined the background information in relation to the arrangement of a parent-child trip by married women. After consulting relevant literature, this study constructed a preliminary hierarchical structure, designed a Delphi Survey questionnaire, carried out the survey, confirmed the hierarchy of married women’s decision criteria for choosing a travel destination for a parent-child trip, designed an analytic hierarchy process (AHP) questionnaire based on the confirmed hierarchy, and carried out the survey. After completed questionnaire copies were returned, Excel 2010 was used to analyze the collected data, used the analysis as the grounds for this study’s results and discussions, and drafted this study’s conclusions and suggestions.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

This section discusses the literature review on married women’s decision criteria for choosing a travel destination for a parent-child trip. It is divided into four parts: 1) literature on parent-child trips; 2) literature on people’s motives to travel; 3) the Delphi method and the modified Delphi method; 4) the AHP.

**A Parent-Child Trip**

From the perspective of emotional interaction, the parent-child relationship is an emotional relationship between parents and children, which would evolve with children’s growth and maturation; it is an endless journey involving the progression of children’s transition from being dependent to being mature and various complex changes in both parents and children (Pai, Lee, & Tsoa, 2004).
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