

Domestic Tourism Development in a Region



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Abstract. Tourism is a sector which has a significant impact on the socio-economic development of territories. This type of national economic activity is characterized by a multiplier effect, generating incomes in related economic sectors. Among all types of tourism, the key role belongs to domestic tourism as the main source of income from tourist activities. Russian regions, domestic tourism is poorly developed due to imperfect infrastructure of the sector, lack of correlation between prices for tourism products and their quality, and lack of qualified personnel. In recent years, external factors are of particular significance for this sector; they include turbulent geopolitical situation in some countries, crisis phenomena in the economy, ban on travelling to popular foreign resorts for Russian citizens. The issues of domestic tourism development are reflected in works by D.R. Makeeva, E.V. Semenova, N.V. Maslova, L.I. Chernikova, G.R. Faizov. The purpose for the research is to study directions for domestic tourism development in the region taking into account the influence of external factors. The author uses scientific methods of comparison, generalization, analysis, synthesis, PEST-analysis, and the method of expert survey. Statistical data analysis helped reveal the reduction in the number of Russians' tourist trips and a simultaneously increasing demand for hotel services in the country. It has been revealed that the currently available tourism potential helps develop a wide range of types of domestic tourism. The reasons hindering domestic tourism development are lack of tourism products in the region which would attract domestic tourists; inadequate tourist infrastructure and the population's lack of funds for tourist trips. In conclusion, based PEST-analysis, the author specifies directions which ensure efficient domestic tourism development in the region, taking into account the economic and geopolitical situation.

Key words: tourism, domestic tourism, region, economy.

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Introduction. Russian regions, the economy of which is dominated by single industry, face an urgent task of searching for internal sources of development. Of particular relevance to the territory is the development of industries that have a multiplicative effect, i.e. a positive effect on related sectors of the economy, creating new jobs, increasing mobility of the population, as well as making more contribution to the budgets of all levels, providing economic growth of the territory. Tourism can be considered as a sector having similar characteristics. According to the World Tourism Organization, this area accounts for 9.8% of world gross domestic product and every 11th workplace [18; 20]. The tourism industry induces the development of up to 32 contiguous sectors of the economy. In addition, it helps diversify the economy while improving the sustainability of socio-economic systems. It should be noted that the development of this industry does not exclude the traditional way of development of the productive sector of the economy (mechanical engineering, manufacturing, oil and gas sector, etc.), and promotes more efficient use of existing capacity in the region, in particular, tourism resources.

In 2014–2016 the structure of tourist market of the Russian Federation went through major changes associated with the reduction in outbound tourist flow due to a significant depreciation of the national currency, the impact of the economic crisis, long-term ban on the sale of tours for Russians

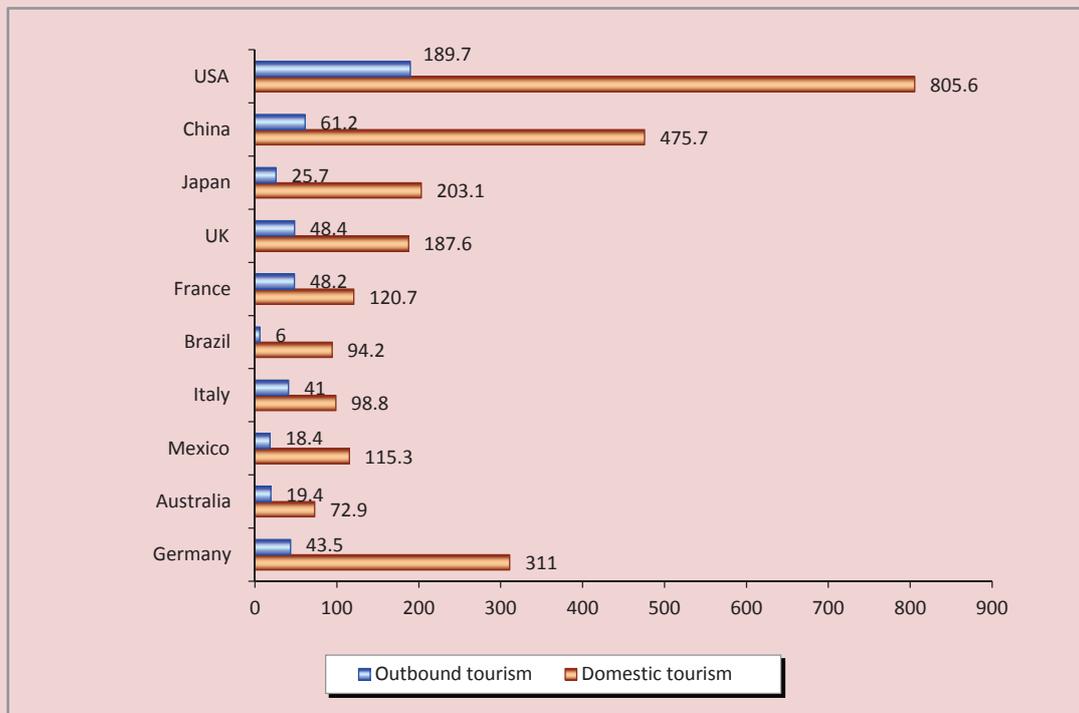
in the leading outbound destinations (Turkey and Egypt) and also due to the turbulent geopolitical situation in the world. This led to the reduction in the demand of Russians for foreign destinations and increased interest in spending holidays within the country.

In the Russian Federation, domestic tourism that involves the movement of citizens within the country for tourism purposes, is not developed fully. Meanwhile, in the economies of foreign countries (USA, China, Japan, etc.) it provides up to 80% of cash income broken down by types of tourism (*Fig. 1*).

Thus, the relevance of this research is due to the contradiction between high socio-economic importance of domestic tourism and the low level of its development in the regions of Russia under modern economic conditions. The aim of the research is to find scientific substantiation for the efforts that will promote the development of domestic tourism in the region taking into account the influence of external factors. To achieve the goal, the author reviewed existing approaches to the concept of “domestic tourism”, analyzed the development of this sphere in Russian regions and determined the influence of external factors on it.

Research methods. Methodological approaches to the research are based on scientific methods such as comparison, generalization, analysis, synthesis, PEST-analysis and expert survey. The information base of the research contains the works of domestic and foreign economists in the

Figure 1. Tourism expenditures of residents and international tourists in 2015, billion US dollars [17; 20]



field of methodological and practical issues of managing tourism development, taking into account regional specifics. The issues of regional development are highlighted in the works of the following scientists: A.G. Granberg, S.Yu. Glazyev, R.S. Grinberg and others [2; 10; 12]. Theoretical and practical approaches to tourism development are widely discussed in the works of foreign scientists, who with regard to domestic tourism consider the importance of its development for the economy of the territory and focusing on its problems [19; 21]. The impact of tourism on the economy at the regional level is studied

by domestic scientists T.N. Grigorenko, L.N. Kaz'mina, V.I. Kruzhalin, K.V. Kruzhalin, N.V. Shabalina, T.V. Uskova and others [1; 3; 6; 11; 13-15; 19; 21]. Domestic tourism development was studied by D.R. Makeeva, E.V. Semenova, N.V. Maslova, L.I. Chernikova, G.R. Faizova and other scientists [7; 9; 6]. The analysis of the above mentioned works allows the author to conclude that the ways of stimulating domestic tourism development at the regional level have not been studied sufficiently. Furthermore, they do not show the correlation between domestic tourism and regional development clearly.

Research findings. Despite the wide use of the term “domestic tourism”, it still has no universally accepted definition that takes into account and includes all of its features. According to federal law “About the bases of tourism in the Russian Federation” No. 132 dated November 24, 1996, domestic tourism is defined as the tourism within the territory of the Russian Federation that concerns persons who are permanent residents of the Russian Federation. V.A. Kwartal’nov offers to understand domestic tourism as temporary departure of citizens of the country with their permanent residence within the national borders of the same country for vacation, satisfaction of cognitive interests, sports and other tourism purposes [4].

These definitions specify the subjects of domestic tourism and their purpose and emphasize its territorial aspect; however, they do not take into account its economic and social impact on the territories development. Although it is known that domestic tourism is more important for the economy of the region than inbound and outbound tourism, since production and consumption of tourist product in the region encourages local producers to expand production of goods and services and promotes the growth of final consumption, thereby increasing the volume of gross regional product. In addition to creating new jobs and satisfying the needs of the population in recreation, knowledge, etc., the social function of domestic tourism is to develop human potential in the region.

Thus, the tourism infrastructure, including a network of accommodation, catering, entertainment, recreation and sports, helps to relieve mental and emotional tension, improve the health of residents of both the region and the country as a whole.

In order to ensure socio-economic development in the regions characterized by a decrease in macroeconomic indicators, it is necessary to search for and substantiate the internal sources of economic growth. In view of the above, it should be noted that domestic tourism can be considered as a driver of economic growth, because on the basis of existing resources it produces the tourist product, the consumption of which by tourists helps develop the region’s economy. The approach considered here does not contradict the existing areas of research on domestic tourism and provides an opportunity to complement the essence of the phenomenon, reflecting its role in the socio-economic development of the region.

Analysis of statistical information suggests that the new economic conditions led to lower demand for tours to foreign countries among Russian tourists. Thus, the total number of outbound tourist trips in 2015 compared to 2014 has decreased by almost 20% (*Tab. 1*).

For the period from 2010 to 2015 there has been an increase in the number of Russians staying in hotels and other accommodation facilities (boarding houses, camps, campsites, etc.) in all federal districts of the Russian Federation (*Tab. 2*).



Table 1. Countries with the highest number of arrivals of Russian tourists

Country	Number of trips, thousand		Dynamics %	Ranking according to the number of trips	
	2014	2015		2014	2015
Finland	4 283	3 067	-28.4	1	4
Turkey	4 216	3 460	-17.9	2	2
Kazakhstan	3 330	3 125	-6.2	3	3
Abkhazia	3 282	3 824	16.5	4	1
Egypt	2 880	2 244	-22.1	5	5
Ukraine	2 558	1 657	-35.2	6	6
Estonia	1 775	1 477	-16.8	7	7
China	1 731	1 284	-25.8	8	9
Poland	1 608	1 322	-17.8	9	8
Germany	1 435	1 111	-22.6	10	10
Thailand	1 250	675	-46.0	11	13
Greece	1 165	634	-45.6	12	16
Spain	1 140	693	-39.2	13	12
Italy	994	662	-33.4	14	14
Lithuania	798	743	-6.9	15	11
UAE	737	472	-35.9	16	19
Azerbaijan	734	584	-20.4	17	17
Cyprus	670	550	-17.9	18	18
Bulgaria	559	413	-26.1	19	20
Georgia	532	651	22.3	20	15
France	521	408	-21.7	21	21
Czech Republic	513	361	-29.7	22	22
Latvia	404	312	-22.8	23	24
Israel	361	299	-17.2	24	25
South Ossetia	358	Less than 321	Less than -10.3	25	Less than 25
Vietnam	352	321	-8.8	26	23
Other countries	5 088	4 041	-20.6	X	X

Source: Ovcharova L.N. (Ed.). *Naselenie Rossii v 2016 godu: dokhody, raskhody i sotsial'noe samochuvstvie. Monitoring NIU VShE. Iyul' 2016* [Russia's population in 2016: incomes, expenditures, and social well-being. HSE monitoring. July 2016]. Moscow: NIU VShE, 2016.

Table 2. Number of Russian staying in collective accommodation facilities, thousand people

Territory	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 to 2010, %
Russian Federation	27166.7	29310.2	31798.4	32560.6	33798.5	43656.9	161
Central Federal District	7759.5	8303.2	9029.3	9418.3	9660.9	11921.4	154
Southern Federal District	3434.2	3472.3	3651.4	3681.5	4809.4	6846.8	199
Volga Federal District	4460.2	4914.2	5635.0	5850.9	5707.1	6777.1	152
Northwestern Federal District	3546.0	3936.0	4051.2	4051.9	4209.1	5415.1	153
Siberian Federal District	3138.8	3402.1	3608.7	3867.3	3519.8	4485.0	143
Ural Federal District	2201.0	2543.7	2987.6	2979.2	2784.4	3054.6	139
Far Eastern Federal District	1607.9	1698.0	1760.9	1609.0	1518.9	2028.6	126
Crimean Federal District	-	-	-	-	442.1	1825.1	413
North Caucasian Federal District	1019.2	1040.6	1074.4	1102.5	1146.7	1303.2	128

Source: Federal State Statistics Service.

So, the value of this indicator in the Southern Federal District increased almost twice due to the growth of the exchange rate of the national currency and the closure of major recreation destinations – Turkey and Egypt. It should be noted that in 2014–2015, thanks to the accession of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation, the number of guests in accommodation facilities increased fourfold. These data show the growing demand of Russian citizens for hotel services, which, among other things, is due to the interest in domestic tourism resources.

According to experts of the Higher School of Economics, cheaper travel within the country and the transition to saving strategies can be a growth factor in the market of domestic tourism [8].

One of the regions most favorable for the development of tourism and attracting domestic tourists is the Northwestern Federal

District (NWFD) that concentrates cultural, historical and natural resources that serve as the basis for the creation of diverse tourism products. It has the largest number of monuments of culture and nature protected by UNESCO (*Tab. 3*).

In addition, as of 2014, the federal district ranks second in Russia after the Central Federal District by number of cultural heritage objects. Tourism resources of the Northwestern Federal District are important in developing cultural, historical, environmental, event, rural, and other types of tourism, which attracts domestic tourists as well.

However, the currently available potential is not efficient. Thus, the analysis of sales of the tours shows that in 2010 and 2015 the proportion of tours sold by travel agencies of the NWFD in the regions of the Russian Federation is not high (*Tab. 4*). For example, in 2015 the value of this index amounted to 32% of the total volume of tours.

Table 3. UNESCO list of world cultural heritage sites located in the Northwestern Federal District

Site	Location	Year of inclusion in the list	Number of the site in the list
Historic center of Saint Petersburg and related groups of monuments	Saint Petersburg	1990	540
Architectural ensemble of the Kizhi Pogost	Republic of Karelia	1990	544
Historic monuments of Novgorod and surroundings	Novgorod Oblast	1992	604
Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands	Arkhangelsk Oblast	1992	632
Virgin Komi forests	Republic of Komi	1995	719
Ensemble of the Ferapontov monastery	Vologda Oblast	2000	982
Curonian Spit	Kaliningrad Oblast (together with Lithuania)	2003	994
Struve Geodetic Arc	Leningrad Obast	2005	1187

Source: Official website of UNESCO. Available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/> (accessed 01.08.2016).



Table 4. Number of tours sold by travel agencies of the NWFD, thousand units

Number of tours	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 to 2010, %
Total	545.4	626.4	790.3	1029.1	496.6	156.2	28.6
Including tours within Russia	115.2	89.8	141.3	143.4	147.0	49.5	43.0
Tours to other countries	383.8	468.2	616.1	834.0	284.8	102.8	26.8

Source: Federal State Statistics Service.

Table 5. Number of collective accommodation facilities in the NWFD, units

Territory	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 to 2010, %
Northwestern Federal District	1454	1532	1893	1504	1556	1942	133.6
Saint Petersburg	360	382	434	382	389	412	114.4
Leningrad Oblast	265	322	393	253	269	274	103.4
Kaliningrad Oblast	57	57	81	109	109	201	352.6
Vologda Oblast	145	142	171	131	120	200	137.9
Republic of Karelia	105	125	149	129	133	182	173.3
Arkhangelsk Oblast	124	120	142	112	145	166	133.9
Murmansk Oblast	136	127	183	118	119	143	105.1
Republic of Komi	97	76	97	86	87	132	136.1
Novgorod Oblast	92	97	135	110	111	126	137.0
Pskov Oblast	73	84	108	74	74	106	145.2

Sources: *Rossiiskii statisticheskiy ezhegodnik: stat. sb.* [Russian statistics yearbook: statistics collection]. Moscow: Rosstat, 2015. 728 p.; *Kultura, turizm i otdykh v Pskovskoi oblasti. 2015: stat. sb.* [Culture, tourism and recreation in the Pskov Oblast: statistics collection]. Pskov, 2015. P. 34.

The number of collective accommodation facilities (CAF) in this region is increasing. Between 2010 and 2015, it grew by nearly 34% (Tab. 5). The growth of this indicator was observed in all constituent entities of the Northwestern Federal district: in the Kaliningrad Oblast alone – in 3.5 times. This trend is due to the interest on the part of representatives of hotel business in the construction of new facilities.

At the same time, as shown by the analysis of utilization rate of CAF, their occupancy rate in the Northwestern Federal District is quite low – 0.36 (Tab. 6). At that, during the

analyzed period, the value of this indicator in the Arkhangelsk, Pskov, Leningrad and Murmansk oblasts and in the Komi Republic decreased.

This can be explained by the fact that the hotel market is characterized by high competition from the entities providing accommodation services, and a lack of tourist product capable to satisfy consumers and, thus, attract the tourist to stay at the hotel or similar accommodation facility. In the majority of NWFD subjects tourism companies offer similar tours that are based only on sightseeing.

Table 6. Utilization rate of hotels and similar accommodation facilities in the NWFD

Territory	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 to 2010, %
Saint Petersburg	0.39	0.44	0.37	0.35	0.49	125.6
Northwestern Federal District	0.33	0.36	0.33	0.30	0.36	109.1
Novgorod Oblast	0.33	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.33	100.0
Arkhangelsk Oblast	0.43	0.37	0.25	0.33	0.33	76.7
Kaliningrad Oblast	0.15	0.34	0.33	0.20	0.32	213.3
Republic of Karelia	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.30	103.4
Republic of Komi	0.31	0.38	0.41	0.33	0.30	96.8
Pskov Oblast	0.32	0.32	0.27	0.19	0.26	81.3
Leningrad Oblast	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.20	0.25	92.6
Murmansk Oblast	0.28	0.26	0.32	0.25	0.25	89.3
Vologda Oblast	0.16	0.18	0.23	0.22	0.23	143.8

Source: *Kul'tura, turizm i otdykh v Pskovskoi oblasti. 2015: stat. sb.* [Culture, tourism and recreation in the Pskov Oblast: statistics collection]. Pskov, 2015. P. 36.

Figure 2. Dynamics of indicators characterizing the standard of living in the Russian Federation



Source: Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. Available at: www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/trud/sr-zarplata/t5.doc; http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/urov/urov_12kv.htm



In addition, the growing demand of the population of the Russian Federation for the services of accommodation facilities is hampered by the reduction in people's real income and wages. During 2012–2015 these indices showed a declining trend (*Fig. 2*).

Another problem of tourism development in the region is the fact that the infrastructure does not comply with world standards of quality and service. For example, only half of roads (53.3%) in the NWFD have high quality surfacing (*Tab. 7*). This fact reduces the accessibility of domestic tourists to the region's sights.

In many constituent entities of the Russian Federation there is no system of classification of hotels, beaches, ski facilities and other tourist facilities, that affects the quality of services provided. Meanwhile, the classifi-

cation of hotel enterprises is one of the most important mechanisms in managing the quality of services, as it gives an opportunity to estimate objectively the level of services and confirm their safety for consumers [5].

Thus, the development of domestic tourism in the Russian Federation in general and in the Northwestern Federal District in particular has its problems. Among all the subjects of the Northwestern Federal District, the Vologda Oblast is characterized by high cultural and historical potential, which provides favorable conditions for the development of a wide range of tourism activities.

The analysis of the impact of external factors on the development of this sector of the tourist market was carried out with the use of PEST analysis, which was based on the

Table 7. Some indicators of the quality of roads for 2015

Territory	Total length of roads, km	Proportion of public roads with improved surface* to the total length of public hard-surface roads, %
Northwestern Federal District	142 080.9	53.3
Saint Petersburg	3 412.1	92.5
Murmansk Oblast	3 523.4	77.8
Kaliningrad Oblast	8 671.8	70.5
Republic of Komi	7 595.3	68.2
Leningrad Oblast	22 286.9	61.4
Novgorod Oblast	14 877.6	55.3
Republic of Karelia	10 761.8	50.5
Pskov Oblast	22 773.7	43.5
Vologda Oblast	28 531.8	42.7
Arkhangelsk Oblast	19 646.5	33.9

* Roads with improved surfacing are roads with the following types of surface: cement concrete, asphalt concrete, crushed stone and gravel, treated with cementitious substances.
Source: Federal State Statistics Service. Available at: http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/enterprise/transport/

aggregation of the expert survey results. The group of experts included specialists from the Department of Culture and Tourism of the Vologda Oblast, representatives of the agencies involved in the development of tours within the region, scientific staff of ISEDT RAS, representatives of higher educational institutions of the Vologda Oblast, who study the current state, trends and prospects of tourism development.

Table 8 contains the results of PEST analysis, which are represented as a ranked

series of the most important factors, including political (Policy), economic (Economy), social (Society) and technological (Technology) aspects of the external environment affecting the development of domestic tourism in the Vologda Oblast in the short, medium and long term.

Conclusion. PEST analysis conducted by the author shows that economic and technological factors will have the greatest influence on the development of domestic tourism in the short and long term. In this

Table 8. Ranking of the most important environmental factors influencing the development of domestic tourism in the Vologda Oblast

Factor	Impact ratio 1*	Impact ratio 2*
<i>Political and legal factors</i>		
Policy documents on tourism development	4.6	4.8
Improvement of legislative base in the sphere of tourism	5.1	5.1
International state of affairs	5.8	4.1
<i>Economic factors</i>		
People's income levels	8.8	8.8
Inflation level	9.0	8.0
People's purchasing power	9.3	8.3
Financial condition of tourism organizations	6.8	6.5
Availability of loans for entrepreneurs	5.1	4.8
<i>Social factors</i>		
Tourists' age and sex	6.6	6.0
Level of education and training of tourism industry staff	8.0	8.3
Tendency toward splitting the vacation period	4.5	4.6
Population of the country	4.6	4.5
<i>Technological factors</i>		
E-commerce, online booking	9.0	9.5
Development of cellular communication and the Internet, Wi-Fi expansion	7.5	7.8
Development of payment systems, the use of mobile payments in the field of tourism	6.6	7.8
Innovation technology in the tourism industry (transport, communications, automated control systems, etc.).	8.8	9.6
*Impact ratio 1 – influence of factors in the short term and medium term (2016 – 2020); *Impact ratio 2 – influence of factors in the long term (2021 – 2030). Source: compiled by the author.		



regard, the makes the following suggestions, the implementation of which will facilitate the most effective development of this market segment in particular and regional development in general.

Major tasks during the implementation of conceptual aspects of development of internal tourism are as follows.

1. Development of priority internal tourism product; in this case, it can be done with the use of e-commerce, online booking systems and innovation solutions. This will help increase the competitiveness of the tourist product of the region and to differentiate it among similar products of competitors.

Competitive tourist products should be formed should be based on the development of tourism activities that increase the flow of domestic tourists. For example, such types of tourism include event tourism.

2. Promotion of demand for domestic tourism product or service based on the current and future needs of the population and the compliance of this product or service with the requirements of potential consumers.

It is possible to implement this direction through the use of marketing approach, in particular, target marketing, which involves the development of a specific tourist product for a specific segment of consumers. First, regional tourism administrations need to conduct marketing research on a continuous basis in order to identify consumer preferences

of potential tourists and the subsequent segmentation of the market of domestic tourism services. Second, it is advisable to develop an information campaign to promote tourist resources of the region and people's desire to travel within the country. Third, in order to improve the quality of services, regional standards of hospitality can be formed, which will enable the region to create the image and reputation of a "hospitable territory" in the eyes of tourists and local population. The creation of such a code can be assigned to scientific or educational organization in the region.

3. Formation of an affordable supply of quality domestic tourist product on the basis of currently available and prospective tourism resources of the region. When implementing this direction, local authorities must carry out the policy aimed to improve the relations with the subjects of the tourism industry, this policy should include the following measures:

- provision of tax benefits;
- provision of guarantees when obtaining loans;
- inclusion of travel agencies in regional projects on tourism development.

Thus, the results of this study identify the most effective areas of development of domestic tourism in the region taking into account economic turbulence. These results can be used by regional authorities in developing appropriate programs.

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