

Accessible Tourism and Sustainable Destination Development: The Case of the Border Region of Northern Greece

Dimitris Kourkouridis^{1*}, Asimena Salepaki²

¹School of Spatial Planning and Development, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece; ²School of Urban Regional Planning and Development Engineering, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present article is to present the results of a quantitative research about the accessibility of hotel businesses in the border region of Northern Greece, as a step towards the achievement of sustainable destination development. A quantitative survey was conducted with structured questionnaires in 69 hotel businesses in the border area of Northern Greece. The variables regarding the structured accessibility of hotel facilities (Accessibility Factor) derived from Greek legislation, while variables of staff behavior were also included (Staff Factor). The research revealed that there is a lot of room for improvement in the hotel sector of the study area, and identified the main factors that need to be improved. Also, spatial differences were found, as well as differences based on the category, capacity and years of operation of the hotels. This is an original approach to the accessibility status of tourism businesses in the study area, while there is also originality in the discussion about the connection of accessibility with sustainable destination development.

Keywords: Accessible tourism; Sustainability; Destination development

INTRODUCTION

Sustainability is primarily inspired by use with a commitment to transfer meaningful knowledge to social action [1]. As a seal of this significant ascertainment, in 2015 the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) reached an important agreement that would affect everyone's lives: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the adoption of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), convey global issues to ensure that all countries deal with these problems properly [2,3]. Specifically in the field of tourism, the sustainable destination development is an important social action that is broadly recognized [4]. Approaching the issue anthropologically, sustainable tourism development aims to reshape societies and human behaviors so as to ultimately lead to an integrated path towards sustainable development [4,5].

The social dimension of sustainable development implies understanding the needs of the users of places and eliminating discrimination. Therefore, sustainability and accessibility of a destination are two interrelated concepts, as inclusive

development is a basic principle of sustainability [4]. Accessibility is a very important aspect of sustainability because when an accessible environment is offered (buildings, transport, communication etc.) all people can live and develop on equal terms. Conversely, when accessibility in any area is missing, this creates social inequality [6].

Accessible tourism is an issue that has been extensively researched in recent decades, and its connection to the sustainability of tourism development is well known [7,8]. Sustainability and inclusiveness are strongly connected in a variety of ways [9], while the concept of social sustainability has arisen as a term that encompasses both inclusive and sustainable design [10]. The ascertainment of the accessibility status of the tourism industry is particularly important because, this helps to identify the points that require changes, but also helps in the future tourism development of a destination [11]. In the present research we focus on the Greek area of the cross-border Region of Greece-Republic of Northern Macedonia, in order to investigate the accessibility of businesses in the hotel sector, focusing specifically on people with motor disabilities [9]. The

Correspondence to: Dimitris Kourkouridis, School of Spatial Planning and Development, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece, Tel: +302310291550, E-mail: kourkouridis@plandevl.auth.gr

Received: 13-Oct-2023, Manuscript No. JTH-23-27555; **Editor assigned:** 16-Oct-2023, PreQC No. JTH-23-27555 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 30-Oct-2023, QC No. JTH-23-27555; **Revised:** 06-Nov-2023, Manuscript No. JTH-23-27555 (R); **Published:** 13-Nov-2023, DOI:10.35248/2167-0269.23.12.533

Citation: Kourkouridis D, Salepaki A (2023) Accessible Tourism and Sustainable Destination Development: The Case of the Border Region of Northern Greece. J Tourism Hospit. 12:533.

Copyright: © 2023 Kourkouridis D, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

research was carried out in the context of the wider research of the project 'Alter Trip: Alternative Touristic Experience' which is implemented under the program Interreg Ipa Cbc Greece-Republic of Northern Macedonia 2014-2020'. The main goal of Alter Trip is to help transform the intervention area into a tourist destination accessible to all, without exclusions. In addition, the project seeks to support the sustainable tourism development of the cross-border region.

The present study is a continuation of the research, where it was found that tourism businesses in the specific area are at a moderate level regarding accessibility [12,13]. Here, our interest is specifically focused on accommodation businesses, due to their particular importance in the tourism development of a destination as they are the main element of the tourism product [14].

Given that Greece is a country with a significant tourism market, we believe that the accessibility of tourism businesses, especially in border regions, can contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 of the 2030 Agenda about inclusive cities and settlements. The purpose of the research is to examine the accessibility status of tourism businesses in the study area, but also the factors that affect it. The accessibility of tourism businesses in the study area have not been studied in the past, therefore the present research is considered as a special contribution to the country's efforts to achieve the goal of accessibility.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Accessible tourism

People with disabilities have historically been a socially marginalized group of the population, who have encountered and continue to encounter significant obstacles to their inclusion in society. A typical example is their participation in tourist activities, which in the majority of cases are anything but inclusive [6]. In recent years, however, after focusing on the social model of disability where it is established that society creates the obstacles and not the disability itself [15]. Research has begun to focus on issues of equality and inclusiveness in tourism. Thus, the issue of accessible tourism was raised which 'enables people with access requirements, including mobility, vision, hearing and cognitive dimensions of access, to function independently and with equity and dignity through the delivery of universally designed tourism products, services and environments' (p.34) [16].

Accessible tourism sector is a distinct market with significant future growth potential. It is a potentially major and profitable market [17] that is expected to be further developed in the future mostly due to population aging [6,18] while it is also expected to have an impact on the future competitiveness of tourism destinations [19,20]. According to United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) 15% of global population lives with some kind of disability, while more than 46% of people over the age of 60 have some form of disability. The tourism potential of this particular group of people is numerically established by the fact that, at least at EU level, 70% of people with disabilities have the financial and physical ability to travel [21].

Available data indicate that people with disabilities generally stay longer in the destinations, they have a higher average number of people accompanying them on their vacation (2 to 3 people) [21], they have more loyalty to the destinations and they travel in different seasons [22]. Thus, research shows that accessible tourism can contribute significantly to reducing the seasonality of tourism and to increasing occupancy [4,23]. Research also shows that even in the case of small tourist markets, accessibility contributes positively to the economic development and demographic resilience of the regions [24]. However, it should be noted that people with disabilities are faithful to destinations that offer accessibility [25]. Therefore, the aforementioned benefits can only be obtained if the destination meets their needs, that is, it is accessible.

From offering facilities or adjustments so that people with disabilities may be involved in tourism, accessible tourism has evolved into a notion of quality tourism for everyone, with the understanding that accessibility is an important qualitative element of the touristic experience. This broader view of accessibility incorporates sustainable and social tourism into a unified kind of tourism that includes everyone [26]. This approach indicates the complications of disability and the fact that it can arise at any time in one's life, whether temporarily or permanently [16]. Therefore, accessibility can be understood as a quality indication, a brand, and a competitive advantage [27]. Accessible tourism is based on inclusive design approaches found in the various terms, such as 'universal design' [7], 'inclusive design' [28] 'design for all' or 'just design' [29], which are essentially design strategies that prioritizes fairness and social justice [9]. The fundamental goal behind these concepts is to make products and services accessible to as many users of any age, gender or disability as possible [29]. Accessible destinations, and in particular accessible accommodations, are the defining condition for every travel experience for people with mobility difficulties. Studies show that people with disabilities they would participate in more trips if they felt comfortable in the accommodation, but also if they could more easily find accessible accommodation [30]. Moreover, travelers with disabilities may spend more on accessibility improvements such as room amenities and more helpful staff [31].

In particular, hotel facilities should include all assistive physical equipment necessary to ensure that all guests-with or without disabilities-can experience the hotel unhindered [32]. As public buildings, i.e. buildings to which the public has access, hotels should be accessible to all people, regardless of functionality. The accessibility features of public buildings which have been mostly studied in the literature are: Parking area, entrance, and restroom/toilet [33]. Using the service provided in the building is also an important feature of accessibility, which in the case of hotels is accommodation, i.e. accessible rooms, but also an accessible route within the hotel. Some examples of requirements for the provision of accessible accommodation in hotels are as follows: Wheelchair accessibility, toilet with support handles, lower sink to be wheelchair accessible, toilet on a higher level, emergency cord, visual aids and audio guidance [34].

Many destination regions in the world have focused on accessible tourism not just as a part of the market, but in fact as part of every market [35]. There are many successful examples of accessible tourism, in many places around the world [36]. However, there are still some barriers and challenges, such as inadequate and unsuitable facilities as described above, but also insufficiently prepared and trained staff in the tourism industry [37,38]. The lack of physical access to tourism infrastructure is the biggest deterrent to the decision of people with disabilities to participate in travel, but also the staff attitudes, as they are the direct contacts of people with disabilities in their tourist experience [32,37,39,40]. Serving people with disabilities in hotels is a very challenging job and requires suitable information and training of the staff. Training should be aimed at cultivating appropriate skills so that employees are able to offer their services to each customer, including the different needs of each guest [32]. Thus, the issue of staff awareness has become particularly important in the field of accessible tourism [41]. As aptly state, in fact the culture of the business should be changed by adopting principles based on the elimination of discrimination [42].

Moreover, the accessibility of information for people with disabilities is also particularly important. In recent years, the use of accessible websites and appropriate technologies Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 2.0) is a practice that can be easily implemented [43-44]. However, their use is not widespread and as a result, an important obstacle for those with disabilities is still the shortage of access to information.

Border areas and cross-border cooperation

Borders typically refer to physical characteristics that might act as physical obstacles to communication and are frequently encountered in the outermost parts of countries [45]. This can be defined legally as: 'An invisible vertical plane that separates two or more territories' (p. 100647) [46]. Borders, however, are social creations that cause processes of marginalization [45]. Border areas are special spatial units as, in most cases, are peripheral areas characterized by local disadvantages. These disadvantages arise from their long distance from the political core [47] and from barriers created by national borders [48]. It is a fact that along state borders a special type of space is formed where various interactions between countries occur, such as cross-border flows [49]. Moreover, considering their geopolitical, historical, and symbolic importance, border regions have a great deal of potential as tourism destinations, an importance that is often an attractive feature for tourists [50].

The uniqueness of cross-border areas has been recognized, especially in Europe, where efforts are being made to turn the disadvantages of these areas into competitive advantages through cross-border relations and cooperation [48]. Due to the long-term demographic decrease brought on by urbanization, peripheral areas typically have a territorial capital of extraordinary value and diversity that is frequently underutilized [51]. In fact, border regions should not be considered solely in terms of their capacity to cause marginalization. In some circumstances, border regions can serve as a hub for social, economic, and cultural exchange. The Eu' Interreg project that started in 1990 and has subsequently evolved through a number

of different phases is a direct recognition of these particular challenges. In this case, promoting cross-border cooperation was given a lot of attention, especially in areas of limited development that were shown unique economic obstacles [45]. Cross-border cooperation promotes border regions to work together as a tool for reducing disparities between them [52].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study area

The purpose of the present paper is to examine the case of the Hospitality Businesses in Greek area that shares a border with the Republic of Northern Macedonia regarding the accessibility of their services. In order for Greece to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 11 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, accessible tourism is a particularly important means, given the country's high tourism market [44-48].

Greece is a country with significant tourism development. It is noteworthy that the total arrivals in the country in 2022 amounted to almost 28 million [53], and given that the country has about 10 million inhabitants [54], the size of the tourism market is confirmed. However, the distribution of tourism in the Regions of the country is characterized by significant inequality, with the island regions attracting the largest number of tourists [53]. Thus, the border regional areas of the country, which are the subject of the present research, have comparatively much less tourism development, which makes the need for differentiation and competitive advantage important.

The study area is a regional border area, which specifically includes five Regional Units as shown in Figure 1: Regional Unit of Thessaloniki inhabitants), Regional Unit of Serres, Regional Unit of Pella, Regional Unit of Kilkis (population: 80,419 inhabitants), and Regional Unit of Florina (population: 51,841 inhabitants) [55]. Regional Unit of Thessaloniki is an area with a metropolitan character, as it includes Thessaloniki, the country's second most populous city, while the other four include smaller peripheral cities [55]. Table 1 shows the hotel sector of the study area, where we see that there are a total of 288 hotel units. Understandably, Thessaloniki has the largest number of hotels by quite a margin from the other regional cities under study (Figure 1 and Table 1).



Figure 1: Regional cities under study area.

Region	Region unit	Population	5 stars			4 stars		3 stars		2 stars		1 star		Total
Central Macedonia	Thessaloniki	10,74,827	Units	15	31	42	24	31					143	
			Rooms	2,113	2,099	2,314	812	740					8,078	
			Beds	3,924	3,937	4,469	1,540	1,570					15,440	
Central Macedonia	Kilkis	80,419	Units	-	-	9	4	4					17	
			Rooms	-	-	252	133	55					440	
			Beds	-	-	515	388	127					1,030	
Central Macedonia	Serres	1,76,430	Units	-	6	20	6	1					33	
			Rooms	-	299	548	179	4					1,030	
			Beds	-	706	1,142	392	9					2,249	
Central Macedonia	Pella	1,39,371	Units	-	7	32	14	9					62	
			Rooms	-	207	671	254	166					1,298	
			Beds	-	430	1,422	564	337					2,753	
West Macedonia	Florina	51,841	Units	1	3	17	10	2					33	
			Rooms	38	59	343	136	43					619	
			Beds	82	132	715	281	14					1,334	
Total units			288											

Source: Hellenic chamber of hotels (2020) [56].

Table 1: Hotels in the study area.

Sampling

The current research's population of interest is the hotel establishments in the study region. At first, information and data for the research's population were gathered, and a database of the area's 288 hotels was constructed. An e-mail was sent to these hotel businesses outlining the study and its goal, and explaining the significance of their replies. The mail also provided a link to a survey questionnaire developed in Google Forms [56-58]. Finally, 69 of these tourism businesses, which correspond to 29% of the hotels in the area, responded. The survey sample consisted of these 69 hotel businesses [59].

Data collection method

A questionnaire comprising 21 items was developed for the purposes of the current study. The questionnaire consists of 3 parts. Part A contains questions concerning the companies participating in the research's fundamental information, Part B contains questions concerning the accessibility (regarding motor disabilities and website accessibility) of the hotels, and Part C contains questions concerning staff training in servicing people with disabilities.

Specifically, for the mobility disabilities, the items of the questionnaire were based on the Greek legislation regarding the accessibility of public buildings [57,58] and in particular the items that are included are the following: (a) whether or not there are rooms special designed for people with disabilities; (b) existence of an accessible entrance (adequate width and if there are height differences appropriate configuration-ramp, mechanical means etc.); (c) whether or not a wheelchair can maneuver freely within the establishment; (d) whether or not there is a parking

spot for people with disabilities; (e) elevator accessibility (appropriate size and the controls at the proper height); (f) whether or not there are toilets special designed for people with disabilities. In terms of accessibility for websites, the item used is the existence of a user-friendly for people with disabilities website (wcag 2.0 protocol). Finally, for staff awareness, the items of the questionnaire are the following: (a) awareness of the accessibility legislation for people with disabilities; (b) staff's knowledge regarding the management of people with disabilities; (c) staff's experience in managing people with disabilities.

Data analysis method

The tools of descriptive statistics were initially used to capture the results of the research, followed by inductive statistics tests. In particular, the Chi-square test of independence statistical hypothesis test was applied, which is non-parametric and is used to control two categorical (nominal) variables [59]. The p-value was calculated using the statistical package International Business Machines (IBM) Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) Statistics.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Results of descriptive statistics

The descriptive statistics results are shown in Table 2. We utilized the following variables in order to assess the accessibility of the hotels: (a) special rooms for people with disabilities; (b) accessibility of the entrances of the hotels; (c) wheelchair free movement inside the hotels; (d) special parking spot(s) for people with disabilities; (e) elevators' accessibility; (f) toilets for people with disabilities; and (g) accessibility of the websites. These considerations resulted in the 'Accessibility' factor. In

cases where the accommodation is accessible in each of these variables, it receives a score of 1, while when it is not accessible

it receives a score of 0. So, the 'Accessibility' score is on a scale from 0 (not accessible) to 1 (accessible) (Table 2).

Accessibility		Frequency	Percent	Validpercent	Cumulative percent
Rooms for PwD	not accessible	30	43.5	43.5	43.5
	accessible	39	56.5	100	
	Total	69	100	100	
Accessible entrance	not accessible	14	20.3	20.3	20.3
	accessible	55	79.7	100	
	Total	69	100	100	
Wheelchair free movement	not accessible	24	34.8	34.8	34.8
	accessible	45	65.2	100	
	Total	69	100	100	
Parking for PwD	not accessible	46	66.7	66.7	66.7
	accessible	23	33.3	100	
	Total	69	100	100	
Accessible elevator	not accessible	42	60.9	60.9	60.9
	accessible	27	39.1	100	
	Total	69	100	100	
Toilet for PwD	not accessible	34	49.3	49.3	49.3
	accessible	35	50.7	100	
	Total	69	100	100	
Website accessibility	not accessible	57	82.6	82.6	82.6
	accessible	12	17.4	100	
	Total	69	100	100	
Accessibility factor	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
	69	1	0	1	0.4886
Staff					
Legislation awareness	I do not know if anyone knows the law	4	5.8	5.8	5.8
	yes, very well	8	11.6	11.6	17.4
	yes, moderate	22	31.9	31.9	49.3
	yes, a little	16	23.2	23.2	72.5
	no	19	27.5	27.5	100
	Total	69	100	100	
Staff knowledge	excellent	2	2.9	2.9	2.9
	very good	18	26.1	26.1	29
	moderate	27	39.1	39.1	68.1
	a little good	12	17.4	17.4	85.5
	not at all good	10	14.5	14.5	100
	Total	69	100	100	
Staff experience	excellent	2	2.9	2.9	2.9
	very good	20	29	29	31.9
	moderate	27	39.1	39.1	71
	a little good	8	11.6	11.6	82.6

	not at all good	12	17.4	17.4	100
	Total	69	100	100	
Staff factor	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
	69	3.67	1.33	5	3.2512

Table 2: Descriptive statistics results.

The factors that we used in order to assess the employees training for the care of individuals with disabilities are the following: (a) knowledge of the relevant legislation; (b) employee expertise; and (c) employee experience. These considerations resulted in the

not at all good (39.1% moderate) (Table 3).

Results of inductive statistics

The findings of the Chi-square test of independence statistical

Pearson Chi-square	Value	df	Asymptotic significance (2-sided)
Accessibility			
Accessibility regional unit	66,623	28	,000
Accessibility years of operation	45,460	21	,002
Accessibility category	68,549	35	,001
Accessibility capacity	1,06,135	28	,000
Staff			
Staff regional unit	97,223	40	,000
Staff years of operation	65,738	30	,000
Staff category	1,22,972	50	,000
Staff capacity	74,134	40	,001

Table 3: Chi-square test results.

'Staff' factor. As shown in Table 2, these variables are on a 5-point scale, so the score results as 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest, for each variable. Therefore, the 'Staff' variable is on a scale from 1 (excellent) to 5 (not at all good).

The mean score for 'Accessibility' factor is 0.4886, meaning that the hotels in the study area are in average condition in terms of their accessibility. From the sub-factors of accessibility, we observe at average levels the factors of rooms for people with disabilities (43.5% not accessible, 56.5% accessible) and toilet for people with disabilities (49.3% not accessible, 50.7% accessible). Most hotels have accessible entrances (79.7%), and also wheelchair free movement is achieved in most of them (65.2%). On the other hand, there are significant barriers in the case of special parking spots (66.7% not accessible and 33.3% accessible); elevators (60.9% not accessible and 39.1% accessible); and websites (82.6% not accessible and 17.4% accessible).

The mean score for 'Staff' factor is 3.2512 out of 5, which means that hotel staff should be better informed and trained in serving people with disabilities. In particular, 27.5% of the participants claimed that they are not aware of the legislation (31.9% moderate aware), 14.5% that the staff knowledge is not at all good (39.1% moderate), and 17.4% that the staff experience is

hypothesis for the variables 'Accessibility' and 'Staff' are displayed in Table 3. The analysis is related to the association of these factors with the following four variables: a) regional unit, b) years of operation, c) hotel category, and d) hotel capacity. We see that both factors are related to all four variables.

Statistical analysis gave some further useful information about these relationships Figure 2. In particular, we found that Regional Unit of Thessaloniki has more accessible hotels: 81.8% of the hotels that scored 0.75-1, and 63% that scored 0.5-0.75 are in this Region (recall that the score is on a scale from 0: not accessible to 1: accessible). Instead, 50% of the hotels with a score of 0-0.25 are in the Regional Unit of Florina. Regarding the years of operation, we found that 72.7% of the hotels with a score of 0.75-1 have been operating more than 15 years. Moreover, hotels categorized as 3 stars and those as 5 stars seem to be more accessible: 45.5% of those scored 0.75-1 are 3 stars, and 54.5% of them are 5 stars. Finally, bigger hotels are more accessible, as we found that 54.5% of those scored 0.75-1 have more than 40 rooms, while 70% of those scored 0-0.25 have less than 10 rooms (Figure 2).

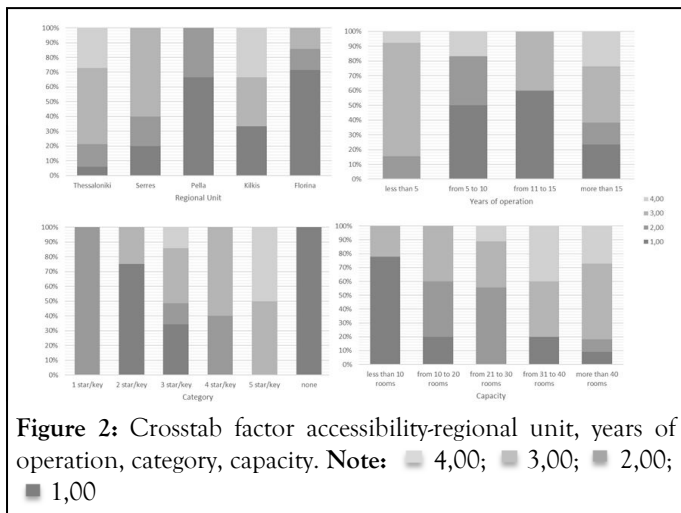


Figure 2: Crosstab factor accessibility-regional unit, years of operation, category, capacity. **Note:** 4,00; 3,00; 2,00; 1,00

Also, the factor ‘Staff’ shows some interesting relationships with the variables Figure 3. Regional Unit of Thessaloniki seems to have more trained staff: 50% of those scored 1-1.5, and 40% of those scored 1.5-2.5 are in this Region (recall that the score is on a scale from 1: Excellent to 5: not at all good). Regional Unit of Florina has the worst scores in this factor as well: 75% of those scored 4.5-5 are from this Region. Years of operation have the same effect as previously: 100% of the hotels that scored 1-1.5 have been operating more than 15 years and 75% of those scored 4.5-5 have been operating from 5 to 10 years. Hotel category in this case has a bit different relationship than in Accessibility factor: 50% of the hotels that scored 1-1.5 belongs to 2 stars category and 50% to 3 stars category. Finally, 50% of the hotels with a score of 1-1.5 have more than 40 rooms, and 100% of those scored 4.5-5 have less than 10 rooms (Figure 3).

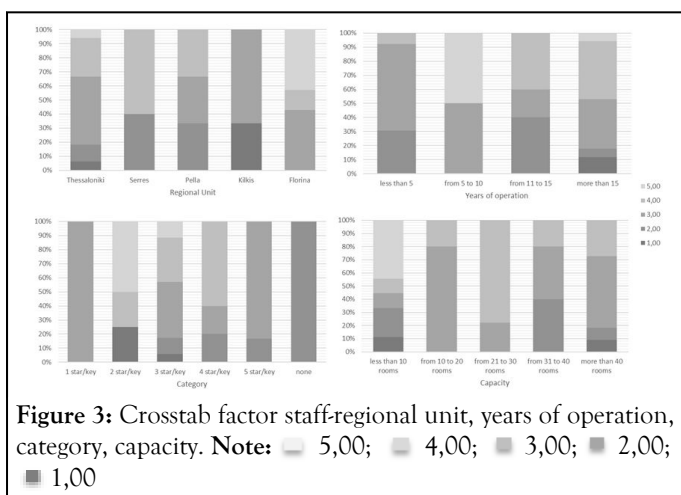


Figure 3: Crosstab factor staff-regional unit, years of operation, category, capacity. **Note:** 5,00; 4,00; 3,00; 2,00; 1,00

The most important obstacles faced by people with disabilities in their tourism experiences are related to the accessibility of the built environment, and also to the attitude of the staff [37-40]. The present research focused on these two factors, in order to investigate the accessibility of the hotels in the Greek side of the Greece Republic of Northern Macedonia border region. The findings revealed that the research area's hotels are in average status in terms of their accessibility, and that the main factors that need to be improved are: the provision of special parking spot(s), accessible elevators, and accessible websites. Staff training is also found to be in moderate condition when it comes to serving those with disabilities.

The problem seems to be worse for both factors examined (accessibility of built environment and staff training) in the peripheral areas, and mostly in the Regional Unit of Florina, rather than in the Regional Unit of Thessaloniki which is a metropolitan area. Moreover, hotels that have been operating for more years are more accessible and have more trained staff. Hotels from category 3 stars and 5 stars are more accessible, while those from categories 2 stars and 3 stars have the most trained staff. Finally, the hotels with a larger capacity are more accessible and have more trained staff.

Considering the lack of relevant data for the area, the specific results are an important starting point for the future development of an accessible destination. The significant future growth potential of accessible tourism [4,6,17-24], combined with its dynamic relationship with sustainable destination development, is a challenge but at the same time an important opportunity for disadvantaged border regions.

CONCLUSION

This study's goal is to examine how easily accessible hotel businesses are in the border region of Northern Greece, as a step towards the achievement of Sustainable Destination Development. Given the fact that border regions are disadvantaged due to their geographical location, their touristic development is a great challenge. The research results showed that there is a lot of room for improvement in the hotel sector of the study area and we believe that this research can contribute in this direction, as it identifies the areas that need the most attention. This improvement will be an important step towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals, thus contributing to the efforts to effectively respond to global challenges.

As a limitation of the research, we could mention that it includes only one category of tourism businesses (hotels). The research should be expanded in the future, to include equally important categories of tourism businesses, such as food and beverage businesses and sports activities, and also tourist attractions and sights in the area. Moreover, we focused almost exclusively on motor disabilities, while there are many more aspects of accessibility that need to be researched.

REFERENCES

1. Kates RW. What kind of a science is sustainability science?. Proc Nation Acad Sci. 2011;108(49):19449-19450.
2. United Nations. Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1. Seventieth United Nations General Assembly. 2015.
3. United Nations department for economic and social affairs. Disability and development report: Realizing the sustainable development Goals By, for and with. Persons with Disabilities. UN. 2019.
4. Liasidou S, Fella K, Stylianiou C. A sustainable destination is an accessible destination: Examining the relationship as a remedy to seasonality. Worldwide Hospit Tour Theme. 2022;14(5):481-491.
5. Bramwell B, Higham J, Lane B, Miller G. Advocacy or neutrality? Disseminating research findings and driving change toward sustainable tourism in a fast changing world. J Sustain Tour. 2016;24(1):1-7.

6. Gillovic B, McIntosh A. Accessibility and inclusive tourism development: Current state and future agenda. *Sustain*. 2020;12(22): 9722.
7. Darcy S, Cameron B, Pegg S. Accessible tourism and sustainability: A discussion and case study. *J Sustain Tour*. 2010;18(4):515-537.
8. Qiao G, Ding L, Zhang L, Yan H. Accessible tourism: A bibliometric review (2008–2020). *Tour Rev*. 2022;77(3):713-730.
9. Heylighen A. Sustainable and inclusive design: A matter of knowledge?. *Local Environ*. 2008;13(6):531-540.
10. Ostroff E. *Universal design: An evolving paradigm*. Universal design handbook. 2011.
11. Scheyvens R, Biddulph R. Inclusive tourism development. *Tour Geograp*. 2018;20(4):589-609.
12. Kourkouridis D, Dalkrani V, Salepaki A. Accessible tourism businesses in the cross-border region of Greece republic of northern Macedonia: The Case of Greece. *Int Conf Int Ass Cult Digit Tour*. 2022.
13. Kourkouridis D, Salepaki A. Cooperative Tourism Marketing in Accessible Tourism Development: The Case of the Cross-Border Area of Greece-Republic of Northern Macedonia. *Sustain*. 2023;15(19): 1409.
14. Sharpley R. The influence of the accommodation sector on tourism development: Lessons from Cyprus. *Int J Hospit Manage*. 2000;19(3):275-293.
15. Riddle CA. Why we do not need a 'stronger' social model of disability. *Disab Soc*. 2020;35(9):1509-1513.
16. Darcy S, Dickson TJ. A whole-of-life approach to tourism: The case for accessible tourism experiences. *J Hospit Tour Manage*. 2009;16(1):32-44.
17. Bowtell J. Assessing the value and market attractiveness of the accessible tourism industry in Europe: A focus on major travel and leisure companies. *J Tour Futures*. 2015;1(3):203-222.
18. Bloom DE, Luca DL. The global demography of aging: Facts, explanations, future. *Handbook Econ Popul Aging*. 2016;1:3-56.
19. Michopoulou E, Darcy S, Ambrose I, Buhalis D. Accessible tourism futures: The world we dream to live in and the opportunities we hope to have. *J Tour Fut*. 2015;1(3):179-188.
20. Costa J. Has tourism the resources and answers to a more inclusive society?. *Worldwide Hospit Tour Theme*. 2020;12(6):651-656.
21. UNWTO. *UNWTO Inclusive Recovery Guide. Sociocultural Impacts of COVID-19, Issue 1: Persons with Disabilities*. World Tour Org. 2020.
22. Calheiros F. Inclusive tourism: a priority for Portugal. *Worldwide Hospit Tour Theme*. 2020;12(6):715-717.
23. Machado P. Accessible and inclusive tourism: Why it is so important for destination branding?. *Worldwide Hospit Tour Theme*. 2020;12(6):719-723.
24. Ibanescu BC, Eva M, Gheorghiu A. Questioning the role of tourism as an engine for resilience: The role of accessibility and economic performance. *Sustain*. 2020;12(14):5527.
25. King Penny Wan Y. Barriers for people with disabilities in visiting casinos. *Int J Contem Hospit Manage*. 2013;25(5):660-682.
26. UNWTO. *Manual on accessible tourism for all: Principles, tools and best practices*. 2016.
27. Pühretmair F, Buhalis D. Accessible tourism introduction to the special thematic session. *Int Conf Comp Handicapped Persons*. 2008.
28. Imrie R, Hall P. *Inclusive design: Designing and developing accessible environments*. Tayl Fran. 2003.
29. Bianchin M, Heylighen A. Fair by design: Addressing the paradox of inclusive design approaches. *Design J*. 2017;20:162-170.
30. Darcy S. Inherent complexity: Disability, accessible tourism and accommodation information preferences. *Tour Manage*. 2010;31(6): 816-826.
31. Grady J, Ohlin JB. Equal access to hospitality services for guests with mobility impairments under the Americans with Disabilities Act: Implications for the hospitality industry. *Int J Hospit Manage*. 2009;28(1):161-169.
32. Liasidou S, Umbelino J, Viegas C. Sufficiency and insufficiency of hotel facilities and services for guests with special needs: The cases of Portugal and Cyprus. *Enlight Tour: A Pathmaking J*. 2022.271(3), 295-310.
33. Carlsson G, Slaug B, Schmidt SM, Norin L, Ronchi E, Gefenaite G. A scoping review of public building accessibility. *Disabil Health J*. 2022;15(2):101227.
34. Sayed MS, Elsaid H. The readiness of accommodation facilities to provide accessible tourist experiences in Cairo, Egypt. *Int J Tour Arch Hospit*. 2023;3(1):175-188.
35. Darcy S, McKercher B, Schweinsberg S. From tourism and disability to accessible tourism: A perspective article. *Tour Rev*. 2020;75(1): 140-144.
36. Buhalis D, Darcy S, Ambrose I. *Best practice in accessible tourism: Inclusion, disability, ageing population and tourism*. Channel View Publications. 2012.
37. Darcy S. *Tourism patterns and experiences of New South Wales people with a physical disability*. Catalog. 1997.
38. Ozturk Y, Yayli A, Yesiltas M. Is the Turkish tourism industry ready for a disabled customer's market?: The views of hotel and travel agency managers. *Tour Manage*. 2008;29(2):382-389.
39. Avis AH, Card JA, Cole ST. Accessibility and attitudinal barriers encountered by travelers with physical disabilities. *Tour Rev Intern*. 2005;8(3):239-248.
40. Bi Y, Card JA, Cole ST. Accessibility and attitudinal barriers encountered by Chinese travellers with physical disabilities. *Intern J Tour Res*. 2007;9(3):205-216.
41. Fuente-Robles YM, Muñoz-de-Dios MD, Mudarra-Fernández AB, Ricoy-Cano AJ. Understanding stakeholder attitudes, needs and trends in accessible tourism: A systematic review of qualitative studies. *Sustain*. 2020;12(24):10507.
42. Darcy S, Pegg S. Towards strategic intent: Perceptions of disability service provision amongst hotel accommodation managers. *Int J Hospit Manage*. 2011;30(2):468-476.
43. Williams R, Rattray R. UK hotel web page accessibility for disabled and challenged users. *Tour Hospit Res*. 2005;5(3):255-268.
44. Teixeira P, Eusebio C, Teixeira L. How diverse is hotel website accessibility? A study in the central region of Portugal using web diagnostic tools. *Tour Hospit Res*. 2022;22(2):180-195.
45. Syrett S. Conceptualising marginalisation in cities and regions. *Reg Dev Northern Europe: Periph Marg Border Iss*. 2012.
46. Więckowski M, Timothy DJ. Tourism and an evolving international boundary: Bordering, debordering and rebordering on Usedom Island, Poland-Germany. *J Destin Market Manage*. 2021;22:100647.
47. Guo R. Studying cross-border areas. *Develop Environ Sci*. 2012;10:47-1076.
48. Makkonen T, Williams AM. Border region studies: The structure of an 'offbeat' field of regional studies. *Reg Stud, Reg Sci*. 2016;3(1): 355-367.
49. Dunets AN, Gerasymchuk NA, Kurikov VM, Noeva EE, Kuznetsova MY, Shichiyakh RA. Tourism management in border destinations: Regional aspects of sustainable development of protected natural areas. *Entrepren Sustain Iss*. 2020;7(4):3253.
50. Więckowski M. How border tripoints offer opportunities for transboundary tourism development. *Tour Geograp*. 2023;25(1): 310-333.

51. Pezzi MG, Urso G. Peripheral areas: Conceptualizations and policies. Introduction and editorial note. *Italian J Plan Pract.* 2016;6(1):1-9.
52. Stankov S, Perić M, Doljak D, Vukovic N. The Role of euroregions as a factor of spatial integration and regional development-the focus on the selected border area. *J Geograph Institute "Jovan Cvijić" SASA.* 2021;71(3),295-210.
53. INSETE. Institute of Greek Tourism Confederation. 2023.
54. Hellenic Statistical Authority. Population and Housing Census. 2023.
55. Frangopoulos I, Dalakis N, Kourkouridis D. Urban structure and mobility in the context of sustainable development: Citizens'opinion about the thessaloniki submerged tunnel. *Int J Sustain Develop Plan.* 2009;4(4):333-344.
56. Hellenic chamber of hotels. Hotel sector in Greece 2020 by region Prefecture-Island. 2020.
57. Law 4067/2012: New Building Regulation, Government Gazette A-79/9-4-2012, Hellenic Republic, Athens.
58. Decision of the Minister of Tourism No. 216/09.01.2015: Determination of technical and operational specifications and scoring criteria for hotels and their classification into star categories (B' 10), Hellenic Republic and Athens.
59. Kourkouridis D. The Socio-spatial dimension of Exhibitions, the host cities and their interactive dynamics. Case study of Thessaloniki. 2021.