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ANALYSIS OF TOURIST MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF PLACES IN R.N. MACEDONIA FROM 1961 TO 2021

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Abstract

The paper deals with tourist movements by types of places in RN. Macedonia¹ for selected years from the period 1961 - 2021. The analysis of tourist movements was made on the basis of extensive statistical data on tourists and overnight stays, for five groups of types of tourist places: Skopje, spa, mountain, lake and others. The purpose of the paper is to see the participation and the role of each type of tourist site in tourist movements for the entire statistical period of 60 years. The text is the result of the analysis of ten thematic tables and ten graphs, all integral parts of the paper. The paper presents the reasons for fluctuations in tourist movements by types of places, and recommendations are given for the growth and improvement of tourist movements by types of places.

Key words: tourism, domestic, foreign, tourists, overnight stays, types of tourist places

JEL Classification: Z32 Tourism and Development; Z39 Tourism: Other

INTRODUCTION

There are few papers in which tourist movements are processed in a period of more than three decades (Panov, 1996, Dimitrov, 2017), and even rarer are papers in which tourist movements are processed by types of places (Panov, 1996). The analysis in this paper is the first of its kind to process a period of 60 years of tourist movements in places. The newspaper uses broad statistics for tourism, thematic publications of the State Statistical Office, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Macedonia, for the period 1961-2019, as well as data from the electronic statistics base (Meta Stat.).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Materials used in the research are statistical publications and other meta statistical data from the SSO on tourist movements. The main method is descriptive analysis and statistical data processing. Tables and graphs are an instrument through which tourist movements by types of places can be traced visually and graphically.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We divide the research results into two parts. The first part includes an analysis of statistical data on total tourist movements for tourists and overnight stays for selected years of the specified period (1961-2021). (See: Table 1, 2 and 3 and Graphs 1,2,3,4). The second part includes an analysis of statistical data on tourist movements (tourists and overnight stays) by types of places: Skopje, spa, mountain, lake places and others. (See: Tables 4-10 and Graphs 5-10).

Analysis of total tourist movements

¹ Additions to the name Macedonia due to political reasons in the last eight decades (1944-2019): Democratic Federal Republic of Macedonia, DFRM (1944-1946); People's Republic of Macedonia, PRM (1946-1963); Socialist Republic of Macedonia, SRM (1963-1991); Republic of Macedonia, RM (1991-2019), recognized by 133 countries worldwide; application to the UN with temporary reference Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, FYROM (1993-2019); Republic of Northern Macedonia, RNM (2019-). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Macedonia retrieved on 08.12.2021. In the text, we will use the abbreviated name of the country, that is, only the initial letters of the adjectives or RN Macedonia.

From the data listed in table 1., for S.R. Macedonia, we present the following observations. Tourist movements in the period from 1961 to 1987 recorded continuous growth, for tourists from an absolute number of 856,136 tourists or an increase of 261.8%, and for overnight stays of 297,2137 nights or an increase of 295.4%. In that period, the Republic of Macedonia was part of SFR Yugoslavia, which was a significantly larger country in terms of area and population with a well-organized system of "state tourism", and later "self-governing - worker tourism". The peak years for tourists and overnight stays were 1986 and 1987, with over 1,118,000 tourists and over 3,900,000 overnight stays with an average tourist stay of 3.3 days. After the independence of the Republic of Macedonia in 1991, and as a result of economic transition and political conditions, tourist movements in the period 1991-2001 recorded a decrease by 376,970 tourists or -113% and by 1,485,902 overnight stays or -118%. Immediately after, from the following year, a continuous increase in tourist movements with a maximum in 2019, of 1,184,963 tourists (this number of tourists exceeds the maximum since 1987) and 3,262,398 nights, with an average tourist stay of 2.7 days. (See Table 1 and Charts 1 and 2.). This increase in tourist movements has been interrupted in 2020 and 2021, and the reason for this is the Covid-19 pandemic.

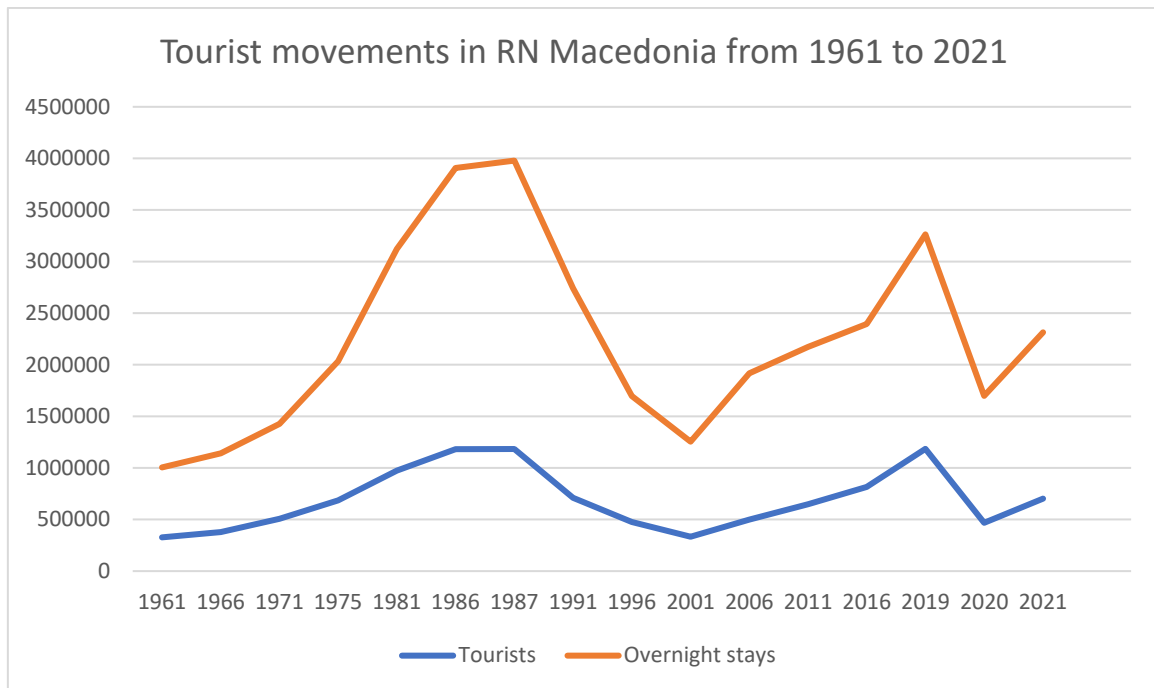
Tables 1: Tourist movements in R. Macedonia* for selected years in the period from 1961 to 2021

Year	Total tourists	Total nights
2021	702463	2313543
2020	467514	1697535
2019	1184963	3262398
2016	856843	2461160
2015	816067	2394205
2011	647568	2173034
2006	499473	1917385
2001	333308	1254582
1996	476205	1696930
1991	710278	2740484
1987	1183160	3978028
1986	1180806	3907111
1981	973518	3122190
1975	685314	2033038
1971	507385	1426398
1966	378572	1141467
1961	327024	1005891

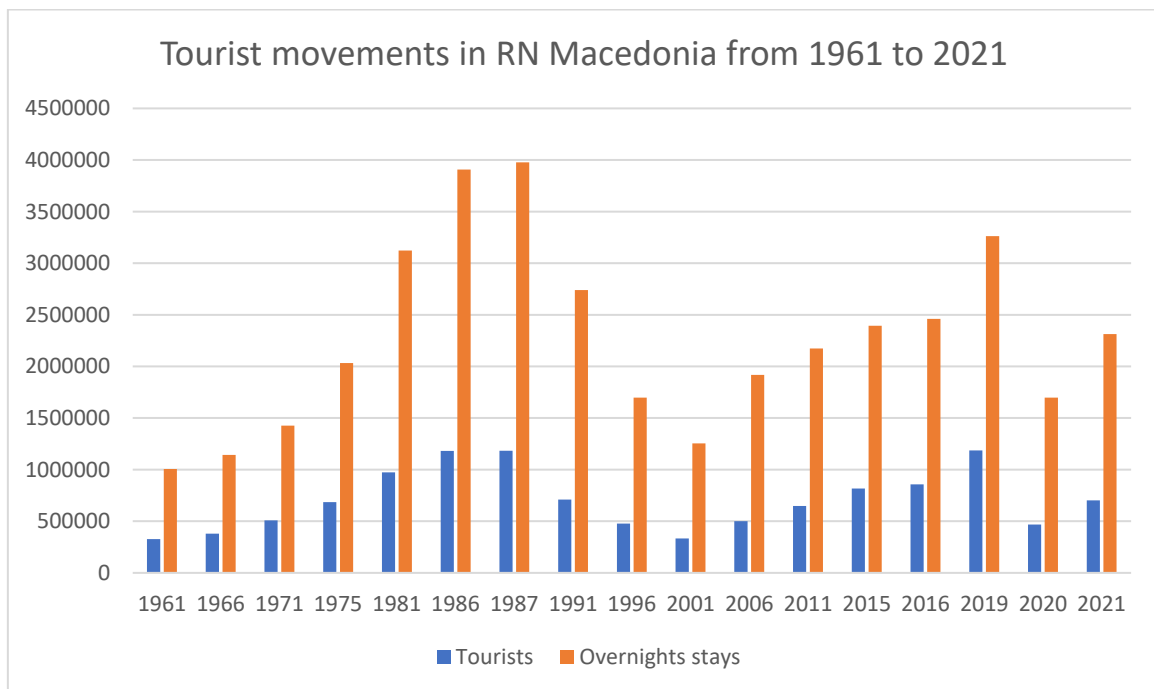
* Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia (SSO). Statistical yearbook for SFRJ, PRM, SRM, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1967, 1971, 1972, 1976, 1981, 1982, 1986, 1987, 1988, Skopje (in Macedonian) SSO. Statistical yearbook for Republic of Macedonia, 1991, 1992, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2011, 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO. Tourism in Republic of Macedonia, Statistical review, 2006-2010, 2007-2011, 2008-2012, 2009-2013, 2010-2014, 2011-2015, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of North Macedonia in 2019, 2020, 2021. (in Macedonian); Calculated and compiled NVD

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http://makstat.stat.gov.mk/PXWeb/pxweb/mk/MakStat/MakStat_TirizamUgostitel_Turizam



Figures 1: Tourist movements in RN Macedonia from 1961 to 2021



Figures 2: Tourist movements in RN Macedonia from 1961 to 2021

Table 2 shows the number of tourist movements according to the number of domestic and foreign tourists. From 1961 to 1987, tourists from other republics of the common SFRY were included in the section of domestic tourists. Thus, the participation of domestic tourists is significantly higher than the number of foreign tourists, with values from 89.6% to 10.4% in 1961, to 79.9% and 20.1% in 1987. Changes in favor of foreign tourists occur from 2011 onwards, with a maximum participation of 63.9% versus 36.1% in favor of foreign tourists (See: Table 2.)

Tables 2: Numerous movements of domestic and foreign tourists and overnight stays

Year <i>percentage</i>	Tourists			Nights		
	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign
2021	702463	408500	293963	2313543	1643083	670460
2020	467514	349308	118206	1697535	1444605	252930
2019	1184963	427370	757593	3262398	1684627	1577771
%	100	36,1	63,9	100	51,6	48,4
2016	856843	346359	510484	2461160	1407143	1054017
2015	816067	330537	485530	2394205	1357822	1036383
2011	647568	320097	327471	2173034	1417868	755166
2006	499473	297116	202357	1917395	1474550	442845
2001	333308	234362	98946	1254582	1041831	212751
1996	476205	340068	136137	1696930	1419665	277265
1991	710278	415955	294323	2740484	2164146	576338
1987*	1183160	944805	238355	3978028	3466113	511915
%	100	79,9	20,1	100	87,1	12,9
1986*	1180806	951571	229235	3907111	3426720	480391
%	100	80,6	19,4	100	87,7	12,3
1981*	973518	795358	178160	3122190	2765447	356743
1975*	685314	496153	189161	2033038	1660126	372912
1971*	507385	372494	134891	1426398	1188127	238271
1966*	378572	283194	95378	1141467	981820	159647
1961*	327024	292898	34126	1005891	953298	52593
%	100	89,6	10,4	100	94,8	5,2

*Domestic - summarized with the other republics of the common state of SFRYugoslavia

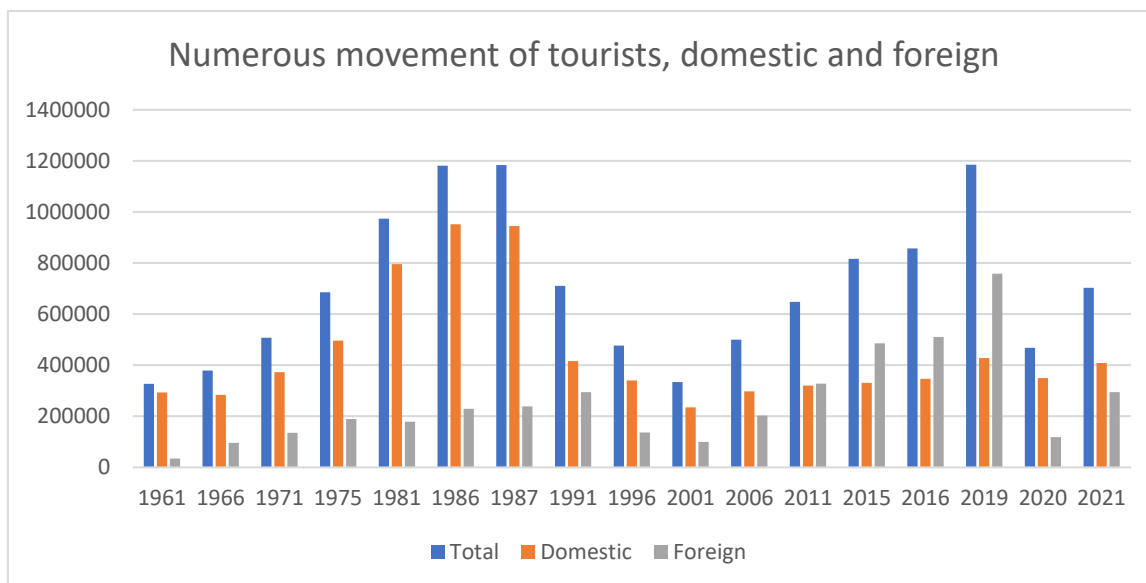
* Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia (SSO). Statistical yearbook for SFRJ, PRM, SRM, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1967, 1971, 1972, 1976, 1981, 1982, 1986, 1987, 1988, Skopje (in Macedonian) SSO. Statistical yearbook for Republic of Macedonia, 1991, 1992, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2011, 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO. Tourism in Republic of Macedonia, Statistical review, 2006-2010, 2007-2011, 2008-2012, 2009-2013, 2010-2014, 2011-2015, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of North Macedonia in 2019, 2020, 2021. (in Macedonian); Calculated and compiled NVD

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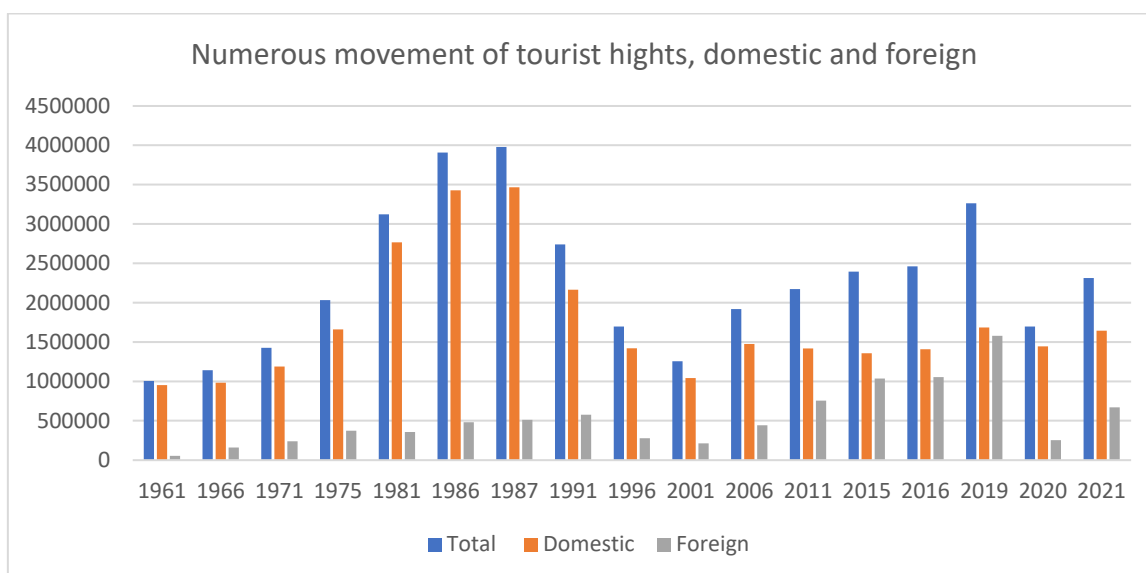
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We registered similar processes in tourist movements according to the number of domestic and foreign overnight stays. Thus, the share of domestic overnight stays is significantly higher than foreign overnight stays, from 94.8% to 5.2% in 1961, to 87.1% to 12.9% in 1987. From 1991 onwards, the share of domestic overnight stays in the total has decreased with greater dynamics, and in 2019 we register the following share of 51.6% versus 48.4% for foreign overnight stays. (See: Table 2 and Graph 3 and 4.).

Table 3 shows the average stay in days. From this table, we note that the shortest stay of tourists was in 1971, only 2.8 days, and the longest was in 2006, 3.8 days. Domestic tourists throughout the entire period have an average stay of over 3 days, with a minimum of 3.18 in 1971, and a maximum of 5.2 days in 1991, while foreign tourists had a minimum stay in 1961. of 1.5 days and a maximum of 2.3 days in 2011. and 2.28 in 2021 (See: Table 3.).



Graph 3: Numerous movement of tourists, domestic and foreign



Graph 4: Numerous movement of tourist nights, domestic and foreign

Tables 3. Average tourist stay in days

Year	Average stay in days			Year	Total	Domestic	Foreign
	Total	Domestic	Foreign				
2021	3,29	4,02	2,28	1991	3,85	5,20	1,95
2020	3,63	4,13	2,13	1987	3,36	3,66	2,14
2019	2,75	3,94	2,08	1986	3,30	3,60	2,09
2016	2,87	4,06	2,06	1981	3,20	3,47	2,00
2015	2,93	4,10	2,13	1975	2,96	3,34	1,97
2011	3,35	4,42	2,30	1971	2,81	3,18	1,76
2006	3,83	4,96	2,18	1966	3,01	3,46	1,67
2001	3,76	4,44	2,15	1961	3,07	3,25	1,54
1996	3,56	4,17	2,03	<i>Calculated and compiled NVD</i>			

Analysis of total tourist movements by types of places

The second part includes an analysis of statistical data on tourist movements, number of tourists and overnight stays by types of places: Skopje, spa, mountain, lake places and others. From the data listed in table 4 to 10 and graphs 5 to 10 by types of places, we present the following observations. In almost the entire period, the number of tourist movements in the lake areas (Ohrid, Prespa and Dojran Lake) dominates with a maximum number registered in 1987 of 456,449 tourists with a participation in the total number of 38.6% and in 2019 with a maximum number registered of 543,855 tourists and participation in the total number of 45.9%. In general, changes in the number of tourists are directly related to the process of transformation of ownership, extinction and emergence of new accommodation facilities, development of tourism, etc. The city of Skopje, as a metropolis, has a significant share in the total number of tourists and overnight stays. For the specified period, we register the following characteristics of tourist movements. The minimum number of tourists, with a participation of 15% and 22%, was in 2001 and 2020, and the reasons are the military conflict and the Covid-19 pandemic. Maximum values were in the distant 1986 and 1987, with 413,396 and 411,797 tourists, with a participation of about 35%. Dominance of the number of tourists who stayed in Skopje, compared to the lake places, were in 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1981 (See: Table 3.). All changes in the numerous movement of tourists are directly related to the transformation of the economy from state-self-governing to private ownership.

Tables 4. Numerical movements of tourists by types of places

Year percentage	Total tourists by types of places					
	Total	Skopje	Spa	Mountainous	Lake	Others
2021	702463	166831	20104	56650	360273	98605
2020	467514	72487	12876	52531	270830	58790
2019	1184963	359008	27647	70907	543855	183546
%	100	30,3	2,3	6,0	45,9	15,5
2016	856843	228602	28276	56491	382983	160491
2015	816067	220212	29169	62335	355890	148461
2011	647568	141386	27441	71309	279695	127737
2006	499473	108635	19680	40089	264305	66764
2001	333308	74869	19265	38830	142578	57766
1996	476205	103379	23826	50597	225265	73138
1991	710278	221264	26287	55767	290189	116771
1987	1183160	411797	37272	84300	456449	193342
%	100	34,8	3,2	7,1	38,6	16,3
1986	1180806	413396	41913	94615	430427	200455
%	100	35,0	3,5	8,0	36,5	17,0
1981	973518	365774	34653	55766	329283	188042
1975	685314	210697	28807	34799	224780	186291
1971	507385	184205	22196	22436	150119	128429
1966	378572	119445	14686	18566	102875	123000
1961	327024	143083	12313	9357	74054	88217
%	100	43,7	3,8	2,9	22,6	27,0

* Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia (SSO). Statistical yearbook for SFRJ, PRM, SRM, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1967, 1971, 1972, 1976, 1981, 1982, 1986, 1987, 1988, Skopje (in Macedonian) SSO. Statistical yearbook for Republic of Macedonia, 1991, 1992, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2011, 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO. Tourism in Republic of Macedonia, Statistical review, 2006-2010, 2007-2011, 2008-2012, 2009-2013, 2010-2014, 2011-2015, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO: Statistical Yearbook

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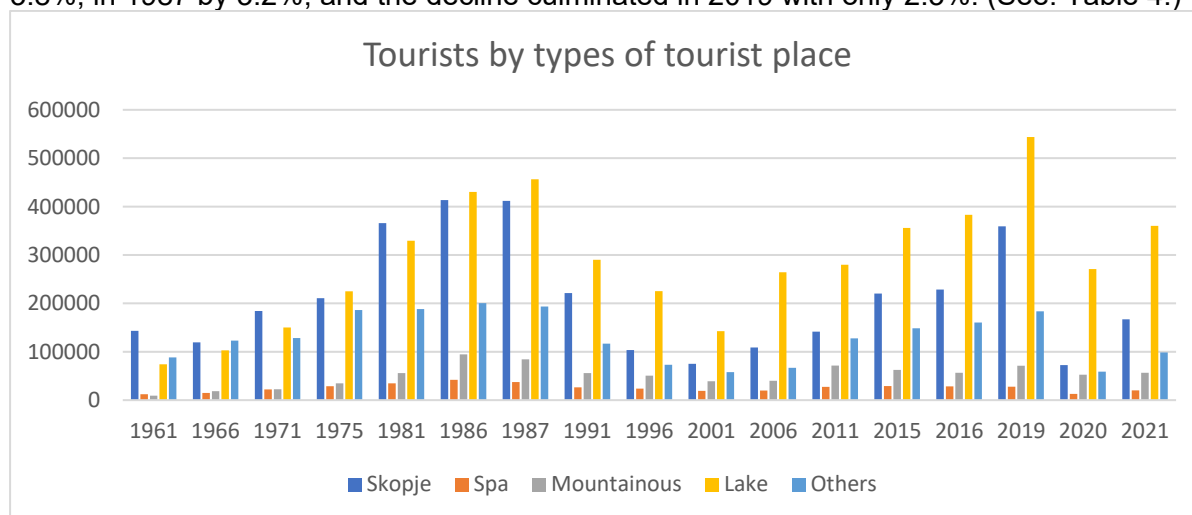
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Third in tourist movements are places with a common name others (which includes all other smaller tourist and non -tourist sites: cities, villages, monasteries, etc.). Most tourists were in 1986, 1987 and 2019, with a share in the total number of tourists of 17%, 16% and 15%.

Fourth is followed by tourists staying in mountainous areas, with 2.9% in 1961 to 8.0% in 1986 (maximum number 94,615), followed by a decrease, and in 2019 there is a participation of 6.0%. The numerous movement is proportional to the accommodation facilities in the mountainous areas (hiking homes, resorts, ski resorts, hotels, etc.), as well as with the transition of the economy and the buildings in mountain areas (their transformation, privatization, extinction, etc.).

In fifth place are bathrooms with significant oscillations in the number of tourists and their participation, as a result of the number of baths, from four to a maximum of eight baths and a reduction of the six baths. Thus, in 1961, tourists staying in the bathrooms participated with 3.8%, in 1987 by 3.2%, and the decline culminated in 2019 with only 2.3%. (See: Table 4.)



Graph 5. Tourists by types of tourist place

Table 5 and 6 shows the numerous tourist movement of domestic and foreign tourists by places. From 1961 to 1987, tourists from the other republics of the common SFRY state were together in the field of domestic tourists. In 1961 the biggest visit of domestic tourists was Skopje with 40.5%, then others with 28.6%, lake with 23.6% etc. The situation in 1987 changed in favor of the lake places with a share of 41.7%, Skopje with 31.4% etc. Almost throughout the period, domestic tourists visit the lake places, and then Skopje, then others, mountain and spa. In 2019, domestic tourists made the biggest visit to the lake places with a share of 61.8%, followed by others with 13.3%, mountainous with 10.8%, Skopje with 8.8% and spa with 5.3%. (See: Table 5 and Chart 6.)

The tourist movements of foreign tourists in types of places has the next dynamics. The first place for the visit is the capital Skopje, which was visited by 71.6% of foreign tourists in 1961, and in the second place are the lake places with a share of 14.3%.

As tourism is developing, we register certain changes in the participation of foreign tourists and in the rest of the Macedonian space. Thus, the role of the capital declines, and is

increasing in lake places where the number of foreign tourists is constantly increasing. Namely, for the period 1961-2019 the visit of foreign tourists to Skopje decreased by 29.2% (from 71.6% to 42.4%), and lake places increased by 22.7% (from 14.3% at 37%, which is the result of tourism development in the three lakes, Ohrid, Prespa and Dojran). Foreign tourists increase in places under the name of others from 12.7% to 16.7%, and in mountainous areas of 0.2% in 1961 to 3.3% in 2019, and there is a decrease in spa places (from 1.2% at 0.6%). (See: Table 6 and Chart 7.)

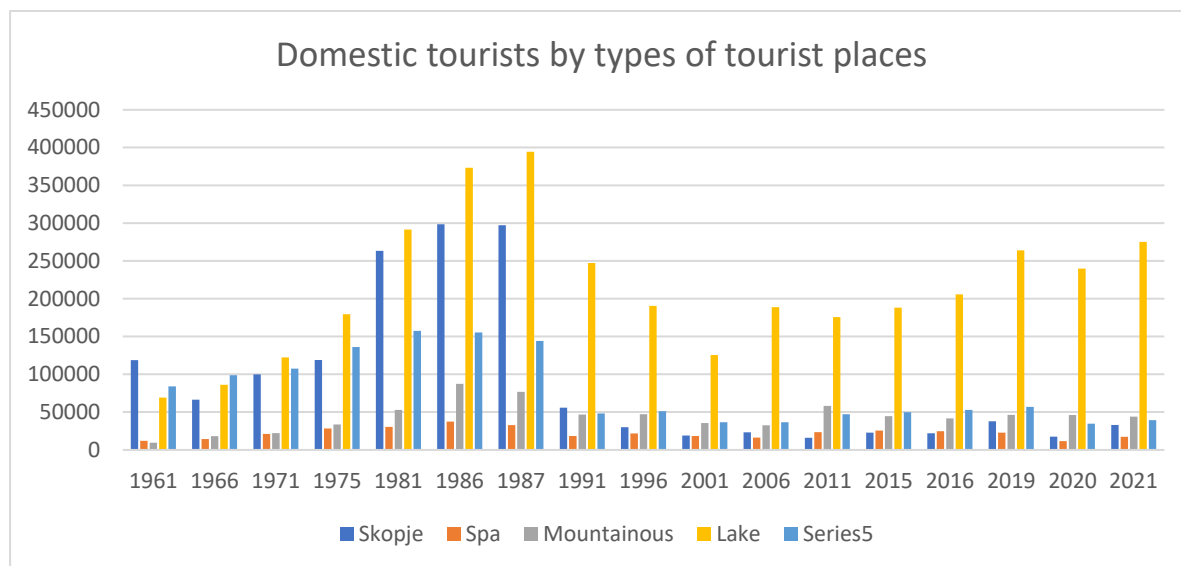
Tables 5. Numerous movement of domestic tourists by types of places

Year	Of that domestic tourists by types of places					
	Total	Skopje	Spa	Mountainous	Lake	Others
2021	408500	32937	17188	43952	275175	39248
2020	349308	17479	11376	46058	239833	34562
2019	427370	37738	22776	46198	263878	56780
%	100	8,8	5,3	10,8	61,8	13,3
2016	346359	21806	24525	41630	205683	52715
2015	330537	22782	25533	44502	188004	49716
2011	320097	15979	23401	58100	175612	47005
2006	297116	23176	16195	32394	188811	36540
2001	234362	18802	18223	35411	125382	36544
1996	340068	29858	21699	47099	190433	50979
1991	415955	55702	18281	46652	247268	48052
1987	944805	297121	32682	76606	394285	144111
%	100	31,4	3,5	8,1	41,7	15,3
1986	951571	298531	37224	87258	373226	155332
%	100	31,4	3,9	9,2	39,2	16,3
1981	795358	263230	30312	52780	291544	157492
1975	496153	118878	28242	33571	179447	136015
1971	372494	99690	21096	21989	122240	107479
1966	283194	66235	14212	17983	86083	98681
1961	292898	118655	11907	9288	69155	83893
%	100	40,5	4,1	3,2	23,6	28,6

* Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia (SSO). Statistical yearbook for SFRJ, PRM, SRM, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1967, 1971, 1972, 1976, 1981, 1982, 1986, 1987, 1988, Skopje (in Macedonian) SSO. Statistical yearbook for Republic of Macedonia, 1991, 1992, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2011, 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO. Tourism in Republic of Macedonia, Statistical review, 2006-2010, 2007-2011, 2008-2012, 2009-2013, 2010-2014, 2011-2015, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of North Macedonia in 2019, 2020, 2021. (in Macedonian); Calculated and compiled NVD

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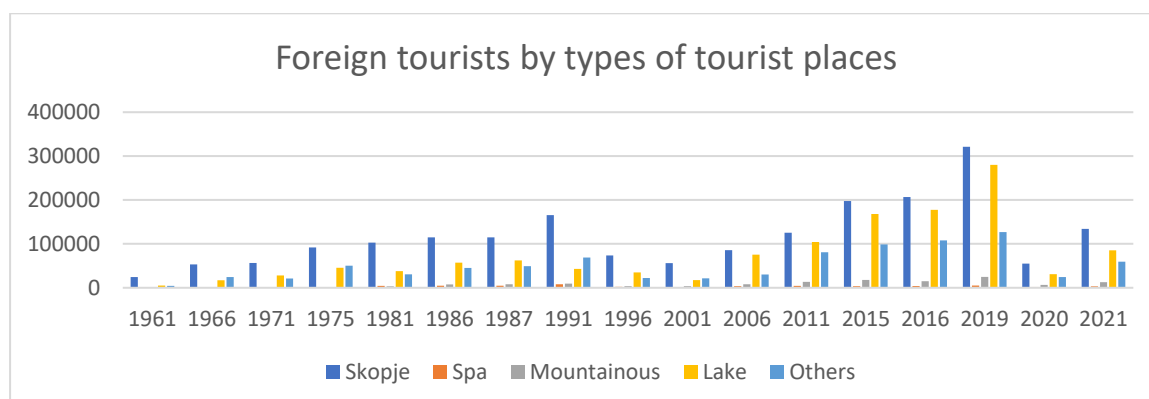
Graph 6. Domestic tourists by types of tourist places

Tables 6. Numerous movement of foreign tourists by types of places

Year	Of that foreign tourists by types of places					
	Total	Skopje	Spa	Mountainous	Lake	Others
2021	293963	133894	2916	12698	85098	59357
2020	118206	55008	1500	6473	30997	24228
2019	757593	321270	4871	24709	279977	126766
%	100	42,4	0,6	3,3	37,0	16,7
2016	510484	206796	3751	14861	177300	107776
2015	485530	197430	3636	17833	167886	98745
2011	327471	125407	4040	13209	104083	80732
2006	202357	85459	3485	7695	75494	30224
2001	98946	56067	1042	3419	17196	21222
1996	136137	73521	2127	3498	34832	22159
1991	294323	165562	8006	9115	42921	68719
1987	238355	114676	4590	7694	62164	49231
%	100	48,1	1,9	3,2	26,1	20,7
1986	229235	114865	4689	7357	57201	45123
%	100	50,1	2,0	3,2	25,0	19,7
1981	178160	102544	4341	2986	37739	30550
1975	189161	91819	565	1228	45333	50276
1971	134891	56359	1100	447	27879	20950
1966	95378	53210	474	583	16792	24319
1961	34126	24428	406	69	4899	4324
%	100	71,6	1,2	0,2	14,3	12,7

* Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia (SSO). Statistical yearbook for SFRJ, PRM, SRM, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1967, 1971, 1972, 1976, 1981, 1982, 1986, 1987, 1988, Skopje (in Macedonian) SSO. Statistical yearbook for Republic of Macedonia, 1991, 1992, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2011, 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO. Tourism in Republic of Macedonia, Statistical review, 2006-2010, 2007-2011, 2008-2012, 2009-2013, 2010-2014, 2011-2015, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of North Macedonia in 2019, 2020, 2021. (in Macedonian); Calculated and compiled NVD <https://www.stat.gov.mk/PublikaciiPoOblast.aspx?id=34&rbrObl=37>

http://makstat.stat.gov.mk/PXWeb/pxweb/mk/MakStat/MakStat_TirizamUgostitel_Turizam



Graph 7. Foreign tourists by types of tourist places

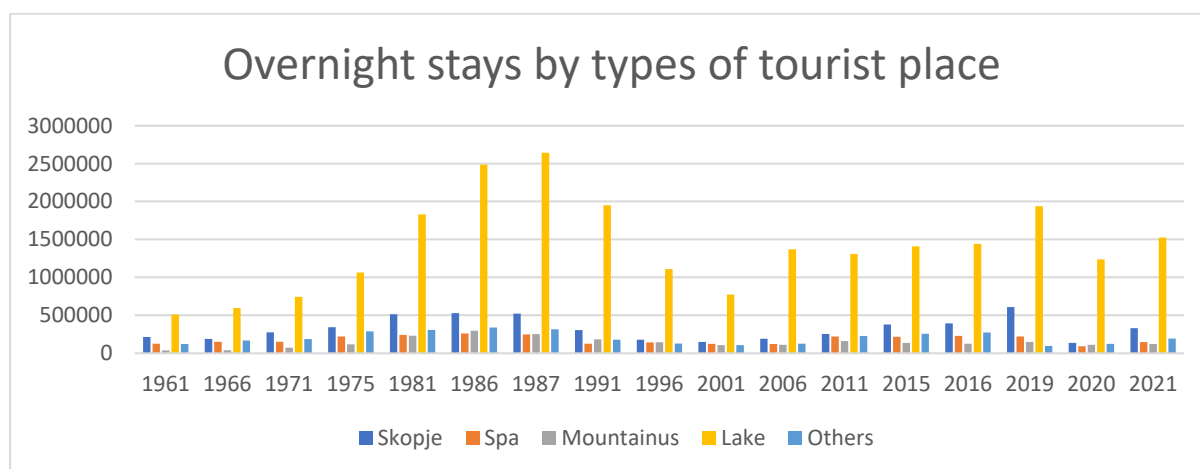
From the data shown in Table 7 we conclude the following. Throughout the period, the number of nights dominated in the lake places with a maximum number in 1987 of 2,642,879 overnight stays and participation in the total of 66,4%, and the second maximum in 2019 of 1,938,169 nights and participation in the total number of 59,4%. In second place is the City of Skopje as a metropolis, with a significant share in the total number of nights of 18.6% in 2019 (in 1961 21.3%), followed by others with 10.7% (in 1961 12, 12, 1%), spa with 6.8%(in 1961 12.5%) and mountainous with 4.5%(in 1961 3.6%). (See: Table 7 and Chart 8.)

Tables 7. Numerous movement of nights by types of places

Year	Total nights by types of places					
	Total	Skopje	Spa	Mountainous	Lake	Others
2021	2313543	329871	145286	120684	1524234	193468
2020	1697535	136289	90805	111268	1237181	121992
2019	3262398	607786	220749	147608	1938169	348086
%	100	18,6	6,8	4,5	59,4	10,7
2016	2461160	392798	227919	125185	1441920	273338
2015	2394205	378253	215541	136436	1407244	256731
2011	2173034	254553	220640	161382	1309184	227275
2006	1917385	191314	120298	110337	1369428	126018
2001	1254582	147426	122698	106559	772487	105412
1996	1696930	178651	141110	143127	1107599	126443
1991	2740484	304847	124603	183043	1949604	178387
1987	3978028	521788	246520	252535	2642879	314306
%	100	13,1	6,2	6,4	66,4	7,9
1986	3907111	529089	259413	295046	2486335	337228
%	100	13,5	6,6	7,6	63,7	8,6
1981	3122190	512374	241925	230676	1829983	307232
1975	2033038	342572	220901	116734	1065078	287753
1971	1426398	274785	149916	71719	744191	185787
1966	1141467	188791	149582	38698	596081	168315
1961	1005891	213977	125227	36445	508362	121880
%	100	21,3	12,5	3,6	50,5	12,1

* Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia (SSO). Statistical yearbook for SFRJ, PRM, SRM, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1967, 1971, 1972, 1976, 1981, 1982, 1986, 1987, 1988, Skopje (in Macedonian) SSO. Statistical yearbook for Republic of Macedonia, 1991, 1992,

1997, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2011, 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO. Tourism in Republic of Macedonia, Statistical review, 2006-2010, 2007-2011, 2008-2012, 2009-2013, 2010-2014, 2011-2015, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of North Macedonia in 2019, 2020, 2021. (in Macedonian); Calculated and compiled NVD <https://www.stat.gov.mk/PublikaciiPoOblast.aspx?id=34&rbrObl=37>
http://makstat.stat.gov.mk/PXWeb/pxweb/mk/MakStat/MakStat_TirizamUgostitel_Turizam
Generally, the changes in the total movement of tourist nights are directly linked to the number of tourists who have visited the state. Increase changes have been initiated by the process of tourism development in the former SFRY, and since 1991 the next decrease as a result of the transformation of ownership, shutdown of workers' resorts, etc., later in 2010. Construction of new accommodation facilities in all kinds of places.



Graph 8. Overnight stays by types of tourist place

From the statistical data in table 8, we state the following. Throughout the entire period, the number of overnight stays realized by domestic tourists dominates in the lake resorts with the maximum number registered in 1987 of 2,346,677 overnight stays, with a participation in the total number of 67.7%, and the second maximum in 2019 of 1,244,961 overnight stays and participation in the total number of 73.9%. In second place are spa resorts, with fluctuations in participation (from 13.1% in 1961, decrease to 6.9% in 1987, then increase to 10.8% in 2019) caused by economic reasons, and the last increase is the result of a social policy for domestic pensioners with low pensions to use a seven-day free spa service in the Macedonian spas. In third place are mountainous places, also with fluctuations in participation (from 3.85% in 1961, 8.2% in 1986, and 6.2% in 2019), in fourth place are Other places (with 12.1% in 1961, 7.5% in 1987 and 5.6% in 2019) with a decrease in continuity at the expense of the types of places that record an increase. The smallest share of overnight stays by domestic tourists is in the hungry city of Skopje (from 19.1% in 1961, 6.9% in 1987, to 3.5% in 2019), this is a result of the popularity of overnight stays in the lake resorts. places among domestic tourists. (See: Table 8 and Chart 8.)

In general, the changes in the number of tourist nights of domestic tourists are directly related to the number of domestic tourists who stayed in the specified types of places. The changes in the increase were initiated by the process of tourism development in the former SFRY, and since 1991 as a result of the transformation of ownership, the closure of workers' resorts, etc., for the later of 2016, the overnight stays of domestic tourists have increased as a result of the tourist domestic tourism development policy "Home is home".

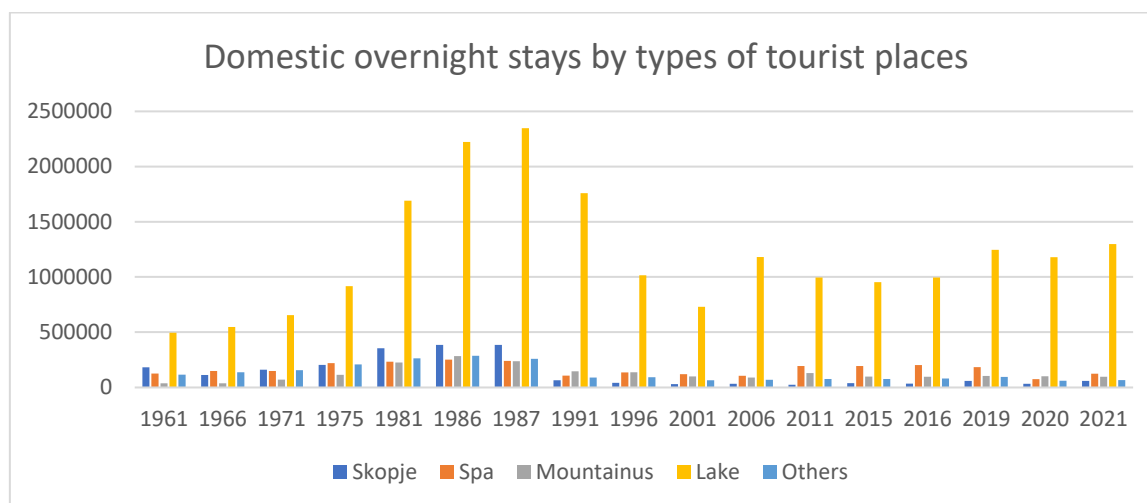
Tables 8. Numerous movement of nights of domestic tourists by types of places

Year	Of that domestic nights by types of places					
	Total	Skopje	Spa	Mountainous	Lake	Others
2021	1643083	59134	123128	96361	1298280	66180
2020	1444605	32063	74399	100268	1178402	59473
2019	1684627	58629	182562	103579	1244961	94896
%	100	3,5	10,8	6,2	73,9	5,6
2016	1407143	34445	201781	95527	995458	79932
2015	1357822	37972	192750	97831	952985	76284
2011	1417868	24434	193274	129937	994400	75823
2006	1474550	32913	104253	89200	1179950	68234
2001	1041831	29958	119230	98481	730074	64088
1996	1419665	40873	135588	136197	1015626	91381
1991	2164146	64520	106572	144961	1758836	89257
1987	3466113	383974	239843	237337	2346677	258282
%	100	11,1	6,9	6,8	67,7	7,5
1986	3426720	384051	251635	282800	2222797	285437
%	100	11,2	7,3	8,3	64,9	8,3
1981	2765447	354313	232817	224822	1690421	263074
1975	1660126	204007	218833	113350	915923	208013
1971	1188127	160442	148478	70658	653598	154951
1966	981820	111822	148988	37483	546589	136938
1961	953298	182351	124812	36265	494425	115445
%	100	19,1	13,1	3,8	51,9	12,1

* Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia (SSO). Statistical yearbook for SFRJ, PRM, SRM, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1967, 1971, 1972, 1976, 1981, 1982, 1986, 1987, 1988, Skopje (in Macedonian) SSO. Statistical yearbook for Republic of Macedonia, 1991, 1992, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2011, 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO. Tourism in Republic of Macedonia, Statistical review, 2006-2010, 2007-2011, 2008-2012, 2009-2013, 2010-2014, 2011-2015, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of North Macedonia in 2019, 2020, 2021. (in Macedonian); Calculated and compiled NVD

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http://makstat.stat.gov.mk/PXWeb/pxweb/mk/MakStat/MakStat_TirizamUgostitel_Turizam



Graph 9. Domestic overnight by types of tourist places

We registered similar processes in tourist movements according to the number of foreign overnight stays, which from 1961 onwards in absolute numbers recorded a constant increase from 52,593 to 1,577,771 or an increase of 30 times. Seen according to types of places, foreign nights have certain oscillations of decreases and increases and vice versa. Thus, the capital city for the stay of foreign tourists and overnight stays is 1961 with a share of 60.1%, in 1987 it decreases to 26.9%, and in 2019 there is an increase to 34.8%. These oscillations are the result of the increased attractiveness for foreign tourists to stay in the lake areas (26.6% in 1961, 57.9% in 1987 and 44.0% in 2019). All other places are attractive for the stay of foreign tourists, thus, the overnight stays of foreign tourists have a share of 12.2% in 1961, 10.8% in 1986 and an increase in 2019. of 16.0%. Mountainous places from 0.3% to 3.0% in 1987. that is, to 2.8% in 2019, and spa places with a continuous increase from 0.8% in 1961, 1.6% in 1986, to 2.4% in 2019. (See: Table 9 and Chart 10.)

In general, changes in the number of foreign tourist nights are directly related to the number of foreign tourists who visited the country. The increase changes were initiated by the process of tourism development in the former SFRY, and from 1991 certain changes as a result of the transformation of ownership, for later from 2010 onwards the overnight stays of foreign tourists increased as a result of the state strategy for the tourism policy for promotion , support and continuous development of tourism in RN. Macedonia.

Tables 9. Numerous movement of night stays by foreign tourists by types of places

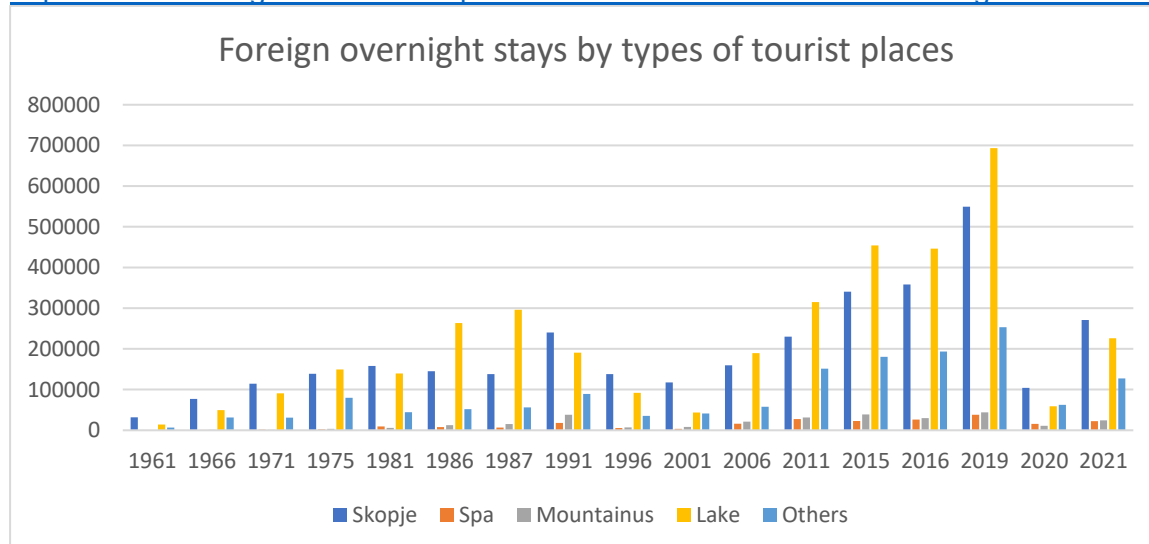
Year	Of that foreign nights by types of places					
	Total	Skopje	Spa	Mountainous	Lake	Others
2021	670460	270737	22158	24323	225954	127288
2020	252930	104226	15406	11000	58779	62519
2019	1577771	549157	38187	44029	693208	253190
%	100	34,8	2,4	2,8	44,0	16,0
2016	1054017	358353	26138	29658	446462	193406
2015	1036383	340281	22791	38605	454259	180447
2011	755166	230119	27366	31445	314784	151452
2006	442845	159401	16045	21137	189478	57784
2001	212751	117468	3468	8078	43413	41324
1996	277265	137778	5522	6930	91973	35062
1991	576338	240327	18031	38082	190768	89130
1987	511915	137814	6677	15198	296202	56024
%	100	26,9	1,3	3,0	57,9	10,9
1986	480391	145038	7778	12246	263538	51791
%	100	30,2	1,6	2,5	54,9	10,8
1981	356743	158061	9108	5854	139562	44158
1975	372912	138565	2068	3384	149156	79740
1971	238271	114343	1438	1061	90593	30836
1966	159647	76969	594	1215	49492	31377
1961	52593	31626	415	180	13937	6435
%	100	60,1	0,8	0,3	26,6	12,2

* Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia (SSO). Statistical yearbook for SFRJ, PRM, SRM, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1967, 1971, 1972, 1976, 1981, 1982, 1986, 1987, 1988, Skopje (in Macedonian) SSO. Statistical yearbook for Republic of Macedonia, 1991, 1992, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2011, 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO. Tourism in Republic of Macedonia, Statistical review, 2006-2010, 2007-2011, 2008-2012, 2009-2013, 2010-2014, 2011-2015, Skopje (in Macedonian); SSO: Statistical Yearbook

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http://makstat.stat.gov.mk/PXWeb/pxweb/mk/MakStat/MakStat_TirizamUgostitel_Turizam



Graph 10. Foreign overnight stays by types of tourist place

From the statistics in Table 10 we separate the following. The average stay of tourists in Macedonia, almost throughout the period, has increased from 2.8 days (1971) to 3.8 (2006). Domestic tourists staying in the country on average from 3.1 (1971) to 5.2 (1991), ie 4.9 days (2006). Foreign tourists staying an average of 1.5 days in 1961. up to 2.3 days in 2011, ie 2.28 in 2021.

Seen by types of tourist sites, the situation is next. In the first place in the tourist stay are the spa places with the following values, a total stay of 4.7 days in 1991, up to 10.18 days in 1966 (as the first maximum) and 8.0 days in 2016. Or the mean of the tourist stay is about seven days - one week. Domestic tourists stayed from 5.8 in 1991, up to 10.4 days in 1966 and 1961. (as a first maximum), and 8.22 in 2016, and 8.25 days in 2011.

Foreign tourists stayed on average from 1.0 days in 1961 to 10.2 days in 2020. From the data for tourist visit to the spa places we can conclude an upward line - growth, due to the tourism policy for the development of spa and health tourism.

In the second place of the tourist stay are lake places with values of 3.56 in 2019. up to 6.86 days in 1961 (as the first maximum) and 6.7 in 1991. Domestic tourists have a stay of 4.71 in 2019 and 2021. up to 7.14 in 1961 and 7.11 in 1991. Foreign tourists have a stay of 1.89 in 2020, ie 2.5 in 2006. up to 4.76 in 1987 and 4.60 in 1986 The above changes in the length of tourists are primarily the result of economic and political reasons.

In third place are mountainous areas with values of 2.08 in 1966. and in 2019, up to 3.89 in 1961, or 4.13 in 1981. The average stay of domestic tourists in the mountainous areas ranges from 2.08 days in 1966, up to 4.25 days in 1981. The stay of foreign tourists in the mountainous areas is significantly lower with values of 1.66 days in 1986. up to 4.17 days in 1991. However, the mean value of their stay is about 2 days. (See: Table 10).

Fourth and fifth place are almost equal to Skopje and others, with average tourist residence values for 1 to 2 days, for total, domestic and foreign tourists. (See: Table 10).

Tables 10. Average residence of tourists in days by types of places

Year	Average residence in days by types of places						
	Tourists	Total	Skopje	Spa	Mountainous	Lake	Others
2021	Total	3,29	1,97	7,22	2,13	4,23	1,96
	Domestic	4,02	1,79	7,16	2,19	4,71	1,68
	Foreign	2,28	2,02	7,59	1,91	2,65	2,14
2020	Total	3,63	1,88	7,05	2,11	4,56	2,07
	Domestic	4,13	1,83	6,53	2,17	4,91	1,72
	Foreign	2,13	1,89	10,27	1,69	1,89	2,58
2019	Total	2,75	1,69	7,98	2,08	3,56	1,89
	Domestic	3,94	1,55	8,01	2,24	4,71	1,67
	Foreign	2,08	1,70	7,83	1,78	2,47	1,99
2016	Total	2,87	1,71	8,06	2,21	3,76	1,70
	Domestic	4,06	1,57	8,22	2,29	4,83	1,51
	Foreign	2,06	1,73	6,96	1,99	2,51	1,79
2015	Total	2,93	1,71	7,38	2,18	3,95	1,72
	Domestic	4,10	1,66	7,54	2,19	5,06	1,53
	Foreign	2,13	1,72	6,26	2,16	2,70	1,82
2011	Total	3,35	1,80	8,04	2,26	4,68	1,77
	Domestic	4,42	1,52	8,25	2,23	5,66	1,61
	Foreign	2,30	1,83	6,77	2,38	3,02	1,87
2006	Total	3,83	1,76	6,11	2,75	5,18	1,88
	Domestic	4,96	1,42	6,43	2,75	6,24	1,86
	Foreign	2,18	1,86	4,60	2,74	2,50	1,91
2001	Total	3,76	1,96	6,36	2,74	5,41	1,82
	Domestic	4,44	1,59	6,54	2,78	5,82	1,75
	Foreign	2,15	2,09	3,32	2,36	2,52	1,94
1996	Total	3,56	1,72	5,92	2,82	4,91	1,72
	Domestic	4,17	1,36	6,24	2,89	5,33	1,79
	Foreign	2,03	1,87	2,59	1,98	2,64	1,58
1991	Total	3,85	1,37	4,74	3,28	6,71	1,52
	Domestic	5,20	1,15	5,82	3,10	7,11	1,85
	Foreign	1,95	1,45	2,25	4,17	4,44	1,29
1987	Total	3,36	1,26	6,61	2,99	5,79	1,62
	Domestic	3,66	1,29	7,33	3,09	5,95	1,79
	Foreign	2,14	1,20	1,45	1,97	4,76	1,13
1986	Total	3,30	1,27	6,18	3,11	5,77	1,68
	Domestic	3,60	1,28	6,76	3,24	5,95	1,83
	Foreign	2,09	1,26	1,65	1,66	4,60	1,14
1981	Total	3,20	1,40	6,98	4,13	5,55	1,63
	Domestic	3,47	1,34	7,68	4,25	5,79	1,67
	Foreign	2,00	1,54	2,09	1,96	3,69	1,44
1975	Total	2,96	1,62	7,66	3,35	4,73	1,54
	Domestic	3,34	1,71	7,74	3,37	5,10	1,52
	Foreign	1,97	1,50	3,66	2,75	3,29	1,58
1971	Total	2,81	1,49	6,75	3,19	4,95	1,44
	Domestic	3,18	1,60	7,03	3,21	5,34	1,44
	Foreign	1,76	2,02	1,30	2,37	3,24	1,47
1966	Total	3,01	1,58	10,18	2,08	5,79	1,36
	Domestic	3,46	1,68	10,48	2,08	6,34	1,38
	Foreign	1,67	1,44	1,25	2,08	2,94	1,29

1961	Total	3,07	1,49	10,17	3,89	6,86	1,38
	Domestic	3,25	1,53	10,48	3,90	7,14	1,37
	Foreign	1,54	1,29	1,02	2,60	2,84	1,48

Calculated and compiled NVD

CONCLUDING REMARKS

From the previously stated we can conclude that tourist movements in RS Macedonia have dynamics with unequal oscillations for all types of places. In any case, with small oscillations, for a period of sixty years, the number of tourists and overnight stays in all types of places is visible. The dominant role in the dynamics of the number of tourists and nights are lake places and Skopje, followed by the places others, then the mountainous and finally the spa.

However, if the average tourist stay is analyzed in days, then we register the opposite situation. The spa places dominate the longest stay of tourists for 7.2 days. Second are the lake with 5.1 days, the third are the mountainous areas with 2.7 days, in fourth place is Skopje with 1.6 days and in fifth place are others, with 1.6 days.

From the overall analysis we can conclude that in RN. Macedonia there are real opportunities for greater tourism development in all kinds of places. Promotion of tourism requires more active tourism policy, activation of several institutions and entities, requiring strategic partners to promote, build modern accommodation facilities, and so on.

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