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TOURISM STATISTICS IN THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA

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Abstract

The paper presents the way the tourism statistics was conducted in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in the period from 1918 to 1941. This branch of statistics included data on the "hotel industry", and data on healing waters, climatic and tourist sites. The Ministry of Trade and Industry was responsible for collecting data on the "hotel industry" in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, whereas the data on the spas and climatic and tourist sites were collected by the Ministry of Social Policy and Public Health. Data collected were published in publications of these ministries and Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. By analysing the content of these publications, it has been concluded that tourism statistics was very detailed. By comparison with statistical publications from other countries of that time, but also with modern statistical publications, a conclusion has been reached on the high level of development of tourism statistics in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. The development of tourism statistics reflects, on the one hand, the level of development of national statistics between two World Wars, and, on the other hand, the importance that tourism had at that time.

Key Words: *tourism statistics, hotel industry, healing waters, climatic sites, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia*
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Introduction

The first data on the tourism industry in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia could be found in the Yearbook of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (SCS), which was published in 1926. This was the first

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statistical yearbook in the Kingdom that was published after the Great War. The Yearbook is a unique publication in many ways. It has the character of today's statistical calendars, but it is even livelier, rich in descriptions and articles of the famous authors of that time. One big chapter in the Yearbook is dedicated to the tourism industry. The author of this chapter is Ćiril Žižek, PhD (1890-1974), a Slovenian lawyer and tourist organizer, the Head of the Department for Tourism at the Ministry of Trade and Industry in the period from 1921 to 1932. In this chapter, the natural beauties of Yugoslavia are described in a picturesque way; instructions are given to tourists regarding visas, transport and accommodation; also, the services of tourist agencies "Putnik" and "Yugoslav Tourist Club" are offered.

Detailed statistical data on the tourism industry, which are to be found in later statistical yearbooks, are not available in this publication. Nevertheless, this publication gives very precious information on important issues regarding tourism. For example, it was stated that after the crisis of the first years after the Great War, tourism industry started to develop, and that as early as in 1924, about 120,000 tourists visited the resorts, spas, climatic sites and cities in the Kingdom of SCS. The most visited place was Vrnjačka Banja, with more than 20,000 tourists. In that year, the climatic sites and resorts in Slovenia were visited by 20,000 tourists, the Adriatic coast was the destination for 70,000 tourists, and Bosnia and Herzegovina was visited by 15,000 tourists. In addition, according to the authors of the Yearbook, statistical surveys on this particular issue had not been completed yet, so it was stated that it was possible that there had been more visitors. In 1924, the economy of the Kingdom of SCS earned between 300 and 400 million dinars from the tourism industry (The Yearbook of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, 1926).

The general public began to be interested in tourism when it was announced that in 1923, that is, just a few years after the Great War, the Adriatic coast was visited by about 60,000 Czechs (The Yearbook of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, 1926). Already then, all the preconditions for the accelerated development of the tourist industry were made. Namely, all mineral waters, mud, sea baths and climatic sites in the territory of the Kingdom of SCS had already been studied, classified and described. The chemical composition of the healing waters, the diseases that those waters could treat, the climatic and tourist sites of each region

were described. The seriousness and detail with which those issues had been approached tell about the importance that was attached to tourism.

At that time, with the stabilization of post-war life, local population began to acquire certain tourist habits. It is known that, in Serbia, leisure travelling had already emerged at the end of the 19th century and that until the beginning of the Great War there were already some forms of tourism: excursions, vacations in spas, travelling abroad (Krejić et al., 2017). Going to the spa was affordable even for the rural population. The urban population, such as clerks, doctors, lawyers could afford to go to the sea. These habits continued after the Second World War and are recognized today in the culture and mentality of the peoples of the region (Gnjatović & Leković, 2015; Gnjatović & Leković, 2016). Natural beauties, almost 300 healing and thermal springs, elegant seaside resorts, historical sites, proximity to the Orient, the monuments from the Roman era and the Middle Ages, attracted foreign tourists, so by 1930 the number of foreign tourists who visited the Kingdom of SCS had risen to over 250,000 (Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 1933).

Statistical coverage of tourism industry and data sources

With the development of national statistics in the first years after the Great War, an organized collection of data on tourism had begun. Extensive statistics of tourism industry was developed. It was comprised of indicators such as the tourist visits, accommodation capacities and spa and climatic healthcare facilities. Even more detailed statistics on tourism industry appeared in the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1929 (1932), when the first data on hotels and hotel visitors were published. From that year on, data on tourism were published regularly in all Statistical Yearbooks of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia until 1941. At first, two sections of the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia were dedicated to tourism. In the section called *Hotel Industry,* there were information about hotels and hotel visitors, while within the section called *Health Conditions,* in the sub-section called *Healing Waters, Climatic and Tourist Sites,* there were summary data on the number of those healthcare facilities and tourist destinations along with detailed data on spas, chemical composition of healing waters and the diseases that they could heal. This way of the data presentation (separating the data for hotels form the data for spas in two sections) was kept up to the Statistical Yearbook for 1933, after which the

data were published only in one section in the Yearbook, which was called *Tourism*.

In the beginning, the organization of the statistical service in the Kingdom of SCS was within the mandate of particular ministries that collected statistical data for their own needs. Later on, with the establishment of regional administrative units called banovine in 1929 (Annex Chart 1), the statistical service was also organized at the level of the following regions: Dravska, Drinska, Dunavska, Moravska, Primorska, Savska, Vardarska, Vrboska and Zetska (Radović – Stojanović et al., 2017). While the ministries were in charge, the Ministry of Trade and Industry was responsible for collecting data on the *Hotel Industry*, while the data on the *Healing Waters, Climatic and Tourist Sites* were collected by the Ministry of Social Policy and Public Health.

In the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1929 (1932), it was stated that the sources of data for the *Hotel Industry* were published as well as unpublished materials. Among published materials were publications of the company "Putnik". Tourist Association "Putnik" was the first domestic travel agency. It was founded in 1923 as a joint-stock company under the auspices of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Transport and has dealt with numerous activities in the field of tourism, the most famous being the organization of tourist events and publishing of tourist publications and propaganda material (Lazić, 2015). Among unpublished materials were the Reports of the Banovina Administration and the Ministry of Trade and Industry. However, in spite of the existence of the administration on a regional level from 1929 onwards, most of the statistical surveys continued to be carried out by the ministries. This way of organizing the national statistics was kept until the beginning of the Second World War.

As it was stated in the above mentioned Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1929 (1932), the sources of data for *Healing Waters, Climatic and Tourist Sites* were also both unpublished and published materials. Among unpublished materials, official data of the Ministry of Social Policy and Public Health and data from the regional administration had been used. Among published materials, a publication of the Ministry of Public Health entitled "Healing Waters and Climatic Sites" (1922) was cited. These unpublished and published materials were cited as sources of tourism data in all Statistical Yearbooks ending in 1932.

Then, in the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1933 (1935), for the first time, data were presented within the section called *Tourism* instead within the section called *Hotel Industry*. The sources of data for the number of hotels and their accommodation facilities were somewhat different and those were primarily unpublished official reports of the regional administrations. However, for visitors (tourists), the sources of data were the official reports of the Ministry of Trade and Industry - Tourism Department. This Department was, in fact, the Department for foreign visitors, passengers and tourists, which was established by the Decree of 20 March 1921 (Official Gazette of the Kingdom of SCS, no. 097, 1921).

Interwar statistics of tourists and other rich archival material from the scope of work of the Ministry of Trade and Industry in general and this Department, in particular, could be found in the funds of the Archive of Yugoslavia (Mirosavljević, AJ-65). In the rich material of the Archives, numerous statistical tabular reviews of visitors and tourists in various places with the data on their number, nationality, purpose of arrival and number of overnight stays could be found, as follows: by regions, within the regions by the districts, and within the districts by the places sorted in alphabetical order. In addition to statistical data, the Archives of Yugoslavia keeps numerous reports and government records on the statehood, prospects and measures for improving tourism. There are, also, reviews of tourism revenues, tourist monographs of a large number of authors and the views on the beauties of Yugoslavia, its history, ethnography, architecture and folklore.

In the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1934-1935 (1936), it could be read that among published sources of data on *Tourism* there was the publication of the Tourism Department of the Ministry of Trade and Industry entitled "Tourism Policy, Volume I" (1936). Unpublished sources of information were still official reports of the Tourism Department. There was no more a separate section in the Yearbook for *Healing Waters, Climatic and Tourist Sites*, nor were they listed in detail and described as in all previous yearbooks, but their summary review was given within the section of *Tourism*. The Statistical Yearbook itself was becoming more and more comprehensive year by year, new tables were added to it (for example, the Census of Population from 1931), while some others, such as the listing of spas and thermal waters, were slowly omitted. In the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1934-1935 (1936), we can find the first time series

regarding tourism. Namely, tables entitled “Tourism Overview” and “The Financial Effect of Tourism” which shows data on financial revenues by years, from 1930 to 1935 was presented.

The section dedicated to the tourism industry in the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1936 (1937) is called *Tourism and Mountaineering*. Not very well known today, but mountain climbing in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia was very developed. Already after the Great War, there were 11 mountaineering societies in the Kingdom, 19,300 organized alpinists and 38 Alpine houses. Sources of data for *Tourism* are the same as those collected for the Statistical Yearbook for 1934-1935, while sources of data for *Mountaineering* are official, unpublished reports of individual mountaineering companies and data taken from the publication called "Eleventh Congress of the Association of Mountaineering Clubs of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Sarajevo "(1936). It is also worth mentioning that, again, in the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1936, there was no separate section devoted to *Healing Waters, Climatic and Tourist Sites.*

The sources of data presented in the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1937 (1938) were those already used before such as published and unpublished reports of the Tourism Department of the Ministry of Trade and Industry but also official reports of border commissariats that kept records of entry and exit of passengers. These sources of data were also used in the Statistical Yearbooks of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1938-1939 (1940) and for 1940 (1941). The Statistical Yearbook for 1940 was the last one published in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

Hotel industry

In the first Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in which data on the *Hotel Industry* were published, the one for 1929 (1932), the statistics covered in detail the hotel accommodation by regions and the main regional sites. The hotel information contained the number of hotels, number of rooms and number of beds, as well as detailed information about hotels, such as: number of hotels with telephone, garage, elevator, bus or car, heating, private bathroom (sea and thermal), reading room, tennis court, lounge (orchestra, dancing, music hall and bar), hotel distance from railway or steamboat station, number of hotels with bathroom in rooms, number of rooms with hot or cold water. A detailed

overview of the accommodation capacities included the total number of rooms (with one, two or more beds) and the total number of beds in the hotels.

The second set of data presented in the separate table refers to Yugoslav hotel visitors and their citizenship by regions, and hotel visitors - foreign nationals by country. In 1929, the total number of hotel visitors was 978,821, out of which 774,070 were Yugoslavs and 204,751 were foreigners. The largest number of foreign visitors in this year, as well as in the years that followed, came from Austria and Germany, then from Italy, Hungary, Albania and other neighboring countries (The Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1929, 1932).

A detailed overview of the accommodation capacities and visitors continued to be presented in the coming years. In time, new places were added as tourist destinations within the districts of individual regions. Visitors were recorded by the number of their arrivals and in 1933, as the section changed its name to *Tourism*, "hotel visitors" become "visitors - tourists". In the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1934-1935 (1936) a table titled Review of Tourism by Years, containing data on the number of visitors and the number of overnight stays according to citizenship of visitors, was published for the period from 1930 to 1935. These were the first time series of tourism in today's sense of the word. On the other hand, data on hotels and accommodation capacities were missing in this Yearbook, and these data were no longer published in statistical yearbooks for the following years until the Second World War. Great novelty in the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1934-1935 (1936) was a table entitled The Financial Effect of Tourism, which showed the income from tourism for climatic, spa and tourist places, for a period of six years, from 1930 to 1935. This table had appeared once again, in the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1936 (1937), for a period of seven years, from 1930 to 1936. Income from tourism in 1935 amounted to 827,154,000 dinars, and in comparison with the already mentioned data for 1924, when it was between 300 and 400 million dinars, it more than doubled. In 1936, this income was even higher and amounted to 845,562 dinars (Annex Table 2).

Review of the number of hotels, hotel accommodations and tourist arrivals in the period from 1929 to 1939 are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: *Hotels and tourist arrivals in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1929-1939*

	Hotels	**Number of rooms**	**Number of beds**	**Visitors according to their citizenship (turist arrivals)**		
				Total	**Yugoslavs**	**Foreigners**
1929	1326	17 108	26 014	978 821	774 070	204 751
1930	1 280	19 744	32267	1 148 408	839 163	309 245
1931	1 346	19 980	32 039	981 974	762 639	219 335
1932	1 335	15 129	26 210	672 192	550 389	121 803
1933	1 705	21 937	36 593	884 446	667 792	216 654
1934	-	-	-	946 380	711 421	234 959
1935	-	-	-	1 009 728	767 514	242 214
1936	-	-	-	950 786	691 792	258 994
1937	-	-	-	871 935	634 038	273 897
1938	-	-	-	1 007 501	719 610	287 891
1939	-	-	-	939 226	663 395	275 831

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1929 (1932); Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1930 (1933); Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1931 (1934); Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1932 (1934); Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1933 (1935); Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1934-1935 (1936); Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1936 (1937); Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1937 (1938); Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1938-1939 (1939); Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1940 (1941)*

Looking at the trends in tourism in this period, it can be seen that, compared to 1929, the total number of visitors increased in 1930 and amounted to over one million arrivals. However, in 1931, as a result of the Great Depression, the number of tourists decreased. The tourist visit was in decline in 1932, too. In this period, the income from tourism decreased from 605,354,000 in 1930 to 530,544.000 in 1931, and then to 402,905,000 in 1932 (Annex Table 1). The year 1933 brought a significant increase in tourist arrivals, and the income from tourism almost doubled in comparison with 1932. With the end of the Great Depression, tourist arrivals continued to increase, so in 1935 and in 1938, the number of recorded tourist arrivals amounted to over a million. Accommodation capacities had been constantly growing year by year, regardless of the crisis. At the end of the interwar period, there was a decline in the number of domestic tourists and a growing number of

foreign visitors. In 1939, at the wake of the Second World War, the decline of the tourist visit was recorded once again.

Beginning with the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1934-1935 (1936), the methodology used for data presentation is slightly different compared to the previous years. Namely, this Yearbook marked for the first time the distinction between tourist arrivals, published in all previous Yearbooks, and the total number of tourists. The distinction between these two categories was not explained in the Yearbook, but it can be understood on the basis of the contemporary methodology of statistical coverage of tourism. Namely, today the term "tourist arrivals" means the number of guests who stay one or more nights in the accommodation facility in the observed period. The number of arrivals does not correspond to the number of tourists, because one person can travel several times during the year and every time his/her arrival is registered. Also, a person can visit more places, and each time his/her stay is registered in the accommodation facilities in which he/she resides. The number of tourists includes persons who have attained at least one night. Today, contemporary statistics on tourism is based on the data for tourist arrivals (Radović – Stojanović & Vasović, 2016). New methodology for the presentation of data on tourism applied in the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1934-1935 (1936) which made the distinction between tourist arrivals and the total number of tourists, had been implemented in all succeeding Yearbooks until 1941.

Within this new methodology, in the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1934-1935 (1936), tourist arrivals were presented first, followed by the table with the overview of tourism, which showed the total number of tourists and the number of overnight stays (nights) for the period from 1930 to 1935. After that, the table named Income from Tourism by Years and, finally, the Table of Climate, Spa and Tourist Places on regional level were presented. This organization of data was also kept in the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1936 (1937) with data on mountaineering in this Yearbook separately presented. Two tables on mountaineering were given: Members of federal hiking associations by societies in 1934 and 1935, and Central bodies of federal mountaineering societies in 1935. In 1935, there were 10 mountaineering societies with 131 branches, 108 hiking houses and 23 803 members throughout Yugoslavia. The numbers of tourists and tourist overnight stays that appeared in all succeeding yearbooks are given in Table 2.

Table 2: *Number of tourists and tourist overnights in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1930-1939*

	Number of tourists			**Number of tourist overnights**		
	Total	**Yugoslavs**	**Foreigners**	**Total**	**Yugoslavs**	**Foreigners**
1930	551 659	295 512	256 147	3392785	2 213 950	1 178 835
1931	549 033	339 236	209 797	2993263	2 130 476	862 787
1932	512 355	364 999	147 356	2831114	1 985 642	845 472
1933	884 446	667 792	216 654	4 398 169	2 963 521	1434648
1934	946 380	711 421	234 959	4 644 560	3 159 642	1 484 918
1935	1 009 728	767 514	242 214	5 117 251	3 602 881	1 514 370
1936	950 786	691 792	258 994	5 278 361	3 582 167	1 696 194
1937	907 935	634 038	273 897	5 289 118	3 674 757	1 614 356
1938	1 007 001	719 610	287 391	5 479 461	3 917 013	1 562 448
1939	939 226	663 395	275 831	5 448 233	3 995 769	1 453 064

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1934-1935 (1936); Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1938-1939 (1939)*

The Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1937 (1938) no longer contained the data on the income from tourism. Also, there were no tables under the name: Climate, Spa and Tourist Sites. The novelties were the data for passengers where they were represented by the countries from which they come (the country that issued the travel documents) and by the regions in Yugoslavia to which they arrived. The practice continued to make distinction between the arrival of tourists and the number of tourists. Organization of data was the same in the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1938-1939 (1939) with the data shown in this Yearbook only for 1938. Also, a separate table called Tourism by Regions was presented in this Yearbook. Data for 1939 were presented in the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1940 (1941). These data were presented in tables called: Passengers, Review of Tourism by Years (number of tourists and total number of overnight stays), and Passengers by Regions and in the end, Visitors - Tourists (tourist arrivals). There were no data on the financial effects of tourism in this yearbook. These were the latest information on tourism published before the Second World War.

Healing waters, climatic and tourist sites

In 1929, the first year for detailed data on spa and climatic health resorts on the territory of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 288 healing waters and

426 climatic and tourist sites were listed (Annex Table 1). Within the numbers for healing waters, 46 spas were ranked as of the first and the second category, and within the total number of climatic and tourist sites, 110 were coastal ones. The largest number of healing waters were located on the territory of Drinska (66) and Moravska Region (62), followed by Vardarska (37) and Dunavska Region (29).

How could such a large number of healing waters in the territory of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia be explained? An explanation could be found in the first published Yearbook. "The Kingdom of SCS is a very hilly country; of a total area of 250 000 km2, only 17% are plains, especially in the lower parts of the Sava, Drava and Tisa river basins, and the rest of the surface includes mountains of a very complicated structure. ... All the hilly areas, especially the remains of the old earth crust, are sprinkled with numerous furrows that touch very deep into the earth's crust. ... From these cavities and furrows, vapour and gases started to emerge."(Yearbook of the Kingdom of SCS, 1926, 381) These vapours and gases were enriched by water wires that spilled onto the surface of the earth, and the end result was a large number of thermal springs.

Not only had the spas attracted tourists' attention. "In addition to springs and mineral mud, in the Kingdom of SCS other physiotherapeutic phenomena, numerous climatic sites and seaside resorts could be found. In the mountainous regions (especially in Slovenia and Croatia), there are quite a lot of climatic health resorts that are nicely arranged. Let us mention, first of all, the picturesque Lake Bled in Slovenia and Plitvice Lakes in Croatia, which are almost the most romantic in Central Europe. The best places to stay in the fields, not only in summer, but also in winter, are located on the coast of the Adriatic Sea." (Yearbook of the Kingdom of SCS, 1926, 384)

In addition to the general overview of the number of healing waters and climatic and touristic sites, a separate table entitled Spas provided a detailed overview of baths and healing waters in the spas of the first and the second categories: the name of the spa, the category of the spa (I, II), the chemical composition of healing water and all diseases this healing water was healing. In another separate table, other healing and mineral waters were listed by regions. In the end, all climatic and tourist sites in different regions of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia were listed by their names (Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1929, 1932). This way of presenting the data and giving the detailed

information on healing waters was kept in the succeeding statistical yearbooks, ending, as already mentioned, with the Statistical Yearbook for 1933.

Table 3: *Healing waters, climatic and tourist sites in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1929-1933*

	Healing waters			**Climatic and tourist sites**			**Total**
	Spas I and II cat.	**Other**	**Total**	**Costal**	**Other**	**Total**	
1929	46	242	288	110	316	426	714
1930	46	240	286	110	319	429	715
1931	45	232	277	103	261	364	641
1932	45	232	277	103	261	364	641
1933	45	232	277	103	261	364	641

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1933 (1935)*

Starting from the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1934-1935 (1936) the data on spa and climatic resorts were not shown specifically, but within the *Tourism* sector. Thus, the information on the tourist sites recorded in the table called The Tourism Review had been somewhat different. It is also worth mentioning that there was a new look of the table. This new way of statistical presentation, with the data for 1935 and 1936, is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: *Climatic, spa and tourist sites in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1935-1936*

	Alpinist and sub-alpinist	**Spas (Baths)**	**Tourist**	**Costal**	**Total**
1935	46	65	259	60	430
1936	64	55	114	61	294

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1936 (1937)*

In the Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for 1937 (1938), the methodology of statistical presentation of tourism industry changed again. The table under the title Climatic, spa and tourist sites was missing and it no longer appeared in the Yearbooks published until the Second World War. In the Statistical Yearbooks for 1938-1939 (1939) and for 1940 (1941) a table entitled Tourism by Regions and by types of tourist sites could be found. It was divided into: tourist places in the narrow sense, tourist sites of climatic and mountain character and tourist sites of spa character. This table shows the number and citizenship of tourists who visited these places. Other, more detailed information about

spa and climatic sites was no longer presented. Obviously, there was a change planned in the statistical coverage of tourism industry, but in what direction these changes were meant to move, one cannot find out. The first next research on tourism was carried out after the Second World War, when the methodology of research began to be published. “The first methodology manual was introduced in 1946, and it was published in 1954 in the edition of the Federal Statistical Office “Methodological material" volume no. 37.” (Radović – Stojanović & Vasović, 2016, 85).

Conclusion

The statistics of tourism in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia had many features of today's modern tourism statistics, primarily the continuity and completeness of the coverage and regularity of publishing. Most of the data from the area of tourism that were collected at that time could still be found in statistical publications on this branch of the economy.

From the very beginning, tourism statistics was very detailed. Not only were the data for the arrivals of tourists and their overnights, hotels and beds presented. Moreover, the data that one could hardly assume to be the subject of interest of the statistical research at those days could be found in the Yearbooks. All this was completely in the spirit of the time. This testifies to the high level achieved in the overall development of the statistics, but also to the importance that tourism had as an economic activity in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

It has to be pointed out that there were no methodological explanations in the Statistical Yearbooks of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Also, there was certain incompleteness in the statistical coverage of certain phenomena. However, these shortcomings should be seen in the light of the difficulties that the country was struggling with then. Regardless of all, the level of the development of national statistics in general, and tourism statistics, in particular, was significant. It can be concluded that the development of statistics has highlighted the development of tourism activity itself.

At the end of the interwar period, the statistical coverage of tourism activity was changed again. The statistics of tourism was on its way to being methodically improved, but on this path, it was disturbed by the war events. During the war, there was a discontinuity in the statistical coverage of tourism activity, and the first subsequent research of this

branch of the economy was carried out sometime after the end of the Second World War.

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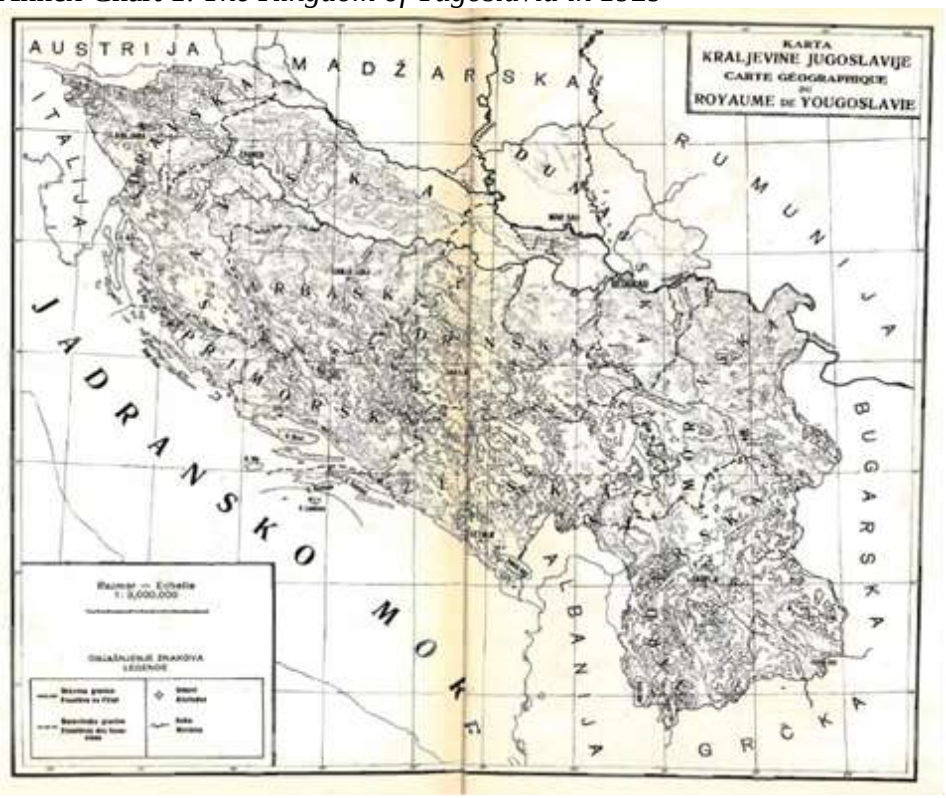
Annex

Annex Chart 1: *The Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1929*



Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1929 (1932)*

Annex Table 1: *Healing waters, climatic and tourist sites in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1929*

c LEKOVITE VODE, KLIMATSKA I TURISTIČKA MESTA
c EAUX MÉDICINALES, STATIONS CLIMATIQUES ET CENTRES DE TOURISME
10 Opšti pregled — 10 Aperçu général

Banovina — Banovine	Lekovite vode / Eaux médicinales			Klimatska i turistička mesta / Stations climatiques et centres de tourisme			Ukupno / Total
	banje I i II reda — villes d'eaux de I et II rang	ostale / autres	svega / total	primorska / du littoral	ostala / autres	svega / total	
Dravska	10	6	16	—	100	100	116
Drinska	5	61	66	—	21	21	87
Dunavska	7	22	29	—	27	27	56
Moravska	7	55	62	—	19	19	81
Primorska	1	2	3	38	23	61	64
Savska	5	15	20	24	48	72	92
Vardarska	6	31	37	—	39	39	76
Vrbaska	3	26	29	—	16	16	45
Zetska	2	24	26	48	23	71	97
Ukupno — Total	46	242	288	110	316	426	714

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1929 (1932)*

Annex Table 2: *Income from Tourism in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1930-1936*

2 Принос од туризма
2 Effet financier de tourisme

Година / Année	Климатска места / Stations climatiques		Бањска места / Villes d'eau	Туристичка места / Centres de tourisme	Укупно / Total
	приморска / du littoral	алпинска и субалпинска / alpines et subalpines			
	1000 динара — 1000 dinars				
1936	298,129	94,441	170,467	282,526	845,562
1935	260,874	66,449	152,434	347,397	827,154
1934	264,344	66,122	128,159	352,481	811,107
1933	253,674	81,075	118,773	246,691	701,113
1932	202,664	63,203	94,234	132,804	492,905
1931	217,474	52,827	120,052	140,193	530,544
1930	244,512	62,926	124,771	173,144	605,354

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1936 (1937)*