

DIGITAL NOMADISM ASPECTS AT THE CURRENT TOURISM MARKET OF SLOVAKIA

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Abstract: Changes in labor market trends have become increasingly evident under the influence of numerous local and global factors. Among these, the long-term effects of the Covid-19 pandemic have significantly accelerated the transformation of working conditions, shifting many professional activities into the digital environment. This digital transition, initially driven by the need to reduce social contact, promoted the broader adoption of remote work and contributed to the rise of digital nomadism – an existing phenomenon that gained renewed momentum during the pandemic. The phenomenon, once limited to a niche group of freelancers and tech professionals, has now expanded across various sectors and professions, reshaping traditional work-life boundaries. The aim of this study is to analyze the current state, significant trends, and key issues of digital nomadism within Slovakia's tourism sector. Special attention is given to the demographic profile, orientation, and perceived needs of digital nomads, as well as to the preparedness of the Slovak tourism infrastructure to meet the demands of this emerging segment. The study further explores how local businesses and service providers perceive and respond to this growing group, including their adaptability and openness to innovation. The research is based on quantitative data collected through a questionnaire survey conducted on a representative sample of the Slovak population. Findings indicate a growing openness toward alternative work and travel models, with the pandemic acting as a major catalyst for more flexible lifestyles and attitudes toward mobility. Respondents revealed an increased interest in blending work with travel, especially among younger age groups and those employed in digital professions. The study also contrasts selected findings with trends observed in other European destinations, aiming to highlight Slovakia's specific opportunities and challenges in attracting digital nomads. These insights are intended to inform tourism stakeholders, policymakers, and destination managers about the potential for adapting services and long-term strategies to accommodate remote workers. As digital nomadism continues to expand globally, understanding local readiness becomes crucial for competitive positioning. The findings offer a foundation for strategic planning and future research into sustainable tourism development in the context of remote work and the digital economy.

Keywords: tourism, digital nomadism, nomadic tourist, workplace change, post-pandemic trends, travel behavior, digital economy

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INTRODUCTION

Identification of digital nomadism aspects at the tourism market after pandemic influence. Nomadicity in the age of the internet is fashionable today as a cool lifestyle and a way of disrupting the traditional work settings. Digital nomadism is not just becoming a way of life trend but also becoming a response to Labour Market adjustments because of technological advancements and, more recently, the Covid-19 pandemic. Park et al. (2019) research article examines seasonal nomadic travelers seeking employment as a fascinating social phenomenon in Tokyo, Japan in the spring.

The global disruption era has spurred the utilization of remote labor, and many have started a journey in search of location independence, combining work and travel previously unheard of (Hajli et al., 2023; Mohn & Nemes, 2023). In this respect, digital nomadism influences tourism by generating new mobility styles of travel, consumption, and extended stays, diverting the focus from short-term tourism towards experience and hybrid forms of travel (Lamers et al., 2022). Cities and countries compete with one another more and more to entice remote workers and digital nomads through granting targeted visas, co-working residential areas, and infrastructural facilities (Schlagwein & Reimer, 2022; Duignan & Simons, 2023).

This finding resonates with current discussions on digital nomadism, where flexibility and technological support are essential, yet the desire for authentic and socially grounded experiences remains strong (Bujdosó et al., 2024).

Theoretical background of the digital nomadism as a reaction to the market changes

Digital nomadism is rooted in the convergence of a variety of theoretical strands that resonate more broadly with transformation in society, work, and mobility. One such theoretical strand is network society theory (Castells, 1996), which highlights the way global information and communication networks shape individual agency and spatial practice. Here, digital nomads are hyper-connected workers who utilize digital technologies to unbundling work from particular physical settings (Schlagwein & Reimer, 2022). A very close concept is boundaryless work that focuses on flexibility of

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space, time, and roles in post-industrial working conditions. With conventional boundaries like office attendance and regular working hours crumbling, new patterns of flexibility and autonomy arise (Parker et al., 2022; Sánchez-Fernández & Flores, 2023). Digital nomads are capturing this shift with the working being blurred into individual traveller habits and adapting to on-ground conditions but being virtually attached to work communities.

Lifestyle migration concept (Benson & O'Reilly, 2009) is also a good method of describing the allure of digital nomadism. Individuals these days seek locations that are professionally apt but personally fulfilling, culturally fulfilling, and environmentally pleasant. The lifestyle of being a nomad is presented as a solution to urban stress, scepticism about company culture, and the allure of experiential living (McElroy & Hu, 2023; Chatzipanagiotou et al., 2022). In tourism theory, digital nomads upset the short-term consumption-oriented models of tourism. Instead, they represent longer-stay tourists that mark the boundary between tourist, expatriate, and temporary resident. This has huge implications for local economic development, infrastructure planning, and destination management. The existence of digital nomads will tend to create off-seasonal tourism, local-level economic diversification, and peripheral or small destinations' internationalization (Femenia-Serra & Neuhofer, 2022; Hajli et al., 2023; Zimmerman & Wolfe, 2023).

Alternatively, they are also likely to bring about gentrification, higher living costs, and a strain on the residential market, particularly in low-resourced areas. This double existence raises questions about the very foundations of sustainable development, cultural integration, and mobility governance (Lamers et al., 2022). New models of sustainable tourism should therefore take into account new forms of tourists who stay longer, consume differently in terms of local services, and who possibly have a larger socio-economic impact. Technological determinism is also one of the major characteristics of digital nomadism. Were it not for universal access to quick internet, digital platforms, secure payment tools, and communication applications (Bačík et al., 2017), this kind of mobility would be impossible. The technological reliance is a kind of "techno-mobility infrastructure" (Milasi et al., 2022), so that digital access becomes the precondition to economic participation in faraway areas. The establishment of "digital nomad visas"—legal instruments for facilitating extended stay for remote workers—is proof of how policy and governance have evolved to respond to this new mobility class. Governments in Europe, Asia, and Latin America are seeing the economic value that digital nomads bring and are adjusting immigration, taxation, and housing policies to attract this group (Zimmerman & Wolfe, 2023; Frolova et al., 2022). Finally, the Covid-19 crisis served to fuel these trends by forcing remote working to become the new standard in every industry. As companies became conscious of the potential for digital collaboration, workers found that they had greater bargaining leverage to determine where they would work. Not only did the pandemic reshape requirements for flexibility, but it assisted in helping towards a shift in ambition for lifestyle—gaining popularity for digital nomadism as a productive substitute for desk work (Hajli et al., 2023; Sánchez-Fernández & Flores, 2023).

In the last few decades, the digital nomad phenomenon has been of great interest to academics, particularly in connection with the diffusion of distant labor after the COVID-19 pandemic. Digital nomads are no longer perceived as lifestyle tourists but as wandering knowledge workers who interact with local economies, infrastructures, and societies.

In Chang & Kim (2024), mobility in the digital age is becoming the hallmark of professional life for the majority of young professionals, who prioritize flexibility, autonomy, and experience-based consumption. Their work highlights how hybrid spaces have reshaped the presumptions of travel, accommodation, and connectivity. Liu & Tsai (2023) point out the increasing importance of second-tier cities to digital nomads, due to affordability, local culture, and improved infrastructure. According to their research, less expensive cities with reliable internet connectivity are attracting more nomadic employees seeking to escape congested major cities. Within Central and Eastern Europe, Popescu (2025) discusses the impact of digital nomads on smaller economies such as Slovakia and Romania.

He finds there to be positive economic impacts in the coworking and accommodation sectors, but also reports increased pressures on the real estate sector as well as social integration challenges. Although there is a growing number of studies on digital nomadism, several limitations come with current research. Most are largely qualitative in nature and founded on interviews, tiny samples of surveys or very restricted geographic scope surveys. Thus, their findings are difficult to generalize, especially when they are to be applied across diverse regional or national settings.

For example, Hajli et al. (2023) studied motivations of individual digital nomads but did not quantify how these play out as real impacts for host communities. Similarly, Mohn & Nemes (2023) clarified social integration issues but did not provide field-level guidelines to help local destination management. There is also a perceived lack of comparative analysis between global digital nomad hubs (such as Lisbon, Chiang Mai, or Tulum) and emerging regions in Central and Eastern Europe, such as Slovakia. With these comparisons missing, one cannot accurately ascertain whether policy recommendations or infrastructure-driven solutions are viable. In addition, empirical evidence of the economic, social, and ecological impacts of digital nomadism remains scarce. Sustainability concerns, housing market forces, and digital infrastructure are consistently noted but not continuously explored.

Future research should:

- employ mixed-method approaches combining qualitative insight with quantitative confirmation,
- include stakeholder perspectives (municipalities, tourist industry, coworking spaces, residents),
- develop assessment frameworks for the long-term benefits and drawbacks of digital nomadism on local and regional levels.

Similar examples of effective collaboration among various stakeholders and the utilization of unique natural and cultural resources in tourism can be found in the development model of Ulytau Nature Park in Kazakhstan, where emphasis is placed on sustainability, nature conservation, and active participation of the local community (Seidualin et al., 2025).

Such research is essential to understand better the potential for digital nomadism not as a lifestyle choice for individuals but as a structural phenomenon with planning and regional development implications.

For this reason, the aim of the study was to find out through research questions:

RQ1: Is the domestic public considering changes in their place of work in terms of digital nomadism?

RQ2: Is the decision-making of the public influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic situation, which has brought significant changes to the labour market?

RQ3: What tourism destinations will they consider if they are interested in digital nomadism?

RQ4: Is the possibility of digital nomadism perceived differently based on selected characteristics of the public?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The aim of this study is to analyze the current state, significant trends, and issues of digital nomadism within Slovakia's tourism sector. The research focuses on the demographic situation, orientation, and perceived needs of digital nomads and on the readiness of Slovak tourist infrastructure to serve this new segment. The study also contrasts selected results to trends at other European destinations to determine particular opportunities and challenges in the Slovak situation.

To address these research questions, a quantitative research design was applied, with a questionnaire survey serving as the primary method of data collection. The main objective of the survey was to obtain structured data reflecting the Slovak public's views on digital nomadism as a flexible form of work and lifestyle, particularly in relation to post-pandemic shifts in the labour market and travel behaviour. The questionnaire was distributed between October 2024 and February 2025 via both online platforms and in-person methods, ensuring diversity in respondent demographics. To capture attitudes and perceptions, the survey employed scaled questions using a 5-point Likert scale (wording of the 5-point scale: definitely agree; rather agree; neither agree nor disagree; rather disagree; definitely disagree). This allowed respondents to express the intensity of their agreement or disagreement with the statements presented. For data analysis, a combination of descriptive and inferential statistical methods was used. The Shapiro-Wilk test was applied to assess the normality of data distribution.

Additionally, the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test was used to compare paired differences in responses, as the data did not meet the assumptions of normality required for parametric tests. This non-parametric test was chosen because it is ideal for evaluating differences in ordinal data or non-normally distributed interval data. The descriptive statistics (such as mean, median, standard deviation) provided an overview of the data distribution and central tendency. The data were initially processed using Microsoft Excel, while advanced statistical analyses were performed in the R programming environment, ensuring methodological rigor and replicability (Figure 1 for the methodological progression).

For the purpose of the study, 4 main hypotheses and several sub-hypotheses were stated:

H1: There is an assumption that the Covid-19 pandemic has significantly influenced the decision-making of the public regarding the possibility of becoming a digital nomad.

H2: There is an assumption that there exists a tendency among the domestic public to consider a change in the place of work in the context of digital nomadism.

H3: There is an assumption that the public prefers to practice digital nomadism in domestic destinations.

H4: There is an assumption that the public prefers to practice digital nomadism in foreign destinations.

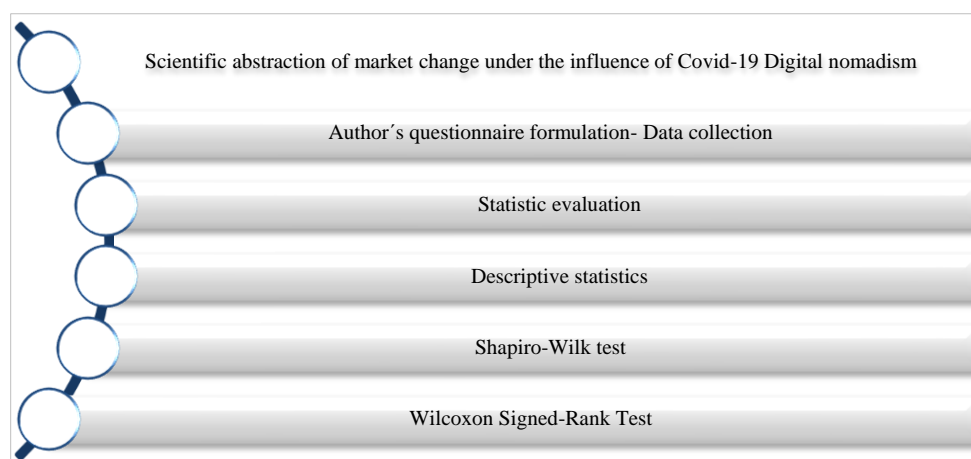


Figure 1. Display of methodological progression (Source: own processing)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Interest in digital nomadic tourism activities was analyzed using data collected through a questionnaire. Five questions were selected specifically to address the study's core objectives. The sample consisted of 204 respondents, divided by gender and place of residence. The data were categorized into two main variables: gender and place of residence. Of the total respondents, 68 (33.33 %) were men and 136 (66.67 %) were women. The respondents were further classified according to their place of residence. Among the respondents from urban areas, 53 men (34.64 %) and 100 women (65.36 %) participated. In rural areas, 15 men (29.41 %) and 36 women (70.59 %) were surveyed (Table 1).

For the analysis of age, the mean age of the respondents was calculated as 38.97 years, with a standard deviation of 8.25 years. This indicates a moderate variability in the ages of the respondents, with most participants being within a

similar age range. The data were also analysed for cumulative frequency and relative frequency to provide a clearer understanding of the distribution of responses by gender and place of residence.

Table 1. Respondents distribution according to the gender, place of residence and level of education (Source: own processing)

Variable	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Relative frequency %	Cumulative relative frequency %
Gender				
Men	68	68	33.33%	33.33%
Women	136	136	66.67%	100%
Residence				
<i>City</i>				
Men	53	63	34.64%	34.64%
Women	100	153	65.36%	100%
<i>Countryside</i>				
Men	15	15	29.41%	29.41%
Women	36	51	70.59%	100%

	Frequency	Relative frequency
men	68	33.33 %
city	53	25.98 %
secondary education	16	7.84 %
I.st university degree	6	2.94 %
II.nd university degree	28	13.73 %
III. rd university degree	3	1.47 %
countryside	15	7.35 %
secondary education	9	4.41 %
II.nd university degree	6	2.94 %
women	136	66.67 %
city	100	49.02 %
secondary education	29	14.22 %
I.st university degree	13	6.37 %
II.nd university degree	51	25.00 %
III. rd university degree	7	3.43 %
countryside	36	17.65 %
secondary education	11	5.39 %
I.st university degree	4	1.96 %
II.nd university degree	17	8.33 %
III. rd university degree	4	1.96 %

In addition to age, gender, and place of residence, the educational level of respondents was also assessed. Among male respondents living in urban areas, 16 (7.84 %) had completed secondary education, 6 (2.94 %) held a first-level university degree, 28 (13.73 %) held a second-level university degree, and 3 (1.47 %) had completed a third-level university degree. In rural areas, 9 men (4.41 %) had secondary education, and 6 (2.94 %) had a second-level university degree.

Among female respondents living in urban areas, 29 (14.22 %) had secondary education, 13 (6.37 %) held a first-level university degree, 51 (25.00 %) held a second-level university degree, and 7 (3.43 %) held a third-level university degree. From the rural female group, 11 (5.39 %) had completed secondary education, 4 (1.96 %) had a first-level university degree, 17 (8.33 %) had a second-level university degree, and 4 (1.96 %) had a third-level university degree. These educational characteristics provide additional insight into the demographic profile of the digital nomadic tourism participants surveyed. The vertical axis represents the number of respondents and the horizontal axis shows the age frequency (Figure 2).

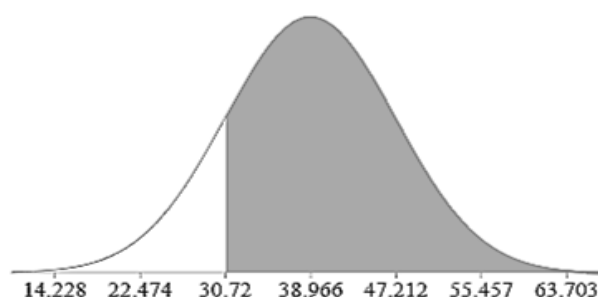


Figure 2. Normal distribution of the research sample according to the age of respondent (Source: own processing)

Question 1 Is your motivation of possible change of workplace to digital nomadism influenced by Covid-19 pandemic impacts and related emerging trends?

Descriptive statistics for responses to this question are presented in Table 2. The table shows the frequency and relative distribution of responses, broken down by gender. A notable proportion of both men and women (14.71 % of men and 33.33 % of women) reported that the pandemic had an influence on their motivation to switch to digital nomadism,

indicating a significant trend toward remote work. A smaller percentage, particularly men (4.41 %), felt that the pandemic had strongly influenced their decision ("definitely yes"). A considerable number of respondents, especially women, were undecided or neutral on the issue, with 10.78 % of men and 10.78 % of women choosing "neither yes nor no."

A minority of respondents, both men (10.78 %) and women (12.75 %), reported that the pandemic did not influence their decision to adopt a digital nomadic lifestyle ("no" or "definitely no"). The sample consisted of 204 respondents with an average motivation score of 3.75 (median = 4). The Shapiro-Wilk test indicated a significant deviation from normality ($p < 0.001$), suggesting that the data were not normally distributed. Given this, a non-parametric Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used instead of a t-test. The Wilcoxon test revealed a significant result ($T = 2699.0$, $p < 0.001$), confirming that the motivation scores significantly differed from the neutral value of 3. Detailed results are presented in Table 3.

The results support H1, indicating that the Covid-19 pandemic has significantly influenced individuals' motivation to consider digital nomadism. The significant difference in motivation scores shows that the pandemic has led to a higher likelihood of individuals considering a transition to a digital nomad lifestyle. Therefore, **H1 is confirmed**.

Table 2. Change of workplace interest motivation in relation with pandemics Covid-19 (Source: own processing)

	Frequency	Cumulative frequency	Relative frequency	Cumulative relative frequency
men	68		33.33 %	
definitely yes	9	9	4.41 %	4.41 %
yes	30	39	14.71 %	19.12 %
neither yes nor no	6	45	2.94 %	22.06 %
no	22	67	10.78 %	32.84 %
definitely no	1	68	0.49 %	33.33 %
women	136		66.67 %	
definitely yes	15	15	7.35 %	7.35 %
yes	68	83	33.33 %	40.68 %
neither yes nor no	22	105	10.78 %	51.46 %
no	26	131	12.75 %	64.21 %
definitely no	5	136	2.46 %	66.67 %

Table 3. Analysis of the impact of Covid-19 on motivation for transitioning to digital nomadism (Source: own processing)

N	204
Average	3.75
Median	4.00
Sum	766
Standard Deviation	1.05
Minimum	1
Maximum	5
Shapiro-Wilk W	0.839
Shapiro-Wilk p-value	< 0.001
Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test (T)	2699.0
Wilcoxon p-value	< 0.001

Question 2 If there was a potential for your work to be held online, would you consider changing your work environment and practicing digital nomadism?

The second question examined whether respondents would consider transitioning to digital nomadism if their work could be done online. Of the 204 respondents, 68 were men (33.33 %) and 136 were women (66.67 %).

Among men, 11.27 % expressed strong interest, and 13.73 % were somewhat interested. In contrast, 16.18 % of women strongly favoured the idea, with 30.39 % expressing moderate interest. A portion of both men and women remained neutral or disinterested. The results show (Table 4) that a significant number of respondents, particularly women, are open to digital nomadism if their work could be performed remotely.

These findings suggest that flexible work opportunities influence the decision to pursue a digital nomad lifestyle.

Table 4. Change of workplace interest to digital nomadism (Source: own processing)

	Frequency	Cumulative frequency	Relative frequency	Cumulative relative frequency
men	68		33.33 %	
definitely yes	23	23	11.27 %	11.27 %
yes	28	51	13.73 %	25.00 %
neither yes nor no	11	62	5.39 %	30.39 %
no	5	67	2.45 %	32.84 %
definitely no	1	68	0.49 %	33.33 %
women	136		66.67 %	
definitely yes	33	33	16.18 %	16.18 %
yes	62	95	30.39 %	46.57 %
neither yes nor no	18	113	8.82 %	55.39 %
no	18	131	8.82 %	64.21 %
definitely no	5	136	2.46 %	66.67 %

The sample consisted of 204 respondents who evaluated their inclination to consider changing their workplace in the context of digital nomadism. The average score was 3.82 (median = 4.0), indicating a moderate to high tendency.

The distribution of responses deviated significantly from normality, as shown by the Shapiro-Wilk test ($W = 0.846$, $p < 0.001$). Therefore, a non-parametric Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test was conducted to test whether the responses significantly differed from the neutral value of 3. The test revealed a statistically significant result ($T = 2178.0$, $p < 0.001$), suggesting a strong tendency among the domestic public to consider digital nomadism.

Detailed statistics are presented in Table 5. The results support H2, indicating that there exists a significant tendency among the domestic public to consider a change in the place of work in the context of digital nomadism. The significant difference in scores compared to the neutral value of 3 demonstrates that respondents are more inclined to explore the possibility of transitioning to a digital nomad lifestyle. Therefore, **H2 is confirmed**.

Table 5 Analysis of the tendency to consider digital nomadism (Source: own processing)

N	204
Average	3.82
Median	4.00
Sum	779
Standard Deviation	1.05
Minimum	1
Maximum	5
Shapiro-Wilk W	0.846
Shapiro-Wilk p-value	< 0.001
Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test (T)	2178.0
Wilcoxon p-value	< 0.001

Question 3 If you were considering changing your place of work in terms of digital nomadism, would you consider your domestic destination and its options?

As part of the third research question, respondents were asked whether they would consider domestic destinations and their potential if they were to change their workplace in the context of digital nomadism. The results indicate a notable level of interest, particularly among women. Out of 136 female respondents, 41.67 % answered "yes" and 4.90 % "definitely yes," suggesting a strong inclination toward domestic options. In contrast, among 68 male respondents, 17.16 % responded "yes" and 4.90 % "definitely yes." This indicates that while both groups show some interest, women display a significantly higher tendency to consider domestic destinations as part of a potential digital nomad lifestyle. The findings suggest that domestic tourism could play a relevant role in shaping digital nomadism trends, particularly among female respondents.

Detailed frequencies are provided in Table 6. The results support H3, indicating that individuals interested in digital nomadism show a significant tendency to consider specific tourism destinations within their domestic country. The Wilcoxon signed-rank test revealed a statistically significant difference from the neutral midpoint ($T = 1245.0$, $p < 0.001$), suggesting a clear preference for domestic options. Detailed statistical results are presented in Table 7. Therefore, **H3 is confirmed**.

Table 6. Change of workplace interest to digital nomadism within domestic tourism destination (Source: own processing)

	Frequency	Cumulative frequency	Relative frequency	Cumulative relative frequency
men	68			
definitely yes	10	10	4.90 %	4.90 %
yes	35	45	17.16 %	22.06 %
neither yes nor no	8	53	3.92 %	25.98 %
no	11	64	5.39 %	31.37 %
definitely no	4	68	1.96 %	33.33 %
women	136			
definitely yes	10	10	4.90 %	4.90 %
yes	85	95	41.67 %	46.57 %
neither yes nor no	15	110	7.35 %	53.92 %
no	20	130	9.80 %	63.72 %
definitely no	6	136	2.95 %	66.67 %

Table 7. Analysis of consideration of domestic destinations for digital nomadism (Source: own processing)

N	204
Average	3.53
Median	4.00
Sum	721
Standard Deviation	1.02
Minimum	1
Maximum	5
Shapiro-Wilk W	0.794
Shapiro-Wilk p-value	<0.001
Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test (T)	1245.0
Wilcoxon p-value	< 0.001

Question 4 If you were considering changing your place of work in terms of digital nomadism, would you consider your foreign destination and its options?

The analysis of responses regarding the consideration of foreign tourism destinations in the context of digital nomadism revealed a notable interest among participants. Among men, the majority responded with either "definitely yes" (12.75 %) or "yes" (15.69 %), resulting in a cumulative affirmative rate of 28.44 %.

In contrast, negative responses were minimal, with only 1.96 % answering "no" and none selecting "definitely no".

Among women, interest was even more pronounced, with 12.25 % choosing "definitely yes" and 40.20 % "yes", culminating in a cumulative affirmative response rate of 52.45 %. Neutral responses ("neither yes nor no") remained relatively low in both groups (2.94 % for men, 7.84 % for women). These findings suggest that both men and women express a strong inclination to consider relocating their workplace abroad in the context of digital nomadism, with women showing a particularly high level of interest. For a full overview of the response frequencies, see Table 8.

Table 8. Change of workplace interest to digital nomadism within foreign tourism destination (Source: own processing)

Q4	Frequency	Cumulative frequency	Relative frequency	Cumulative relative frequency
men	68			
definitely yes	26	26	12.75 %	12.75 %
yes	32	58	15.69 %	28.44 %
neither yes nor no	6	64	2.94 %	31.38 %
no	4	68	1.96 %	33.34 %
definitely no	0	68	0 %	
women	136			
definitely yes	25	25	12.25 %	12.25 %
yes	82	107	40.20 %	52.45 %
neither yes nor no	16	123	7.84 %	60.29 %
no	8	131	3.92 %	64.21 %
definitely no	5	136	2.45 %	66.66 %

The analysis of respondents' preferences regarding foreign destinations for digital nomadism revealed an average response of 3.95 (SD = 0.90), with a median of 4.00. The Shapiro-Wilk test showed significant non-normality ($W = 0.790$, $p < 0.001$). The Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test confirmed a statistically significant difference ($T = 1511.5$, $p < 0.001$), indicating a preference for foreign destinations. Based on these findings (Table 9), H4, which proposed that the public prefers to practice digital nomadism in foreign destinations, **is confirmed**.

Table 9. Analysis of consideration of foreign destinations for digital nomadism (Source: own processing)

N	204
Average	3.95
Median	4.00
Sum	806
Standard Deviation	0.90
Minimum	1
Maximum	5
Shapiro-Wilk W	0.790
Shapiro-Wilk p-value	<0.001
Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test (T)	1511.5
Wilcoxon p-value	<0.001

Limitations of the study

When identifying limits and opportunities for research, one can agree with the opinion of the authors of Nash et al. (2018), who mentioned in their study that despite the fact that nomadic travel has become a very popular trend, there has been very little incisive empirical research on the lifestyle's characteristics, its implications for the future of work, or on the technology, which supports it. Despite the fact that their study dates back to 2018 and this trend has been strengthened under the influence of the pandemic period, there have been few significant scientific studies.

CONCLUSIONS

The conducted research confirmed that the Covid-19 pandemic significantly influenced individuals' motivation to consider digital nomadism. The findings indicate a noticeable shift in public attitudes toward remote work, with a strong inclination, especially among women, to explore location-independent lifestyles. Respondents expressed interest in both domestic and foreign destinations, with slightly higher preferences for foreign options. These results emphasize the growing relevance of digital nomadism in the context of tourism development and labour market flexibility.

The study thus contributes to understanding how pandemic-related changes have reshaped work and travel behaviour and offers implications for tourism policy, infrastructure planning, and future research in the area of mobile work.

In conclusion it can be stated, that digital nomadicity has gained popularity and is perceived as a fashionable lifestyle and as a way of challenging traditional work contexts.

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