

# Environmental awareness of youth as a factor in the development of sustainable youth tourism: the example of post-Soviet countries

Sviatoslav Gorbatov<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Federal Research Centre the Subtropical Scientific Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Yana Fabritsiusa str. 2/28, Sochi, 354002, Russia

**Abstract.** Currently, the tourism industry is actively involved in solving the problems of climate change and environmental protection. The dependence of many tourist destinations on natural attractions makes the tourism industry responsible for the ecological deterioration of the host territories. In the modern world, favorable conditions have been created for the travel of young people, and therefore youth tourism is a self-sufficient tourism sector. The study proposes to consider the development of youth tourism in terms of sustainability, and hence an analysis of the attitude of the younger generation to the environment during tourist trips was undertaken. A comparative assessment of the negative impact of tourists of different age groups, in particular, young people, on the environment was carried out. Using a sociological survey, the position of young tourists on the issues of careful attitude to natural attractions, and the priority of environmentally friendly tours based on the principles of sustainability was revealed. The young people's degree of understanding of the signs and criteria of an ecologically friendly tour was established. The difference in the price that young tourists are willing to pay for a tour that meets all the sustainability criteria was revealed. As a result, by analyzing the responses to the questionnaire, those respondents who have high environmental awareness were highlighted.

## 1 Introduction

In the modern world, young people have received the recognized status of a strategic resource of society, capable not only of radically changing established behavior patterns but also of straining an entire landscape of social and economic relations, creating completely new mechanisms to implement existing processes. At the moment, the need to fully unlock the potential of young people in one form or another is set as one of the mandatory tasks for achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals declared in 2017. The UN Youth Strategy "Youth 2030" clearly states that investing in youth will pay off many times over, as the decisions that young people make in response to the threats facing society are of "enormous importance for human progress and the health of the planet". The 2024 Strategy

---

\* Corresponding author: [Legolas.vk@yandex.ru](mailto:Legolas.vk@yandex.ru)

Report recognizes the key role of youth in building an inclusive and sustainable society. Taleb Rifai, the Secretary-General of the United Nations World Tourism Organization, believes that young people are the driving force of progress and that any positive changes are only possible with the participation of young people. The strategic documents of various European countries, which solidify the fundamental principles of working with young people, demonstrate the commitment of national youth politicians to the UN ideas: “Youth is a catalyst for change” (Great Britain); “Today’s youth can solve problems that previous generations could not handle” (Germany); “Without active youth, there can be no sustainable society” (France), etc.

In connection with the recognition of the high importance of young people in innovation processes, there has been a significant increase in interest in youth tourism as a tool for educating and socializing the younger generation and, as a consequence, for forming an inclusive sustainable society. According to the latest UNWTO report, from 2009 to 2014, revenues from the global youth travel market increased by almost 50% (more precisely - by 45.9%): from 190 billion US dollars to 286 billion US dollars. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, according to a number of sources, revenues exceeded 350 billion US dollars. In 2022, the income from one educational youth tourism in Europe alone exceeded 92 billion US dollars and is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 15% until 2033. Depending on the determining of age limits for young people, the share of young tourists from all world tourists varies between 25-40%, and it is steadily increasing.

The impact of changes in the rate of youth mobility in the 21st century, as a consequence of the creation of an effective system of youth tourism management at the national and supranational levels, on the overall development of the global tourism industry has been actively studied since the 2010s, but the largest share of scientific papers on this topic falls on the last 10 years. The motivation of young travelers has been analyzed in sufficient detail in studies by Sharma T., & Sehrawat A. (2014), Çakar K., & Seyitoğlu F. (2016), Khoo-Lattimore C., & Yang E. (2018), Donskova L.I., & Barannikov A.L. (2022), Fonseca S., & Carvalho A. (2024), Asri M., & Ahmad S. (2024) [1-6], what is more, all of them, in one form or another, emphasize the interest of the younger generation in visiting less popular or discovering new routes, which makes them “pioneers” in tourism. Approaches to the development of youth tourism, taking into account regional characteristics, are presented in the works: on the example of Sri Lanka - Tissera W., & Silva U. (2024) [7]; on the example of Kazakhstan - Zhanibekova F., & Beiseminova A. (2024) [8], on the example of Indonesia - Mirzachaerulsyah E., & Hasudungan A. (2023) [9]; on the example of South Africa - Mhlongo Z., & Ntshangase S. (2024) [10]. These works contain recommendations or a holistic mechanism for constructing the necessary relationships for youth tourism development. The contribution to the economy from youth travel is considered in detail, for example, by Angeloska-Dichovska M., & Bojkovska K. (2021) [11], the impact of COVID-19 on youth tourism is assessed by Asan K. (2021) [12], and general theoretical models of the functioning of youth tourism are described by Saikia A., & Goswami C. (2019) [13].

As can be seen from the brief bibliographic review, in recent years, theoretical studies of youth tourism have covered a fairly wide range of issues, which, together with the massive support of this type of tourism at all levels of government, gives reason to consider youth tourism as a self-sufficient sector and talk about its future in terms of sustainable development. Currently, there are practically no studies devoted to the sustainability of youth tourism, which is explained by the novelty and relatively recent growth in popularity of the topic under consideration. It is possible to note the great contribution of Saparniene D., & Mejere D. (2022) [14], who showed that over 50% of young people are focused on sustainable behavior in tourism and more than 70% care about the socio-economic well-being of the host territories; as well as the contribution of Anđelković Z., & Bratic M.

(2023) [15], who established the influence of youth camps on the sustainable development of the sector.

The environmental component is of greatest interest in the study of youth tourism sustainability since various studies aimed at identifying the attitudes of young people to the environment during travel contradict each other. On the one hand, it has been repeatedly shown that the majority of young people share the ideas of sustainable development, express a respectful attitude towards the ecology of the host country, and support ecotourism (from the latest studies - Feigenblatt O. (2024), Chhetri D. (2023), Ekka B. (2023)) [16-18]. On the other hand, there are observations proving that it is young people among all age groups who cause the greatest harm to the environment during tourist trips (for example, Blomgren E., & Ljungström S. (2018)) [19]. At the same time, among the negative consequences of youth tourism, environmental problems stand out, first of all.

In our opinion, sociological studies that ask respondents about their attitudes toward sustainable tourism and environmental safety cannot give an objective answer to the question about the impact of young tourists on the environment, since they are too broad in their wording, as a result of which the respondent “falls into a trap”.

The purpose of this study is to identify the attitude of young tourists from different countries toward ecology as an integral component of the sustainable development of youth tourism and to determine the level of environmental awareness development among young people.

## 2 Materials and methods

Considering that the sustainability of youth tourism is the sum of numerous elements (social, economic, ecological, political), and each element (such as ecology) is a set of components, which in turn are complex structural formations, this study is based on a systems approach, which allows for the most complete disclosure of the interesting and essential aspects of the object under consideration.

Among the general scientific methods, it is especially necessary to highlight the comparison and matching of numerical data, abstraction for concentration on the essential aspects of the object, and modeling as a way of interpreting the obtained information.

Special methods were a sociological survey, statistical processing, and analysis of data.

The first sociological survey involved employees of 6 national parks from three countries: Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan. In Russia, 6 employees from two national parks in the North Caucasus were interviewed in person: Sochi (1 employee from each of the three forestries along which the most popular tourist trails pass - Golovinskoye Forestry, Kudepstinskoye Forestry, Aibginskoye Forestry) and Prielbrusye. In Belarus, 5 employees from two national parks were interviewed remotely: Narochansky and Pripyatsky. In Kazakhstan, 6 employees from two national parks were interviewed remotely: Burabay and Ulytau. A total of 17 employees from 6 national parks were interviewed. The survey was conducted using a questionnaire method; the questionnaire contained 10 questions. The purpose of the survey was to confirm or refute the hypothesis based on preliminary conclusions, according to which it is young people of all age groups who show the greatest disrespect for the environment.

The second sociological survey involved young people aged 18 to 35 living in 8 regions of Russia (562 people), 4 regions of Belarus (471 people), and 6 regions of Kazakhstan (397 people). The survey was conducted either in person or in absentia: 315 people from 5 regions of Russia (Krasnodar Krai, Stavropol Krai, Rostov Oblast, the Republic of Kalmykia, Primorsky Krai) filled out paper questionnaires, the rest - electronic. The purpose of the survey was to establish the attitude of young tourists to the environment.

Within the framework of this study, only those questionnaires were analyzed in which the respondent indicated that he travels at least once a year, due to which 417 questionnaires were cut off. Grouping, ranking, elements of descriptive statistics, dispersion analysis, and cluster analysis were used to process the data and obtain conclusions.

When using statistical analysis methods in sociological and economic research, the author is guided by the recommendations presented by Dietz T., & Kalof L. (2009) and Koop G. (2013) [20, 21].

### 3 Results

Employees whose duties include monitoring the territory of national parks were asked a questionnaire of 10 questions, 5 of which were aimed at identifying the personal data of respondents (gender, age, length of service, etc.). General information about the respondents is summarized and presented in Table 1.

**Table 1.** General information on national park workers.

Characteristic	Categories	Number of respondents, people	% of total respondents
Gender	Men	14	82
	Women	3	18
Age	18-35 y.o.	3	18
	35-60 y.o.	11	64
	60-... y.o.	3	18
Length of service in the current position	0-5 years	4	23
	5-10 years	5	29
	10-15 years	6	35
	15-20 years	2	13
Average number of working hours per week	Less than 30 hours	1	6
	30-45 hours	12	71
	More than 45 hours	4	23

The overwhelming majority of the national park employees surveyed have been working in their positions for over 5 years and more than 30 hours a week, which means they have enough experience to be trusted. The employees were asked to evaluate the regularity of violations by visitors of national parks of different age groups on a 5-point scale (0 - never, 5 - constantly). The Kendall correlation coefficient was used to determine a high degree of consensus among respondents (coefficient is 0.82). The generalized assessment is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Summary assessment of national park workers on the regularity of rule violations by visitors of different age groups.

Rule violations	Age group, years			
	0-17	18-35	36-60	60-...
Noise	4.2	4.1	3.3	2.2
Harm to the environment	3.9	4.2	3.5	2.7
Garbage	4.0	4.4	3.9	2.9
- cigarette butts	3.2	4.6	4.0	3.3
- plastic	3.7	4.2	3.4	2.4
- leftover food	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.4
Harm to the flora	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.0
- picking flowers, fruits	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.8
- breaking off branches, leaves, damage to the integrity of trees	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.2
- swimming in unauthorized places	3.2	3.6	3.6	2.2
Harm to the fauna	4.0	4.2	3.4	2.5
- feeding animals	4.6	4.8	4.0	3.5
- flash photography	4.4	4.2	3.6	2.8
- chasing and catching animals (for photos)	3.0	3.4	2.8	1.4
Damage to property	3.7	3.3	2.9	1.8
Going outside the authorized area	3.5	4.2	3.9	2.6
Conflicts with the staff	2.7	3.6	3.3	4.1
Other violations of rules	3.1	3.5	3.8	2.8

It can be stated that the hypothesis that young people have a greater negative impact on the environment when visiting natural tourist sites than other age categories has been confirmed.

Next, we present the results of a sociological survey conducted among people aged 18 to 35 years (1013 questionnaires) divided into three age groups: 18-24, 25-29, and 30-35. General information about the respondents is summarized and presented in Table 3.

**Table 3.** General information about respondents aged 18 to 35 years.

Characteristic		Age, y.o.			Total
		18-24	25-29	30-35	
Number of respondents, people	people	316	495	202	1013
	% of the total number	31.2	48.9	19.9	100
Men, people	people	205	231	76	512
	% of the group	64.9	46.7	37.6	50.5
Women, people	people	111	264	126	501
	% of the group	35.1	53.3	62.4	49.5
Students, people	people	286	216	23	525
	%	90.5	43.6	11.3	51.8
Once per year travelers	people	289	263	98	650
	%	91.4	53.1	48.5	64.2
Twice per year travelers	people	22	164	78	264
	%	7.0	33.1	38.6	26.0
Travelers, 3 or more times per year	people	5	68	26	99
	%	1,6	13.8	12.9	9.8

Among the respondents, 512 were men (50.5%) and 501 were women (49.5%); 525 people (51.8%) were students at various levels (51.8%); 650 people (64.2%) traveled at

least once a year. Most of the respondents were aged 25 to 29 (48.9%), about half of whom were students (43.6%).

The respondents were asked four types of questions. The first type of questions is close-ended, the answer to which is one of two options (yes/no). Questions of this type and the answers to them are presented in graphic form in Table 4.

**Table 4.** Answers of respondents aged 18 to 35 to close-ended questions (yes/no).

Question of the survey	Do you know what sustainable tourism is? (yes/no)	Do you consider it important to respect the host's environment? (yes/no)																								
Response of respondents in graphical form	<table border="1"> <caption>Data for 'Do you know what sustainable tourism is?'</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Yes (%)</th> <th>No (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>18-24</td> <td>74.2</td> <td>25.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-29</td> <td>66.3</td> <td>33.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-35</td> <td>32.7</td> <td>67.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	Yes (%)	No (%)	18-24	74.2	25.8	25-29	66.3	33.7	30-35	32.7	67.3	<table border="1"> <caption>Data for 'Do you consider it important to respect the host's environment?'</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Yes (%)</th> <th>No (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>18-24</td> <td>95.3</td> <td>6.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-29</td> <td>95.3</td> <td>5.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-35</td> <td>95.3</td> <td>3.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	Yes (%)	No (%)	18-24	95.3	6.7	25-29	95.3	5.2	30-35	95.3	3.5
Age	Yes (%)	No (%)																								
18-24	74.2	25.8																								
25-29	66.3	33.7																								
30-35	32.7	67.3																								
Age	Yes (%)	No (%)																								
18-24	95.3	6.7																								
25-29	95.3	5.2																								
30-35	95.3	3.5																								
Question of the survey	Do you always take care of the host environment when traveling? (yes/no)	Do you prefer eco-tourism to other types of tourism? (yes/no)																								
Response of respondents in graphical form	<table border="1"> <caption>Data for 'Do you always take care of the host environment when traveling?'</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Yes (%)</th> <th>No (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>18-24</td> <td>74.2</td> <td>25.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-29</td> <td>69.9</td> <td>30.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-35</td> <td>88.3</td> <td>11.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	Yes (%)	No (%)	18-24	74.2	25.8	25-29	69.9	30.1	30-35	88.3	11.7	<table border="1"> <caption>Data for 'Do you prefer eco-tourism to other types of tourism?'</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Yes (%)</th> <th>No (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>18-24</td> <td>71.8</td> <td>28.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-29</td> <td>64.7</td> <td>35.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-35</td> <td>81.9</td> <td>18.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	Yes (%)	No (%)	18-24	71.8	28.2	25-29	64.7	35.3	30-35	81.9	18.1
Age	Yes (%)	No (%)																								
18-24	74.2	25.8																								
25-29	69.9	30.1																								
30-35	88.3	11.7																								
Age	Yes (%)	No (%)																								
18-24	71.8	28.2																								
25-29	64.7	35.3																								
30-35	81.9	18.1																								

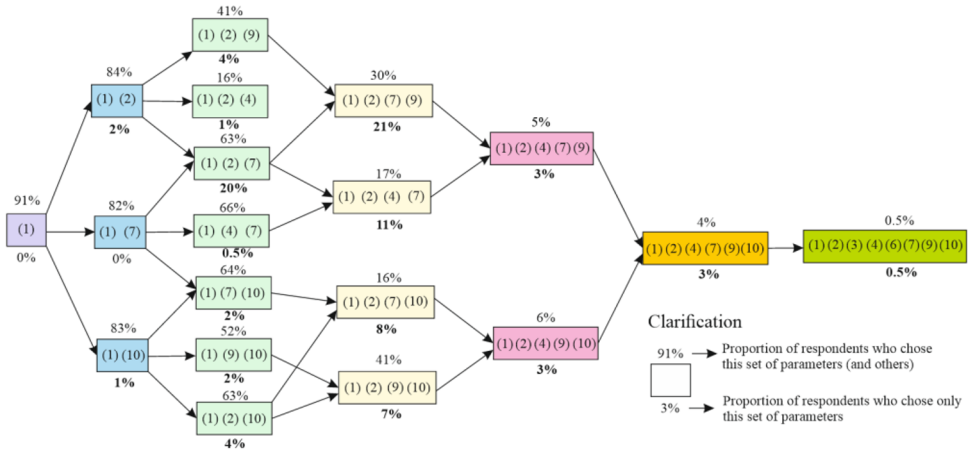
The second type of questions is ranking. Respondents were asked to rank the proposed types of tourism by preference. The overall ranking results are presented in Table 5.

**Table 5.** The overall results of the ranking of tourism types by age groups of young people.

Number	Age group, years		
	18-24	25-29	30-35
1	Event tourism	Cultural and educational tourism	Cultural and educational tourism
2	Entertainment tourism	Event tourism	Ecotourism
3	Cultural and educational tourism	Ecotourism	Event tourism
4	Ecotourism	Entertainment tourism	Entertainment tourism
5	Sports tourism	Scientific tourism	Sports tourism
6	Extreme tourism	Sports tourism	Rural tourism
7	Scientific tourism	Recreational tourism	Recreational tourism
8	Rural tourism	Rural tourism	Scientific tourism
9	Recreational tourism	Extreme tourism	Extreme tourism

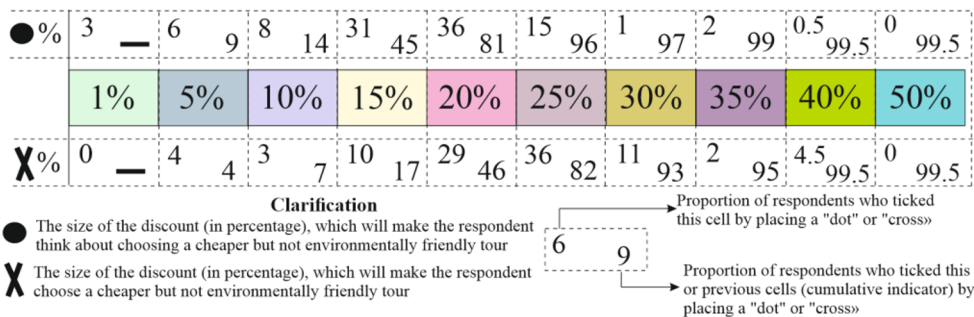
The third type of questions suggested the possibility of choosing several answer options. For this study, only one of them is important: "What characteristics should the hotel have for you to call it an eco-hotel?" The following options were offered: forest area (1), built of natural wood (2), no wired electricity (3), solar panels (4), circulating water supply system

(5), separate waste collection (6), ecologically natural food (7), furniture made of recycled materials (8), no direct access by car (9), secluded location (10). Figure 1 illustrates the most frequently encountered sets of options in the respondents' answers.



**Fig. 1.** The respondents' sets of answers to the question “What characteristics should the hotel have for you to call it an eco-hotel?”.

The fourth type of questions contained several scales. The question of interest to us was formulated as follows: “You are offered two tours: No. 1 and No. 2. Tour No. 1 is ecological and complies with the principles of sustainable tourism development. Tour No. 2 is not ecological and does not comply with the principles of sustainable tourism development. In general, the tours are equivalent in duration and program. By what percentage should tour No. 2 be cheaper than tour No. 1 so that you: a) would think about choosing tour No. 2 (tick with a dot); b) would definitely choose tour No. 2 (tick with a cross).” The results of the answer to this question are presented in Figure 2.



**Fig. 2.** Respondents' results on the question of difference in tour costs, sustainable and non-sustainable.

The analysis of the answers to the questions of respondents allows a new view of the attitude of young tourists toward ecology and sustainable development. The analysis is presented in the following section.

## 4 Discussions

First, we analyze the overall assessment of national park employees of the regularity of rule violations by visitors of different age groups (Table 2). According to respondents, the greatest harm to the environment is caused by people aged 18 to 35 (score - 4.2). For comparison, people under 18 were assigned a score of 3.9 on this indicator, those aged 36 to 60 - 3.5, and those over 60 - 2.7 (elderly people show the greatest respect for the environment). At the same time, young people harm the environment, first of all, by leaving behind garbage (4.4): cigarette butts (4.6), food leftovers (4.4), and plastic (4.2). Young tourists harm flora (4.2) and fauna (4.2) to the same extent: in the first case, by picking flowers and fruits (4.6); in the second case, by feeding animals (4.8). Picking prohibited flowers and feeding animals are the most common violations committed by young people in national parks. On average, in all indicators characterizing environmental damage, young people are 22% ahead of other age groups (the gap with elderly people is 71%). Thus, according to the results of the survey of national park workers, it can be stated that young tourists cause the most significant damage to the environment of all age groups.

Let us now analyze the answers of young people to four types of questions. For simplicity, we agree that the age group from 18 to 24 years old will be called the "I group", from 25 to 29 – the "II group", and from 30 to 35 – the "III group."

Only 628 people, or 62% of the total number of respondents, were familiar with the concept of sustainable tourism. The highest proportion of young people who know the meaning of this term is in age group I - 74.2%; the lowest proportion is in age group III - 32.7%. This is explained by the fact that students (of which 90.5% are in the age group I) learn about sustainability in a modern education program. Over 95% of respondents consider an environmentally friendly attitude to be an important element of behavior: the highest intra-group share (96.1%) is in III as the most aware because of their older age. It is necessary to note that all respondents who know about sustainable tourism are supporters of a respectful attitude to the environment - here no anomalies were identified. One-quarter of respondents from Group I, almost 30% from Group II, and 11% from Group III admitted that they were not always respectful of the host's environment; more than 85% of them indicated in the previous question that they considered environmental friendliness important. Finally, 70% of the total number of respondents would prefer environmental tourism to other types of tourism: in the III age group the highest percentage of this indicator - 81.9%, in the II group the lowest percentage - 64.7%, in the I group - 71.8%.

Let us move on to the second type of questions. Young people of the first age group put ecotourism in 4th place according to their preferences, those of the second age group – in 3rd place, and those of the third age group – in 2nd place. However, there are some anomalies here: out of 227 people in the first group who would prefer ecotourism to other types of tourism, only 152 people put it in the first place; out of 320 people in the second group – 211 people; out of 165 people of the third group – 121 people. Out of 712 respondents who answered "yes" to the question about the priority of ecotourism, 228 respondents did not put ecotourism in the first place according to their preferences, seeing other proposed alternatives. Thus, the respondent expresses a different attitude towards ecotourism as soon as the questionnaire question becomes broader and more detailed. After the second type of questions, there were 484 young people who put ecotourism as a priority.

Further, we move on to the third type of questions. Of the 10 proposed features, 3% of respondents chose only two: "forest area - built from natural wood" and "forest area - secluded location." In their opinion, this is enough for the hotel to be considered eco-friendly. 33.5% of respondents stopped at three features, with the most popular combination being "forest area - built from natural wood - environmentally friendly products." 47% of

respondents chose four features, the most popular being the previous combination with the addition of the feature "no direct access by car." 6% of respondents indicated 5 features, 3% of respondents - 6 features, and only 0.5% of respondents - 8 features. For the overwhelming majority of respondents (over 70%), sufficient features of an eco-hotel are a forest area, built from natural wood, environmentally friendly food, no direct access by car, secluded location. Only 5 out of 1013 respondents selected 8 attributes, and all of them are among the 484 young people who indicated the priority of ecotourism in both previous questions.

Let us move on to the fourth type of questions. If the price difference is 10%: 14% of respondents will consider buying a non-eco-friendly tourist product, and 7% will definitely choose a non-eco-friendly tourist product. If the price difference is 20%: 81% of respondents will consider buying a non-eco-friendly tourist product, and 46% will definitely choose a non-eco-friendly tourist product. That is, almost half of young people will agree to a tourist product that does not meet sustainability requirements if its price is 20% less than the price of an eco-friendly product. With a difference of 40%, almost all respondents will agree to a tourist product that does not meet sustainability requirements. Only 5 people did not put any symbols on the scale: this means that they will prefer an eco-tour regardless of the price of other tours. These are the same 5 people who chose 8 attributes in the previous question.

As a result, out of 1013 respondents, 712 people indicated that they would prefer an eco-tour to any other; out of these 712 people, only 484 respondents put eco-tourism in 1st place in the ranking; out of these 484 people, only 5 people indicate 8 features of an eco-hotel and these same 5 people, despite the price, will prefer an eco-tour.

Two out of five respondents have high financial incomes, and therefore ignoring the price of a tourist product is caused by high financial well-being. There are three young people left who have developed environmental awareness and will purposefully save money specifically for an eco-tour. Out of 1013 young people aged 18 to 35 surveyed, only three people turned out to be principled adherents of sustainable tourism.

## **5 Conclusions**

The following key conclusions can be drawn from the results of the study.

Firstly, it has been shown that young tourists of all age groups pose the greatest threat to the well-being of the ecology of the host territories. This confirms the results of studies by other authors in this area. The assessment of the degree of harm to the environment by young tourists significantly exceeds a similar assessment for other age groups.

Secondly, the lack of developed environmental awareness among young people has been proven. A significant portion of young people cannot explain the meaning of "sustainable tourism." One-sixth of the surveyed young people admit that they do not always take good care of the environment when traveling. Young tourists have a poor understanding of what components make a tour environmentally friendly. Almost all young people are not ready to sacrifice a large sum of money for the sake of sustainable tourism, the monetary factor is of predominant importance: young people will choose a cheaper, but less environmentally friendly tourist product.

Thirdly, it has been revealed that more detailed questions of the survey led to a change in the respondents' initial position in terms of tourist preferences. Responses to the two- and multiple-choice questions revealed very different positions towards sustainable tourism.

## 6 Acknowledgements

The article has been prepared in accordance with the State order to FRC Subtropical Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences FGRW-2022-0001 “Theoretical and methodological bases of strategic management and innovative development of the recreational and tourist sphere of the Russian Federation.”.

## References

1. K. Çakar, F. Seyitoğlu, *Youth Tourism: Understanding the Youth Travellers' Motivations*, in Proceedings of the 7<sup>th</sup> Multidisciplinary Academic Conference, MAC, 27-28 May 2016, Pragua, Czech Republic (2016)
2. T. Sharma, A. Sehrawat, *Himalyan Journal of Contemporary Research* **3(1)**, 89-95 (2014)
3. C. Khoo-Lattimore, E. Yang, *Asian Youth Tourism: Contemporary Trends, Cases and Issues*, in book *Asian Youth Travellers*, 1-13 (2018)
4. L. I. Donskova, A. L. Barannikov, *Vestnik of the Plekhanov Russian University of Economics* **126(6)**, 188-197 (2022)
5. S. Fonseca, A. Carvalho, F. Duarte, *Motivations of Youth Tourism: The Case of University Students in the Porto and North Region*, in book: *Advances in Tourism, Technology and Systems*, 443-453 (2024)
6. M. Asri, S. Ahmad, *Journal of Tourism Hospitality and Environment Management* **36(9)**, 1-17 (2024)
7. W. Tissera, U. Silva, B. Erathna, *Journal of Business and Management* **26(8)**, 1-15 (2024)
8. F. Zhanibekova, A. Beisembinova, *Central Asian Economic Review* **154(1)**, 5-18 (2024)
9. E. Mirzachaerulsyah, A. Hasudungan, *Journal of Education Society & Multiculturalism* **4(1)**, 156-195 (2023)
10. Z. Mhlongo, S. Ntshangase, *International Conference on Tourism Research* **7(1)**, 489-496 (2024)
11. M. Angeloska-Dichovska, K. Bojkovska, *Innovation strategies for youth tourism as a contribution to the economic development of the western Balkan countries*, in Proceedings of the 4<sup>th</sup> International Scientific Conference Challenges of tourism and business logistics in the 21st century, ISCTBL, 19 November 2021, Skopje, Northern Macedonia (2021)
12. K. Asan, *Journal of Mediterranean Tourism Research* **1(1)**, 12-21 (2021)
13. A. Saikia, C. Goswami, *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research* **8(5)**, 137-149 (2019)
14. D. Saparniene, D. Mejere, *Sustainability* **14(1)**, 1-18 (2022)
15. Z. Anđelković, M. Bratic, *The importance of youth sport camps for sustainable (tourism) development*. *Facta Universitatis Series Physical Education and Sport*, January (2023)
16. O. Feigenblatt, *Revista Mexicana de Economía y Finanzas* **19(3)**, 1-16 (2024)
17. D. Chhetri, *Leaving No One Behind: Youth and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development*, in book: *Handbook of Youth Development*, 373-386 (2023)

18. B. Ekka, Youth Engagement and Sustainable Development: A Review Towards Youth Empowerment, Preservation of the Green Environment, and Climate Change, in book: Youth Entrepreneurship: A Way to Boost Indian Economy Competitiveness, 52-65 (2023)
19. E. Blomgren, S. Ljungström, Youth Tourism –Impacts on places from a consumer perspective (Linnaeus University, Kalmar, Sweden, 2018)
20. T. Dietz, L. Kalof, Introduction to Social Statistics: The Logic of Statistical Reasoning, Published: Wiley-Blackwell, USA, 608 (2009)
21. G. Koop, Analysis of Economic Data (Wiley-Blackwell, USA, 2013)