

An exploratory study on family recreation by families in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Family recreation is popular among families in Yogyakarta. This phenomenon is associated with an increased families' understanding about togetherness, reunite the family and create the family memories. The family recreation is affected by geographic, demographic changes, and families' understanding of the tourism. The purpose of this study is to discuss the tendency of families' understanding and trend of family recreation. The findings suggest the family recreation associated with understanding and mobility of families. This study contributes to an understanding of social changes in Yogyakarta's families and its meaning for the tourism industry in the future.

Keywords: Family recreation, mobility, demographic.

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INTRODUCTION

In the last ten years, family recreation has increased significantly in Yogyakarta. It can be seen from the increasing families go on picnics by visiting various tourism destination in Yogyakarta and outside, even in abroad. Family recreation is seen to have many benefits, including to reunite the family and and for family members to spend time with each other, away from the demands of the work (Schanzel et al., 2012). Family recreation is a natural phenomenon that occurs due the dynamics of the changing demographics and social structures that change continuously. The development of family recreation which occurred in Yogyakarta is influenced by internal factors and external factors.

The internal factors are its strategic position and big population, the other factors are: 1) change in community perceptions of recreation, recreation was considered as a positive moment, 2) improved well-being; most families have the ability to do recreation, 3) changes in consumption behavior of society as a result of the globalization, and 4) increased travel demand and capacity constraints and quality of tourist object in Yogyakarta that cannot meet the people's need to relax. Another factor are the availability of infrastructure and tourism support facilities that enable people to travel and the availability of means of communication, accommodation, and transportation facilities.

The external factors are: 1) government's policies that support the development of tourism, including legislation on public holidays and leave together. That policy became one of the supports for family recreation, especially during holidays; 2) increasing of regional tourism offerings of other tourist destinations. Now almost all regions develop tourism, they offer tourism products in a more active and more intensive and equip themselves with various tourism support facilities so that tourists interested and they visit more easily.

Based on the explanation, the study will try to examine the conditions that make Yogyakarta a potential family tourists market; it is the problems that are considered interesting and relevant to be examined.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Family recreation

Family recreation has received some attention from researchers in the field of leisure studies over the last few years. Family recreation refers to families who participate in leisure activities together (Hornig, 2005). In every recreational activity, two or more household members participate. Family recreation not only strengthens family

bonds and encourages family cohesion, it is also a means of consolidating the family values and traditions, which can be brought up in children for life. With such a limiting condition then family recreation can be referred to as a *purposive leisure* (Shaw and Dawson, 2001). Other definitions describe the efforts of parents to plan, facilitate and provide a recreational experience that is useful to achieve the objective expected by parents, that is, strengthen family bond and give children the opportunity to learn the values of life. *Purposive leisure* can be seen as a concept to observe and to understand the motivation of parents and families in implementing family recreation. Parents reconcile their hopes on a family recreation with experience itself.

Numerous studies have documented the positive relationship between recreation participation and various family outcomes (Freeman and Zabriskie, 2003; Zabriskie and McCormick's, 2001). From these results, the most important thing is the impact of family recreation in children's early education. Family recreational context allows children to acquire skills in social arenas, physical, and recreational and helps to develop interests that influence their involvement in recreation (Horna, 1989). Mannell and Kleiber (1997) noted that family recreation can be used as an important vehicle for the development of the child. Through role modeling or taken parents, parents involved in recreational activities may be structured interactive teaching moral values of youth, ethics, and good habits. Children improve not only their behavior but also their health and fitness.

Family recreation plays essential roles in family life as it produces positive family experiences for both the parents and children (Elliot, 2010). Problem solving and other activities allow family members to bond with each other and strengthen their relationships (Agate et al., 2009). Some research explain the positive relation between leisure participation with the success of family (Freeman and Zabriskie, 2003). One of the most important is the impact of family recreation on child education. Family Recreation allows children to acquire skills in the social arena and help to develop their interest in exploring (Horna, 1989).

Family recreation also provides the opportunity for children to acquire social skills. Many recreational activities conducted in the collective format that allows participants to gain friendships and companionship (Iwasaki and Havitz, 1998). Many family recreation program requires interactive activities that encourage intrafamily communication and promote child socialization (Horna, 1989). Playing together requires cooperation between parents and children. As a result, children may learn how to get along with others, share resources and information, and maintain loyalty to the family.

METHODOLOGY

The study used mixed methods as research design by combining quantitative and qualitative methods to collect, analyze and

integrate the data (Johnson and Onwuegbuzie, in Damanik, 2012). This study uses this approach for the concern is about how the public interpret the social world. The results of the survey will be explored through interview to respondents who will answer some questions prepared using theories and concepts. The process is useful to determinate the point of references.

The survey will use some questionnaires to know respondent's early perception on family vacation. The next step of the research is interviewing the respondents to get a confirmation of the questionnaires. This technique will be useful to give a feedback to develop the respondent's understanding about family vacation and about everything that connected to this subject. Informant will freely interpret and explain the understanding about doing recreation and the intention of their activity in doing vacation with the family. Finally, the researcher let them to develop their own understanding.

The samples of the research are family's leaders who live in Yogyakarta and who did a family recreation in the last five years (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)¹. The secondary data derived from the documents related to the activity of family recreation in the area of study. The aim of the study is to get information as much as possible from different human and non-human sources that have a direct access to the subject study, so that the technique of "multistage random sampling" is applied which finally directs the sample collection through "cluster" technique.

To analyze the data, the study uses a statistic pact SPSS 15.0 that includes the descriptive and inferential analysis. This study uses a regression analysis to understand the connection between a personal perception about vacation and the value of recreation with the family recreation decision making.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Yogyakarta as a destination and tourists market

In Indonesian Tourism Map, Yogyakarta is the second destination after Bali. Yogyakarta has potential tourism advantages such as: 1) various destinations; 2) various handicrafts that can be used as a souvenir, 3) qualified human resources, and 4) "creative industries" in this region that support the development of tourism industry. These advantages are strengthened by a sophisticated tourism support system too. This situation reinforces the attractiveness of the city as a destination for local or international tourists. In the last five years, the number of tourist who came to Yogyakarta increased significantly almost 300% from 2008 (Table 1).

The number of tourists who come in Yogyakarta has two potentially contradictory meanings. On one hand, the positive effect is that it brings economic benefits that can be enjoyed by the public. On the other hand, from the social and cultural side, it could not be profitable, and could even be detrimental to the development of modern culture that could potentially conflict with the positive values of community life. Limited ability to accept the many tourists who come to make Yogyakarta uncomfortable when the holiday season and this condition has become an unpleasant sights to locals. It can affect the decision of the people of Yogyakarta

¹ Respondents of this study are peoples who have an experience to do recreations with their family for at least one's a year.

Table 1. Development of the Yogyakarta's tourists (2008 to 2012).

Year	Foreign tourists	Growth (%)	Domestic tourists	Growth (%)
2008	128,660	24.64	1,156,097	0.86
2009	139,492	8.42	1,286,565	11.29
2010	140,700	0.87	2,851,000	121.60
2011	148,800	5.76	3,057,600	7.25
2012	148,500	-0.21	3,398,500	11.15

Source: Reconstructions of Yogyakarta's Tourism Statistics 2013.

recreation outside Yogyakarta.

The existence of tourists in Yogyakarta could have an effect on the socio-cultural community. Tourist behavior can drive social change because the thoughts and actions of tourists often considered good and worthy followed by the public. In general, people easily influenced and often imitate the behavior of tourists. One example is the change in society's view of recreational activities to obtain pleasure and happiness of the family.

Yogyakarta has a diverse potential of culture, places and attractions (ODTW) and readiness in terms of means of supporting tourism activities and supporting industries of tourism activities, such as: transportation, accommodation, restaurants and eating houses, industrial souvenir and Travel Bureau (BPW). But not all of these make it an attractive destination, especially for families. It shows that there are still many ODTW that cannot meet the wishes of the family. The issues associated with ODTW to support family recreation are in addition to a limited number of facilities and the capacity is limited. The limitations of the ODTW include: 1) Limitations ODTW specifically to meet the needs of children and families, 2) there are limitations in the development of each tourist attraction or limitations in innovating, so visitors are not interested in visiting again, 3) limitations in providing guidance and therefore cannot provide a guide to the optimal service for families². The situation will become increasingly uncomfortable during the school holidays when Yogyakarta received many visitors from outside the province, and encouraged the family in Yogyakarta to relax in other cities.

The people and the choice of family recreation destination

A big population with good and stable social-economic condition and the changing situation of social economic through modernism makes Yogyakarta has a great opportunity as a tourist suppliers to other regions. From 2008 to 2012, the population of Yogyakarta increase from 0.9 to 1.2% (Table 2).

² One of a bad impression from a visitor to a family vacation object in Yogyakarta can be seen in <http://wisata.kompasiana.com/jalan-jalan/2013/08/26/kesan-pahit-liburan-di-jogja-.html>

An average number of family members in Yogyakarta is 3 to 8, so every family in Yogyakarta has 3 to 4 family members that possibly consist of father, mother, one child or two children. This density of family is lower than the average in national scale that reaches 3 to 9 family members³. This affects the level of mobility and economic burden to be borne when families established family recreation. With such a family structure, when Yogyakarta's families do recreation, economic burden to be borne by the family is not too big. Less number of family members allows the family becomes easier to implement recreation with family members. These results are consistent with several studies that say that the increase in the number of family members had a negative effect on travel conditions (Collins and Tisdell, 2002; Alegre and Pou, 2006). Additional family members would increase the costs for recreation and thus reduce family recreation conditions.

One's residence has influence on attitudes and behavior. More than 60% of families live in urban areas and less than 40% live in rural areas. This has an impact on lifestyles and patterns of community life. For families who live in rural areas, their lives will be thick with rural customs; their behavior is characterized by the values of traditional rural culture. They have limitations in terms of access to information so that life is not much influenced by modernization, but it is more influenced by the rural environment that is generally less dynamic. For those who live in urban areas, their lives are influenced by urban lifestyles, with characteristics such as: 1) looks more dynamic and more open; 2) more aware of the importance of information and communication, even the media has become part of their lives.

The intensity of people's interaction with the media influences them in making the decision to purchase a product/service. Because the media mainly displays modernity, the urban communities tend to behave and follow the modern lifestyle that is more oriented to the West. One adopted culture is recreation with family pastime.

The number of people living in urban areas and the high intensity of the media as well as the many tourists who come to Yogyakarta can be said to be one of explanatory factor of a growing family recreation in

³ Yogyakarta's Tourism Statistics 2014.

Table 2. Development and distribution of the inhabitants (2008 to 2012).

Year	Population (N)	Family (N)	Average of family members	Urban areas		Rural areas	
				N	%	N	%
2008	3,419,977	930.674	3.67	598,423	64.30	332,251	35.70
2009	3,426,637	951.102	3.60	613,271	64.48	337,831	35.52
2010	3,457,491	930.455	3.71	618,194	66.44	312,261	33.56
2011	3,487,325	929.236	3.75	616,641	66.36	312,595	33.64
2012	3,514,762	945.216	3.71	627,340	66.37	317,876	33.63

Source: Reconstructions of Yogyakarta's Tourism Statistics 2013.

Yogyakarta. In carrying out the family recreation, some families plan before, namely to choose the time, place of execution and types of activities or things that will be enjoyed getting pleasure family, especially children. They carried out the recreation during school holidays. The destination chosen is as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 shows that they choose Yogyakarta (23.9%) and outside Yogyakarta (76.1%). Jakarta became the first choice, followed by Central Java, East Java, West Java, Bali, Lombok and Batam. Jakarta was chosen because it has modern leisure facilities, which are better and more diverse. The choice was related to the goal of family recreation that is intended to facilitate the child's need for entertainment as well as to improve their knowledge and experience. Due family recreation was intended to facilitate the interests of children to have a fun, it is usually carried out at one place with a relatively long time so it does not take a lot of sights in a recreational activity.

The next choice is Central Java and East Java. This is related to the geographical position. Both the province is not too far from Yogyakarta, so the cost they must pay is not much different from the amount of funds that must be spent on recreation in Yogyakarta.

"For recreation yesterday, we went to Owabong in Banjarnegara, the children picked the place because they have never been there. We agree with their course, I think it is not too far away, can be reached one day, so the costs are not too much" (TRI, official)⁴

In addition to consideration of the distance and the cost, there are other reasons why they chose outside Yogyakarta. The families who choose Jakarta said that Jakarta has more complete and modern entertainment facilities, so it is good for children's learning. Also, internal conditions encourage them to choose outside Yogyakarta. They explain that Yogyakarta has been less conducive to recreation, especially in the holiday season at the end of the school year. At that time, many roads are jammed, especially in cities and roads that connect the city with tourism destination. There is also a state choosing DIY recreation outside because they were also

visiting family.

Strategic position of Yogyakarta

Yogyakarta is located in a strategic position, this is indicated by: 1) is in the middle of the island of Java, distance with other cities in the surrounding is not too far/close relatively; 2) is in the land and air transportation networks; 3) access to get in and out of the province is very easy because there is a good road that go to all the towns in the vicinity; 4) is situated between two centers of economic activity / Java tourism, which is between the central development region of western Java and the Java-eastern part through the south bound lanes. These conditions facilitate communities' mobility for outgoing and incoming to Yogyakarta. In addition it allows the area has great opportunities for tourism development, marketing and trade among regions in Indonesia.

Yogyakarta is a node point in the relationship of lands between the cities in the middle part of Java. This area is connected by good road to the surrounding cities. Connecting with the surrounding cities can be achieved by land and air transportation, but cannot be reached by sea transportation.

Road is a key element of ground transportation. Land transportation system in Yogyakarta includes national main line, the main line and the provincial development path. The main line is the line that has been formed and is part of the national transport lines. In terms of economy, this pathway plays an important role in strengthening the orientation of trade flows which focuses in three directions, namely east (Solo, Surabaya), north (Semarang) and the west (Purwokerto, Jakarta).

In five years (2008 to 2012), the number of motor vehicles (passenger cars, freight cars, buses, special vehicles, and motorcycles) increased significantly (Table 4). But keep in mind, the increase was only on passenger cars, while buses decreased from year to year, as well as other types of vehicles.

Table 4 shows that the public interest in public service vehicles (buses) decreased. People are more interested in family car. This type of car is more widely used as a means of transport during family recreation. The increase in the number of motor vehicles does not directly point to

⁴ The interview was conducted on 2 October 2013.

Table 3. Choice of destination.

Tourist destination		Frequency	%
Yogyakarta		86	23.9
	Jakarta	62	16.7
	Central Jawa	57	15.9
	East Java	52	13.9
Outside Yogyakarta	West Java	37	10.3
	Bali	35	9.7
	Lombok	19	5.3
	Batam	3	0.8
Overseas	Singapore	7	1.9
	Hong Kong	5	1.5
Total		359	100

Source: Primary data (2013).

Table 4. Number of motor vehicles registered in Yogyakarta (%).

Year	Vehicle type					Total
	Passenger cars	Bus	Load car	Special vehicles	Motorcycles	
2008	8.49	0.85	3.11	0.04	87.51	1,276,309
2009	8.38	0.80	2.99	-	87.82	1,374,202
2010	8.34	0.74	2.83	-	88.05	1,488,033
2011	8.56	0.68	2.79	0.03	87.93	1,618,457
2012	8.70	0.63	2.77	0.03	87.87	1,749,738

Source: Yogyakarta Dalam Angka 2013.

the increased activities of family recreation, but it was associated with increased prosperity and mobility of people of Yogyakarta. Increase in the number of passenger cars can be indicative of an increased need for mobility. The phenomenon was linked to customs when the people who relax with the family, they are more interested in using private cars rather than using public transport. As shown in the following answers:

“For us, when we go with the family, more comfortable when using private cars, although by renting, yet now many car rental. If we use public transport will be the inconvenience and for no special stretch”. (TAN, official)⁵

Yogyakarta is also a node point of rail transport in the south of Java. There are two stations in Yogyakarta, namely Tugu and Lempuyangan. So far, there are three lines of service that utilizes Tugu station as a stopping off point (Table 5).

Table 5 shows the rail mode of transportation demand by the public. Several informants gave their reasons for choosing train as a means of transport, these include: 1) compared to using other means of transportation, the

Table 5. Number of trains that stopped at Tugu Station (2013).

Railway service lines	Number of trains
Yogyakarta - Jakarta	9
Yogyakarta - Bandung	6
Yogyakarta – Surabaya / Malang	8

Source: PT KAI Daop VII Yogyakarta.

cost for the train ride is cheaper; 2) train is considered safe by the community, the number of accidents are relatively low; 3) train is considered to be on time so many people choose it. In 4 years (2009 to 2012), train passengers increased (Table 6).

Yogyakarta is also a node point of rail transportation in the southern part of Central Java. In 4 years (2009 to 2012), train passenger increased (Table 6). Increase in the number of train passengers describes the high mobility of the people of Yogyakarta. Although not all train passengers can be regarded as tourists, but most of them are people of Yogyakarta who will do recreation or return from doing recreation outside Yogyakarta. The phenomena occurred in January and July. Those months were a period of long-end school holidays. At that moment the movement of people, among them is to travel on vacation.

⁵ The interview was conducted on 2 October 2013.

Table 6. Number of train passengers (2009 - 2012).

Year	Executive		Business		Economy		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
2009	487,691	16.08	1,858,617	61.27	687,141	22.65	3,033,449
2010	708,470	21.34	781,112	23.53	1,829,589	55.11	3,319,171
2011	878,838	25.43	718,224	20.78	1,858,352	53.78	3,455,414
2012	697,261	26.32	612,806	23.13	1,338,660	50.53	2,648+,727

Source: Yogyakarta Dalam Angka 2013.

Table 7. Aircraft passengers.

Year	Aircraft		Passengers	
	Landed	Departure	Landed	Departure
2009	18,080	18,070	1,580,814	1,556,003
2010	22,379	22,385	1,723,905	1,709,827
2011	15,138	15,102	2,025,785	2,010,662
2012	17,585	17,578	2,377,616	2,357,005

Source: Yogyakarta Dalam Angka 2013.

Table 6 shows the phenomenon of social mobility that is interesting to be examined, especially with the development of rail transportation. In 2012 the number of passengers declined 13.2 percent from the previous year. This decline is related to the rise in aircraft passengers in the same year. Aviation business in Yogyakarta increased dramatically since the introduction of deregulation of airlines in 1992⁶. In 2012, number of people coming via aircraft at Adi Sucipto Airport recorded 17.585 times increase, up 16.16 percent compared to the previous year. There was as many as 17,578 aircraft departure times or up 16.40 percent from the previous which was 15,102 times (Table 7).

Yogyakarta's inhabitant understanding about recreation, free time and vacation

In general, understanding of the concept of leisure respondents is always associated with leisure time. There are two perceptions of the time, the perception of people who have a stable job and of those who do not have a steady job. For permanent staff and students who have fixed working time, leisure has a variety of meanings, including: 1) an enjoyable time because they do not have to work without leaving obligations; 2) occurs at the time of holidays and leaves whose existence was already determined by where they work or school / external parties and its presence is routine in a fixed period, namely: weekly, monthly, or yearly; 3) occurs at bedtime; 4) occurs during work breaks.

"Leisure time for me was when I finished work, both office work and the work at home. ...At the time working in the office there is a break, then I am free from work, but only temporarily, so I could use it as I wanted. ... When working at home I feel there is no free time except after the night before bed, that's when I feel the time" (LIS, official).⁷

"For me, leisure time, I just get on my time off from work activities, hence free time is very valuable to me, as a moment to rest and gather with family at home, or travel to some places" (ANI, teacher).⁸

For those who do not have a permanent job, which means their work time is not fixed, they understood leisure time as time: 1) less fun because there are economic consequences they bear, they do not earn a living because they do not work, so it is not profitable; 2) occurs when they do not work because they do not get a job.

"For me leisure time happened when I was not working, I did not do anything to earn a living. It looks good, but for me these circumstances become a burden because I do not make money for a living" (SHN, carpenter).⁹

From the answers it can be concluded that understanding of the leisure time is generally associated with working

⁶ Law no. 15 1992 about a flight is one of the milestone flight business deregulation in Indonesia. With the existence of the Act, the number of flight services company increased dramatically.

⁷ The interview was conducted on 17 October 2013.

⁸ The interview was conducted on 12 October 2013.

⁹ The interview was conducted on 5 November 2013.

time. Two concepts are related to each other and will always even though is a continuum from the time that is owned by a man in their daily life; the working time being first, while the rest is free time. So leisure time is the time remaining is owned by a person after completing the work as an obligation. The answer is in line with the definition of a residual leisure time offered by Roberts (1999), which stated that the leisure time is the time remaining from work and other obligations. The true meaning of it can be said to represent an approach 'common sense' to define leisure time. Leisure time is defined as an entity at the time when they finished work or work breaks. So are temporary and can be used in accordance with the wishes and interest of self is concerned, be used freely and not because the will or the pressure of external parties including the corresponding surrounding environment.

As to when that time earned is by a person, it is mentioned that leisure occurs or obtained at the time in question be separated from the responsibility to external parties, namely the institution: the company, the office where the relevant person works; leisure remains a personal time use freely at will the owners and not institutionalized.

One informant states that free time can be used to do homework or work. That is, spare time can be used freely for work purposes, but only if it is a personal choice. An informant made the following comments:

"For me, leisure time is the time that I can use it as I want. Free event is an activity that I want to own not because it meets the interests of others. I usually repair the house, wash cars in my leisure time" (PUR, worker)¹⁰

When the author was asked "what do you understand about holiday?" and what you do during the holidays", the authors obtained a variety of opinions from several informants with different professions, namely: farmers, people who do not have a regular job (odd), and a permanent employee of an institution. The farmer replied that he did not have a day off. He would not go into the fields to work if at that time there was another purpose or if he considers it necessary to go to the fields because there are no urgent things to be done in the fields:

"as a farmer I does not have a day off, I work based on purposes. If I consider in the fields there is nothing to be done (worked out) then I will not be into the fields. I'm going to the fields if there is work to be done, I do not stop working the fields if the work has not finished. So I have a different holiday with other employees regularly every Sunday or Saturday and Sunday" (BGY, farmer).¹¹

The substance and concept of vacation by the farmer is that he interprets holiday as a day when he is not working, but the execution time is determined by him is based on the interests of their work or based on social considerations. For example, when neighbors held a celebration / gotong royong, rewangan or other social interests, he would not go into the fields to work. Holiday for him is not determined by others, but by the work and consideration of his own. So we can conclude that he worked in the fields with self-oriented and service-oriented completion of the work/completion of responsibilities and not time-oriented.

Not much different from the opinions of farmers is the opinion expressed by the independent construction worker / carpenter. He considers that holiday also simply does not work; even looking at it, not working will hurt them. Another case if it does not work but because there are more important considerations. As in the following quote:

"I do not have a fixed work day, virtually free, and able to work but cannot. So I do not have a day off, I work when someone gives me a job, for example, to administer or grind. If I get a job, I would do things every day to complete, sometimes for a week or even more. When no one gives me a job, I do not work. But it is not a holiday because at that time I did not earn (SHD, carpenter)."¹²

The other argument was expressed by officials. They explained that the holiday is the time they are not working, but they still get their salary. For them, they could use holiday time for various needs, including having fun with their families; they do not have to work as the demands of their work, as the following quote:

"Sunday is a holiday. For me Sunday is very meaningful to me. That day I can get together with other families for a day, my husband is busy and do no return home often until evening. Sunday is used as effectively as possible for the family. Usually we go to take the children to places of entertainment so that they are happy and feel cared for by the elderly (ANI, teacher)."¹³

From the three situations, it can be concluded that the holiday is institutionalization time or the terms of the time at the time a person is not required to work or carry out the commitment that becomes the responsibility of a person or institutions. So the holiday is not coming from an individual, but of an institution, for example; government agencies, company, schools etc. While on vacation, employee / student is not working / not

¹⁰ The interview was conducted on 30 October 2013.

¹¹ The interview was conducted on 5 November 2013.

¹² The interview was conducted on 29 October 2013.

¹³ The interview was conducted on 12 October 2013.

performing the activity which are the responsibility of the institution but not necessarily against the rules of the institution so that they continue to get their rights that should be granted by the institution. For example a person working in a company, while on vacation, does not work but still gets a salary. A student does not need to come to study in the school without a so-called leaving her responsibilities as a student.

If associated with the effects received by the individual, it can be concluded that they would be happy because during the holidays, they are free of responsibility without losing their rights or without said to violate the rules. It is different with time to spare. If people say that free time is time they do not work, then spare time could be positive for the experience, but it can also be negative or unpleasant, whereas more positive holiday for those who receive. Circumstances have the same effect with the holidays for one who is on leave. This conclusion is reinforced by the following opinions:

“Vacation is a time I does not work. Vacations can be used for anything and without any loss because we have no obligation to do. The holiday was established by the government, so we just follow it. Vacation leave is the same as, except leave it there because we demand” (YON, official).¹⁴

Yogyakarta community's understanding about family recreation, essentially is a condition or activity that becomes the content of free time or holidays, it will be extracted from the following interviews:

“While on vacation, our family regularly goes to certain places for recreation. Family recreation, for us is a very important moment and becomes a regular agenda. Almost every Sunday, after church, we do travel with the children. A sight that we often visit is a children's playground, as appropriate to the age of my children as they are still young. This has become a very important moment, after six days, each member of the family is busy with their respective activities, the moment one of togetherness wonderful” (ANI, teacher)¹⁵

Family recreation is good for the harmony of the family, with a wide range of busyness of each person, recreation with family is an excellent alternative to keep the family remain in harmony” (TAN, official).¹⁶

The leisure understanding by the Yogyakarta's inhabitant is very similar to the idea of the Western society about leisure time. From the participant's answer, it can be

concluded that families in Yogyakarta redefine family recreation as an activity of family that be done at leisure time/holiday. Family recreation is held outside the dwelling place to pleasure the children and to improve the family's harmony.

CONCLUSION

Family plays an important role in the tourism industry. Family understanding on the benefits of tourism for children's education is very supportive for family to implement family recreation. School holidays have to be an important time for the implementation of family recreation. Family recreation carried out during the school holidays, can play an important role in strengthening family relationships and social capital development family. Family recreation developments that occurred in Yogyakarta are influenced by internal and external factors. The two factors has influence on each other, thus conditioning the family in Yogyakarta to prefer recreation outside Yogyakarta.

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¹⁴ The interview was conducted on 20 October 2013.

¹⁵ The interview was conducted on 12 October 2013.

¹⁶ The interview was conducted on 4 October 2013.