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**SPORT AND RECREATION PRODUCT OFFERED
BY TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS
IN POLAND – SIZE AND STRUCTURE**

**PRODUKT SPORTOWO-REKREACYJNY W OFERCIE
TURYSTYCZNYCH OBIEKTÓW NOCLEGOWYCH
W POLSCE – WIELKOŚĆ I STRUKTURA**

Abstract: In accommodation facilities, in addition to basic services related to the satisfaction of human-tourist needs, additional services may be provided which satisfy higher-level needs, eg. sports / leisure products / services. The purpose of the article is to present the size and structure of the development of tourist areas with accommodation facilities offering sports / recreational products / services in Poland, which includes the administrative division into voivodships. To compare the results obtained, the absolute data is presented as an index expressing the number of objects per 1000 square kilometers of space. In addition, a ranking was established for a type of sports and recreation infrastructure which is available at tourist accommodation facilities in Poland.

Keywords: sport and recreation product, accommodation facilities, development

Streszczenie: W obiektach noclegowych obok podstawowych usług związanych zaspokojeniem potrzeb człowieka-turysty mogą być świadczone usługi dodatkowe, zaspokajające potrzeby wyższego rzędu, np. produkty/usługi sportowo-rekreacyjne. Celem artykułu jest określenie wielkości i struktury zagospodarowania obszarów turystycznymi obiektami noclegowymi posiadającymi ofertę produktów/usług sportowo-rekreacyjnych w Polsce z uwzględnieniem podziału administracyjnego na województwa. Dla zapewnienia porównywalności uzyskanych wyników dane bezwzględne przedstawiono w postaci wskaźnika wyrażającego liczbę obiektów przypadających na 1000 kilometrów kwadratowych powierzchni. Ponadto ustalono ranking w odniesieniu do danego typu infrastruktury sportowo-rekreacyjnej dostępnej w turystycznych obiektach noclegowych w Polsce.

Słowa kluczowe: produkt sportowo-rekreacyjny, obiekty noclegowe, zagospodarowanie

Introduction

The 21st century hotel industry is associated with the need to implement new projects, search and create innovative products, both to improve services and to gain competitive advantages over other hotels¹. Increasingly, it is the uniqueness and exclusiveness of the offer that customers value. Sometimes the accommodation alone is not enough for demanding tourists, or at least some of them, as accommodation services and the traditional leisure model limited to sunbathing or swimming seem to be no longer sufficient.

The aim of the paper is to determine the size and structure of the development of tourist accommodation facilities providing sport/recreation products and services in Poland, taking into account the administrative division into voivodships.

The sources of the research data were the 2017 studies of the Central Statistical Office (Główny Urząd Statystyczny – GUS). The following research questions were used to achieve the objective:

¹ T. Albayrak, M. Cabera, E. Öz Kadriye, *Assessing Recreational Activities' Service Quality in Hotels: An Examination of Animation and Spa & Wellness Services*, "Journal of Quality Assurance in Hospitality & Tourism" 2017, Vol. 18, No. 2, p. 218-234.

1. Which voivodship in Poland is characterized by the highest density index (indicating the number of facilities per 1000 square kilometers) of tourist accommodation facilities with the access to sports and recreation infrastructure, sports and leisure equipment rental facilities and providing services in the field of sport and recreation in comparison to the index obtained for the country?
2. Which type of sport and leisure infrastructure dominates in the analyzed tourist accommodation establishments in Poland?

1. Characteristics of tourist accommodation facilities

What constitutes both the principle and the decisive link in the touristic development of a region is the accommodation facilities. According to the definition by O. Rogalewski, the tourist infrastructure “is a set of facilities and equipment available in a given area that enable meeting the needs of the tourist traffic”². It should be emphasized that in the case of the remaining elements of the physical tourist facilities, i.e. food (catering services), communication and other facilities, apart from the problem of the lack of statistical data, they constitute mostly paratourist facilities, and thus serve not only tourists, but also the local residents³.

The accommodation facilities include various types of establishments and accompanying devices, allowing tourists to stay outside their place of permanent residence in conditions close to their usual preferences. According to the glossary of CSO terms, tourist accommodation facilities include “any accommodation establishment where tourists regularly or occasionally stay.” Collective accommodation facilities include:

1. Hotel facilities: hotels, motels, pensions and other hotel facilities.
2. Other facilities: guest houses, tourist chalets, youth hostels, school youth hostels, tourist resorts, camp facilities, training and recreation centers, houses of creative work, complexes of cottages, campsites, campgrounds, hostels, spa facilities, guest rooms (private accommodation), agritourism accommodation, other tourist accommodation facilities.

As far as tourists are concerned, accommodation plays a vital role. Those using accommodation services, whether during business or tourist-recreational trips, while choosing a given establishment are also interested in the additional services available there. Accommodation constitutes one of the essential elements of the development and promotion of tourism. It is the quality and availability of accommodation facilities that may reflect the scope of touristic development in a given area, as well as encourage a potential client to take advantage of what the facilities located there have to

² M. Derek, A. Kowalczyk, *Zagospodarowanie turystyczne*, Wydawnictwo PWN, Warszawa 2010, s. 13-21.

³ H. Guzik, W. Strzelczyk, *Zagospodarowanie turystyczne jako ekonomiczny czynnik kształtowania produktu turystycznego obszaru*, „Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Ekonomicznego w Krakowie” 2014, No. 12 (936), p. 17-33.

offer⁴. Accommodation facilities constitute a crucial element of tourist development of an area and a component of the tourist supply, while being an important part in the structure of the tourist product from the territorial point of view⁵.

Expanding the basic offer, which is accommodation and meals, with e.g. the access to sports and recreation facilities, the accommodation facilities may have influence on the guests' prolonging their stay and meeting their specific requirements, while gaining economic benefits⁶.

Locating accommodation facilities in a particular site is probably conditioned by the richness of the landscape in a given area or the volume of demand for this type of services. There is a number of determinants of the demand for services provided by accommodation establishments. What constitutes one of them is the offer addressed to clients of accommodation facilities services. As far as accommodation facilities are concerned, in addition to basic services related to satisfying the needs of a human-tourist, additional services may be provided⁷ to meet higher-level needs, such as sport and leisure products/services. Klisiński defines a sports and recreation product as "a composition of services and tangible goods, the latter play a complementary role. As a result, it is often not a physical object but a set of services that cannot be verified until purchased and consumed"⁸.

The subject of the authors' interest is the recreational product/service in tourist accommodation establishments. The occurrence and saturation of sports/leisure products/services in accommodation facilities is very diverse, as presented in the following study.

2. Analysis of a sport-leisure product offered by tourist accommodation facilities in Poland

In the paper, in order to meet the objectives and answer the research questions, statistical data of the Central Statistical Office (GUS) contained in the Local Data Bank⁹ were used. The report presents the development of tourist accommodation

⁴ R.Y. Nutsugbodo, *Tourist accommodation*, [in:] O.A. Akyeampong (ed.), *Tourism development in Ghana's Brong-Ahafo Region: Demand and supply dynamics*, Sunyani, Ghana: Xtrym Consortium, 2016, p. 73-88.

⁵ M. Hyski, *Ryzyko w rozwoju gminy turystycznej*, "Infrastruktura i Ekologia Terenów Wiejskich" 2019, No. 1/1, Polska Akademia Nauk Oddział w Krakowie, Komisja Technicznej Infrastruktury Wsi, Kraków 2019, s. 399, 126 (DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14597/INFRAECO.2019.1.1.001>); M. Hyski, D. Chudy-Hyski, *Regional tourism brand - need or necessity in the aspect of socio-economic development of Polish mountain rural areas*, "Society, Integration, Education", Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference, Vol. VI, May 25th - 26th, 2018, p. 200-211.

⁶ A. Jovičić, J. Plavša, S. Gagić, I. Erdeji, *Sport and recreation facilities in the tourist offer in Novi Sad Hotels*, Collection of Papers – Faculty of Geography at University of Belgrade 60, 2012, p. 227-238.

⁷ Posiadanie elementów usług rekreacyjno-wypoczynkowych. Przepisy kategoryzacyjne wymagają od hoteli trzygwiazdkowych i hoteli wyższej kategorii.

⁸ J. Klisiński, *Marketing w sporcie*, RCMSKFiS, Warszawa 1994, p. 48.

⁹ Bank Danych Lokalnych, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, <https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/start> [access online: 23.02.2019].

facilities, including sports and recreation products/services:

- sport and recreation infrastructure – team sports playgrounds, tennis courts, swimming pools, gyms, billiards or table tennis, bowling or mini golf,
- services – spa and wellness, sport and leisure activities, babysitting services and playrooms for kids,
- tourist and sport equipment rentals.

In 2017, there were 10,681 tourist accommodation facilities in Poland, which included 4,064 hotel facilities and 6,617 other establishments¹⁰. To ensure comparability of the obtained results, absolute data concerning the number of tourist accommodation facilities having the access to sports/recreation products/services in the analyzed areas was presented in the form of an indicator expressing the number of facilities per 1000 square kilometers. Moreover, a ranking was established in relation to a given type of sports and recreation infrastructure available in tourist accommodation establishments in Poland.

The research began with an analysis of the number of available tourist accommodation facilities offering access to team sports playgrounds (Table 1, Chart 1). These included facilities that have volleyball or basketball courts or football pitches. By far the largest number of such facilities was recorded in the Małopolskie, Pomorskie and Zachodniopomorskie voivodships, 23.84, 21.74 and 18.61 facilities per 1000 square kilometers in the analyzed area, respectively. The lowest values were obtained for the Mazowieckie Voivodship - 3.37, and the Podlaskie Voivodship - 3.72 per 1000 square kilometers. The highest value recorded is higher than the indicator obtained for the whole Poland by 147.5%, whereas the lowest value, i.e. 3.37, accounts for less than 35% of this indicator. The values obtained in other voivodships covered by the survey are presented in Table 1 and Chart 1.

In the next stage of the study, what was verified was the number of accommodation facilities providing their guests with the access to such sports and recreation infrastructure as tennis courts, swimming pools or gyms. In the first case, the largest number of facilities was recorded in the Pomorskie Voivodship - 4.48, and the least in Opolskie - 0.53 per 1000 square kilometers. As far as accommodation facilities with the access to swimming pools are concerned, the highest level of the indicator was recorded in the Małopolskie Voivodship - 9.68, whereas the lowest in the Podlaskie Voivodship - 0.89 per 1000 square kilometers. On the other hand, the highest density of accommodation facilities with sports facilities in the form of gyms was located within the administrative boundaries of the Małopolskie Voivodship - 12.91 and the lowest density of this type of facilities per 1000 square kilometers in the Podlaskie Voivodship - 1.34 (Table 1, Figure 1).

¹⁰ <https://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/kultura-turystyka-sport/turystyka/wykorzystanie-turystycznych-obiektow-noclegowych-w-2017-roku,6,11.html> [access online: 13.04.2019].

Table 1. Tourist accommodation facilities in Poland with an offer of sports/recreational products/services in 2017

Tabela 1. Turystyczne obiekty noclegowe w Polsce posiadające ofertę produktów/usług sportowo-rekreacyjnych w 2017 r.

Sport/leisure products/services Administrative body(country or voivodship)	Team sports playgrounds ^c		Tennis courts		Swimming-pools ^d		Gyms		Billard tables or table tennis		Bowling or mini golf facilities	
	SPORTS-RECREATIONAL FACILITIES											
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Poland	3012	9,63	658	2,10	1084	3,47	1380	4,41	3824	12,23	371	1,19
Dolnośląskie	199	9,98	48	2,41	114	5,72	140	7,02	285	14,29	35	1,75
Kujawsko-pomorskie	136	7,57	33	1,84	48	2,67	66	3,67	135	7,51	19	1,06
Lubelskie	123	4,90	25	1,00	28	1,11	50	1,99	138	5,49	12	0,48
Lubuskie	108	7,72	30	2,14	19	1,36	25	1,79	103	7,36	11	0,79
Łódzkie	103	5,65	21	1,15	37	2,03	48	2,63	111	6,09	12	0,66
Małopolskie	362	23,84	54	3,56	147	9,68	196	12,91	592	38,99	43	2,83
Mazowieckie	120	3,37	44	1,24	46	1,29	82	2,31	180	5,06	26	0,73
Opolskie	53	5,63	5	0,53	23	2,44	22	2,34	59	6,27	10	1,06
Podkarpackie	204	11,43	36	2,02	56	3,14	73	4,09	214	11,99	18	1,01
Podlaskie	75	3,72	14	0,69	18	0,89	27	1,34	76	3,76	9	0,45
Pomorskie	398	21,74	82	4,48	103	5,63	155	8,47	519	28,35	42	2,29
Śląskie	182	14,76	52	4,22	104	8,43	126	10,22	293	23,76	26	2,11
Świętokrzyskie	69	5,89	18	1,54	24	2,05	31	2,65	91	7,77	7	0,60
Warmińsko-mazurskie	222	9,18	52	2,15	73	3,02	71	2,94	253	10,47	27	1,12
Wielkopolskie	232	7,78	51	1,71	46	1,54	77	2,58	207	6,94	35	1,17
Zachodnio-pomorskie	426	18,61	93	4,06	198	8,65	191	8,34	568	24,81	39	1,70

Table 1 cont.: Tourist accommodation facilities in Poland with an offer of sports/recreational products/services in 2017

Tabela 1 cd.: Turystyczne obiekty noclegowe w Polsce posiadające ofertę produktów/usług sportowo-rekreacyjnych w 2017 r.

Sport/leisure products/ services	Spa services ^E		Instructor-based sports/recreational activities ^F		Babysitting services and playrooms		Tourist or sports equipment rentals ^G	
	SPORTS-RECREATIONAL SERVICES						RENTALS	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Administrative body (country or voivodship)								
Polska	4139	13,24	714	2,28	1451	4,64	2596	8,30
Dolnośląskie	503	25,22	81	4,06	157	7,87	147	7,37
Kujawsko-pomorskie	185	10,29	49	2,73	35	1,95	118	6,57
Lubelskie	129	5,13	19	0,76	44	1,75	91	3,62
Lubuskie	77	5,50	10	0,71	19	1,36	90	6,43
Łódzkie	108	5,93	11	0,60	36	1,98	71	3,90
Małopolskie	621	40,90	86	5,66	259	17,06	214	14,09
Mazowieckie	199	5,60	34	0,96	60	1,69	109	3,07
Opolskie	68	7,22	13	1,38	26	2,76	38	4,04
Podkarpackie	207	11,60	32	1,79	54	3,03	136	7,62
Podlaskie	91	4,51	5	0,25	36	1,78	126	6,24
Pomorskie	458	25,01	87	4,75	199	10,87	344	18,79
Śląskie	351	28,46	52	4,22	120	9,73	154	12,49
Świętokrzyskie	100	8,54	17	1,45	22	1,88	58	4,95
Warmińsko-mazurskie	230	9,51	41	1,70	95	3,93	329	13,61
Wielkopolskie	178	5,97	28	0,94	75	2,51	179	6,00
Zachodniopomorskie	634	27,70	149	6,51	214	9,35	392	17,12

Explanation: A – stands for the number of tourist accommodation facilities offering a particular kind of sports/recreation services, B – stands for the number of tourist accommodation facilities offering a particular kind of sports/recreation services calculated per 1000 km². C – including volleyball and basketball courts and football pitches; D – indoor and outdoor pools; E – including: aerobics, yoga, gymnastics; G – data concerning the availability of such sports-tourist gear as: bicycles, nordic walking poles, skis, swimming equipment and others.)

Source: own study based on: Local Data Bank, Central Statistical Office (Główny Urząd Statystyczny), <https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/start> [online access: 23.02.2019].

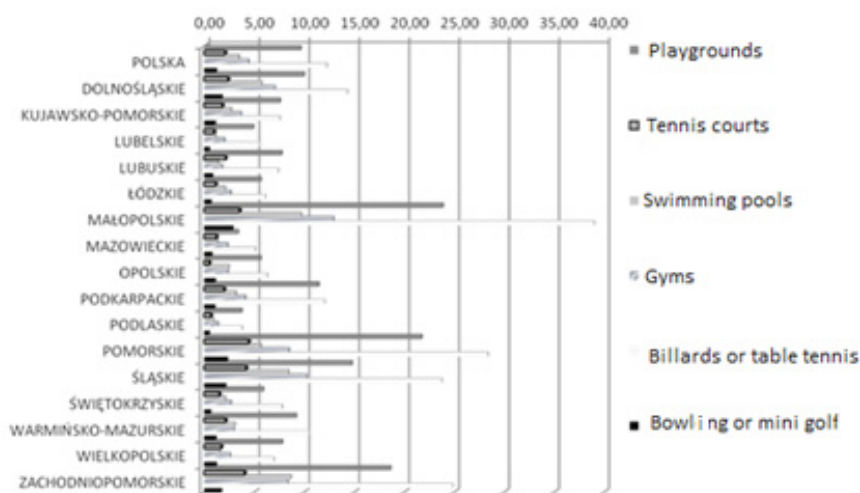


Figure 1. Tourist accommodation facilities with sports and recreation infrastructure in 2017 (number of objects/1000 km²).

Rysunek 1. Turystyczne obiekty noclegowe posiadające infrastrukturę sportowo-rekreacyjną w 2017 r. (ob./1000 km²).

Source: own study based on: Local Data Bank, Central Statistical Office (Główny Urząd Statystyczny).

When compared with the indicator obtained for the whole Poland, as for the largest number of accommodation establishments with the selected type of sports and recreation facilities, the values of the results significantly exceeded the level of the analyzed phenomenon with regards to the whole country, i.e. by 113% in the case of facilities with the access to tennis courts, by 178.96% concerning facilities equipped with swimming pools and by 192.74% in terms of facilities with gyms. On the other hand, when it comes to the voivodships which were characterized by the lowest level of the studied phenomenon, concerning each of the abovementioned types of sports and recreation facilities, the values proved to be lower than those obtained for Poland by 74.77% to 69.20%.

What was also verified in the analysis was the development of the studied area in terms of tourist accommodation establishments that are equipped with sports facilities in the form of table tennis or billiard tables and bowling alleys or mini golf (Table 1, Chart 1). With respect to both types of the infrastructure, the highest value was obtained in one voivodship, i.e.: the Małopolskie – 38.99 and 2.83 facilities per 1000 square kilometers, respectively. The lowest values for the studied features were recorded in the Podlaskie Voivodship – 3.76 and 0.45 per 1000 square kilometers, respectively. The highest values obtained exceeded the value obtained for Poland by over 200% in the first case and by 187.81% in the second one, whereas the lowest values obtained in both cases were lower than the value obtained for Poland by: 69.25% and 62.18%, respectively.

The next step of the study constituted an analysis of tourist accommodation facilities providing services in the field of spa, wellness, instructor-based sports and recreational activities and time organization for children in the form of the access to playrooms. Facilities providing services of spa and wellness and time organization for children prove to be the most common in the Małopolskie voivodship: 40.90 and 17.06 facilities per 1000 square kilometers, respectively (Table 1, Figure 2).

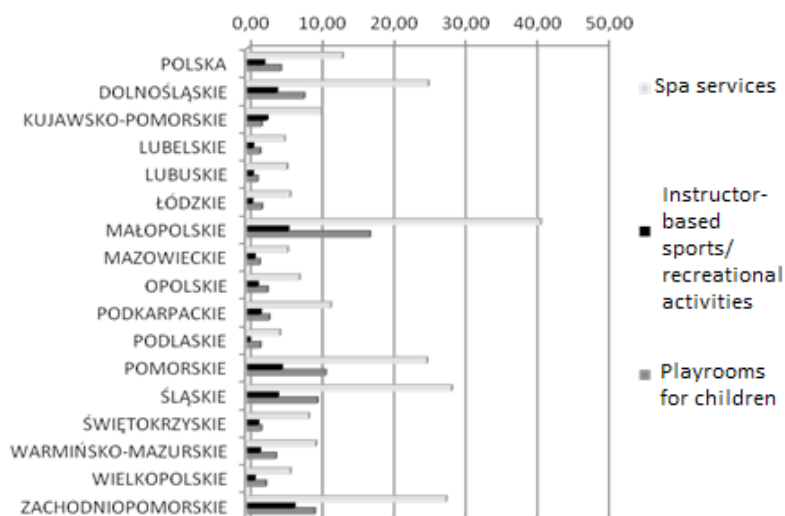


Figure 2. Tourist accommodation facilities with recreation in 2017 (number of objects/1000 km²).

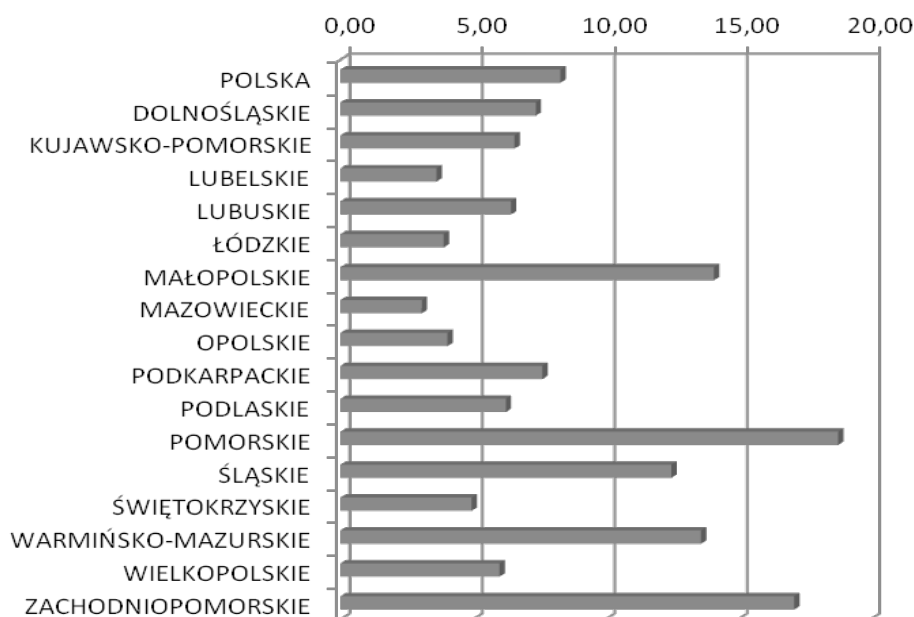
Rysunek 2. Turystyczne obiekty noclegowe świadczące usługi w zakresie rekreacji w 2017 r. (ob./1000 km²)

Source: own study based on: Local Data Bank, Central Statistical Office (Główny Urząd Statystyczny).

Comparing the aforementioned data to the indicator obtained for the whole Poland, both results are characterized by a significantly higher level of the studied phenomenon – by 208.91% for the former, and by 267.67% for the latter. As for the smallest density of the studied objects, it was recorded in the Podlaskie voivodship – 4.51 – concerning objects equipped with spa and wellness facilities and in the Lubuskie voivodship concerning facilities for children – 1.36 per 1000 square kilometers. Both results are lower than those obtained for the whole country: by over 65% in regards with establishments equipped with spa and wellness facilities, and by over 70% for facilities with the access to children playrooms.

As far as the density of tourist accommodation facilities providing sports and recreational activities conducted by an instructor, however, it was found that the highest level of this indicator occurs for the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship – 6.51 per 1000 square meters, which exceeds the number of such facilities on the national scale by 185.52%. Whereas the lowest value is 89.03% lower than the value obtained for Poland, and it was recorded in the Podlaskie Voivodship – 0.25 facilities per 1000 square kilometers (Table 1, Figure 2).

At the final stage of the analysis, accommodation facilities providing tourist and sport equipment rental services were examined (Table 1, Figure 3).



Rysunek 3. Turystyczne obiekty noclegowe z dostępem do wypożyczalni sprzętu turystycznego lub sportowego w 2017 r. (ob./1000 km²)

Figure 3. Tourist accommodation facilities with a tourist or sports equipment rental access in 2017. (number of objects/1000 km²)

Source: own study based on: Local Data Bank, Central Statistical Office (Główny Urząd Statystyczny)

The voivodeship in which, within the comparable area, the concentration of the aforementioned facilities is the highest is the Pomeranian Voivodship – 18.79, whereas the lowest density of such facilities was recorded in the Mazowieckie Voivodship – 3.07 per 1000 square kilometers. Like in the case of the previous stages of the analysis, comparing the values to the indicator obtained for the whole Poland, a higher value was obtained in the former case, and a lower one in the latter, as compared to the value determined for the area of Poland – 126.38% and 36.98%, respectively.

Table 2 presents the results concerning the density of tourist accommodation facilities with sports and recreation infrastructure treated as the sum of all analyzed facilities for a given voivodship in relation to the physical number of such facilities with the access to sports and recreation infrastructure in Poland. A similar procedure was followed in regards with recreational services, which constitute the sum of the individually analyzed services in the table. According to the above research, tourist accommodation establishments with the highest density of sports and recreation infrastructure include the following voivodships: Małopolskie and Pomorskie – 91.81, 70.94 facilities per 1000 square meters of the analyzed area, respectively. Comparing the aforementioned data to the indicator obtained for the whole Poland, both results are characterized by a significantly higher level of the studied phenomenon – exceeding it by 277.95% in the case of the former, and by 214.77% in the case of the latter.

Sports and recreation services most often occur in tourist accommodation establishments located in the following voivodships: Małopolskie, Zachodniopomorskie, Śląskie, Pomorskie – 63.62, 43.55, 42.41, 40.63 facilities per 1000 square kilometers, respectively (Table 2). When compared to the indicator obtained for Poland, all the results are characterized by a significantly higher level of the examined phenomenon – in the first case exceeding it by 315.57%, by 216.02% in the second one, by 210.36% in the third one, and by 201.53% in the last case (Table 2).

Table 2. Tourist accommodation facilities in Poland with an offer of sports/leisure products/services in 2017.

Tabela 2. Turystyczne obiekty noclegowe w Polsce posiadające ofertę produktów/usług sportowo-rekreacyjnych w 2017 r.

Sport/leisure products/services Administrative body	Sport/leisure infrastructure		Leisure services		Tourist-sports equipment rentals	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
Polska	10329	33,03	6304	20,16	2596	8,30
Dolnośląskie	821	41,16	741	37,15	147	7,37
Kujawsko-pomorskie	437	24,32	269	14,97	118	6,57
Lubelskie	376	14,97	192	7,64	91	3,62
Lubuskie	296	21,16	106	7,58	90	6,43
Łódzkie	332	18,22	155	8,51	71	3,90
Małopolskie	1394	91,81	966	63,62	214	14,09
Mazowieckie	498	14,01	293	8,24	109	3,07
Opolskie	172	18,27	107	11,37	38	4,04
Podkarpackie	601	33,68	293	16,42	136	7,62

Podlaskie	219	10,85	132	6,54	126	6,24
Pomorskie	1299	70,94	744	40,63	344	18,79
Śląskie	783	63,49	523	42,41	154	12,49
Świętokrzyskie	240	20,49	139	11,87	58	4,95
Warmińsko-mazurskie	698	28,88	366	15,14	329	13,61
Wielkopolskie	648	21,73	281	9,42	179	6,00
Zachodniopomorskie	1515	66,18	997	43,55	392	17,12

Explanation: A – stands for the real number of tourist accommodation facilities offering a particular type of sports/recreational products/services, B – stands for the number of tourist accommodation facilities offering a particular type of sports/recreational products/services counted per 1000 km².

Source: own study based on: Local Data Bank, Central Statistical Office (Główny Urząd Statystyczny), <https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/start> [online access: 23.02.2019].

The next stage of analyses constituted a ranking established in relation to a given type of sports and recreation infrastructure available in tourist accommodation facilities in Poland. The research shows that what is most frequently available for guests in accommodation establishments is spa and wellness facilities, table tennis and billiard tables, as well as team sports playgrounds. On the other hand, the least frequent are the accommodation establishments where it is possible to take advantage of bowling or tennis facilities, as well as those providing access to instructor-based sports and recreational activities.

Conclusions

While conducting the research, the authors analyzed the size and structure of sports/ recreation products/services provided by tourist accommodation facilities in Poland, taking into account the administrative division into voivodships. Analyzing the distribution of tourist accommodation establishments with sports and recreational facilities in Poland, what should be stated is that it is far from uniform. According to the results of the research above, tourist accommodation facilities with the highest density of sports and recreation infrastructure, as compared to the indicator for the whole country, include the following voivodships: Małopolskie and Pomorskie. Sports and recreational services are most frequently found in tourist accommodation facilities located in the following voivodships: Małopolskie, Zachodniopomorskie, Śląskie and Pomorskie. Whereas the highest density of tourist and sports equipment rental facilities occurs in the Pomorskie and Zachodniopomorskie Voivodships.

Furthermore, a ranking was established in relation to a given type of sports and recreation infrastructure available in tourist accommodation establishments in Poland. The research shows that what is the most frequently available for guests in

accommodation facilities are spa and wellness facilities, table tennis and billiard tables, and team sports playgrounds. On the other hand, the least frequent are accommodation facilities, where it is possible to use bowling or tennis facilities, as well as those that provide the access to instructor-based sports and recreational activities.

The obtained research results constitute a starting point for a broader research scheme in the field of organization, conditions and factors for the development of recreational services provided by tourist accommodation facilities in Poland.

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