FIRST RELEASE

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TOURISM STATISTICS

Cumulative data, January – March 2023

In the period January – March 2023, tourists realised 183,260 arrivals, which represent a decrease of 65.7%, and 445,534 overnight stays, which represent a decrease of 59.7% compared to the same period of 2019.

The number of domestic tourist nights decreased by 50.8% and the number of foreign tourist nights decreased by 63.7% as compared to the same period in 2018. Domestic tourists' share of the total number of overnight stays was 37.4%, and foreign tourists share was 62.6%.

Concerning the structure of foreign tourist nights, most of them (75.5%) were realised by tourists from Croatia (33.1%), Serbia (19.1%), Slovenia (6.2%), Turkey (4.1%), Montenegro (3.7%), Germany (2.9%), China (2.4%), Italy, and Austria (each by 2.0%). Tourists from other countries accounted for 24.5% of tourist nights.

Regarding the average detention of foreign tourist stays, Iran comes in first with an average stay of 13.1 nights, followed by South Africa with 5.6 nights, Kuwait with 4.9 nights, and Cyprus with 4.1 nights.

According to the type of accommodation facility, the highest number of nights was recorded in hotels and similar accommodations, with a share of 92.6%.
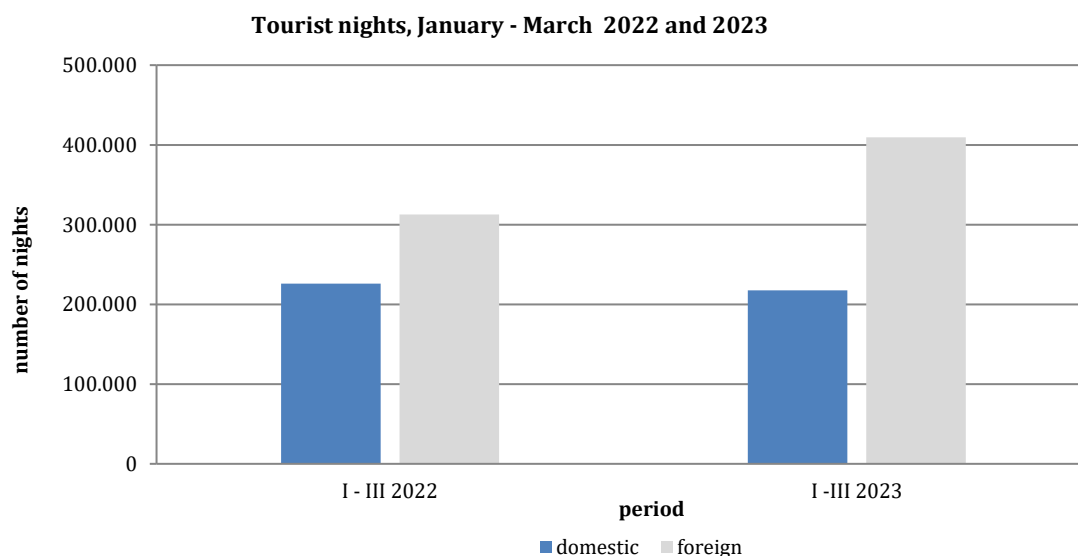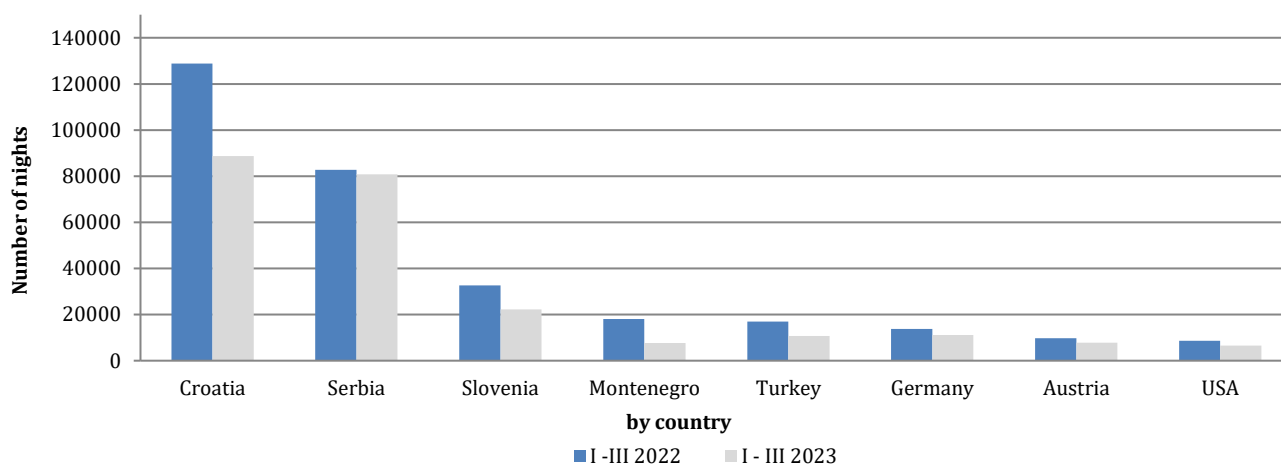
Tourist nights, January - March 2022 and 2023

Table 1: Tourist arrivals and nights

	Arrivals			Nights			I - III 2023	
	I – III 2022	I – III 2023	Indices I - III 2023 / I - III 2022	I – III 2022	I – III 2023	Indices I - III 2023 / I - III 2022	Structure of nights %	Average number of nights by arrivals
Total	**234,535**	**276,218**	**117.8**	**538,806**	**627,013**	**116.4**	**100.0**	**2.3**
Domestic tourist	108,918	110,008	101.0	226,073	217,734	96.3	34.7	2.0
Foreign tourist	125,617	166,210	132.3	312,733	409,279	130.9	65.3	2.5

Foreign tourist nights by country of residence, January-March 2022 i 2023

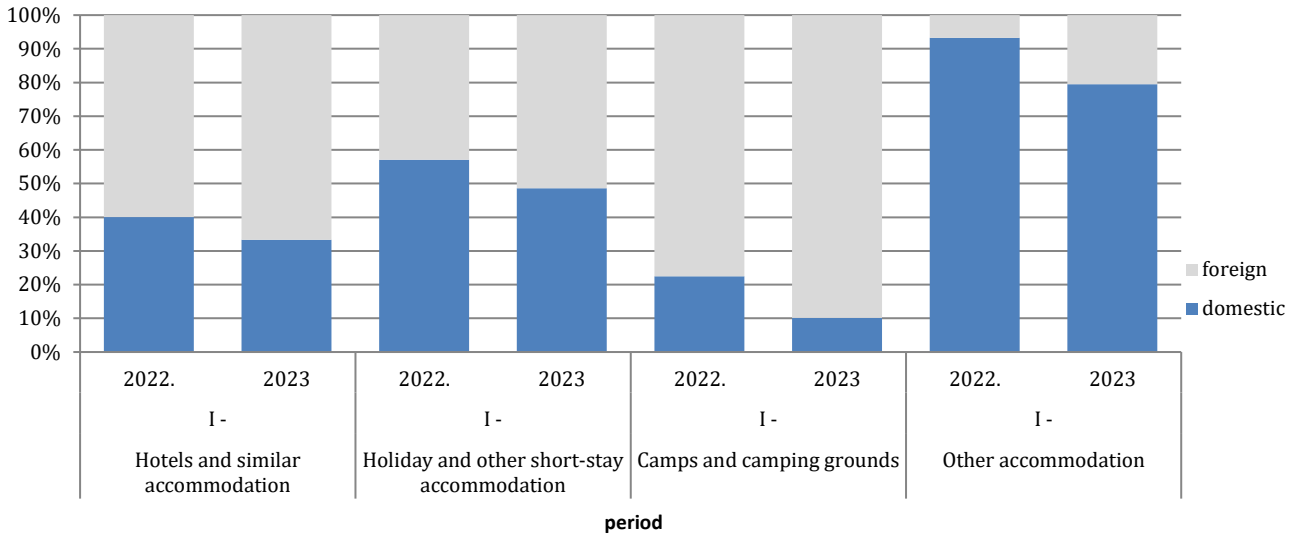**Table2: Foreign tourist arrivals and nights, by country of residence**

	Arrivals			Nights			I - III 2023	
	I – III 2022	I – III 2023	Indices I - III 2023 / I - III 2022	I – III 2022	I – III 2023	Indices I - III 2023 / I - III 2022	Structure of nights %	Average number of nights by arrivals
Total foreign tourist	**125,617**	**166,210**	**132.3**	**312,733**	**409,279**	**130.9**	**100.0**	**2.5**
Albania	470	678	144.3	969	1,784	184.1	0.4	2.6
Austria	3,605	4,570	126.8	7,812	9,808	125.6	2.4	2.1
Belgium	562	467	83.1	1,322	1,087	82.2	0.3	2.3
Bulgaria	463	728	157.2	954	1,689	177.0	0.4	2.3
Montenegro	5,661	7,724	136.4	13,404	18,111	135.1	4.4	2.3
Czech Republic	481	634	131.8	1,254	1,620	129.2	0.4	2.6
Denmark	433	418	96.5	1,080	1,189	110.1	0.3	2.8
Estonia	35	57	162.9	57	198	347.4	0.0	3.5
Finland	99	173	174.7	241	374	155.2	0.1	2.2
France	966	1,359	140.7	2,088	3,177	152.2	0.8	2.3
Greece	239	449	187.9	490	773	157.8	0.2	1.7
Netherlands	1,361	1,551	114.0	3,383	3,560	105.2	0.9	2.3
Croatia	34,068	49,180	144.4	88,660	128,799	145.3	31.5	2.6
Ireland	144	268	186.1	346	619	178.9	0.2	2.3
Iceland	15	60	400.0	26	138	530.8	0.0	2.3
Italy	1,981	3,556	179.5	4,298	7,672	178.5	1.9	2.2
Cyprus	29	77	265.5	49	208	424.5	0.1	2.7

	Arrivals			Nights			I - III 2023	
	I – III 2022	I – III 2023	Indices I - III 2023 I - III 2022	I – III 2022	I – III 2023	Indices I - III 2023 I - III 2022	Structure of nights %	Average number of nights by arrivals
Latvia	40	65	162,5	60	201	335.0	0.0	3.1
Lithuania	232	81	34,9	384	166	43.2	0.0	2.0
Luxembourg	200	137	68,5	478	355	74.3	0.1	2.6
Hungary	1,056	1,326	125,6	3,227	3,576	110.8	0.9	2.7
Malta	10	36	360,0	19	112	589.5	0.0	3.1
Norway	326	570	174,8	619	1,111	179.5	0.3	1.9
Germany	4,798	6,031	125,7	11,115	13,786	124.0	3.4	2.3
Poland	594	740	124,6	1,639	1,716	104.7	0.4	2.3
Portugal	128	166	129,7	285	454	159.3	0.1	2.7
Romania	499	592	118,6	1,102	1,342	121.8	0.3	2.3
Russian Federation	686	2,655	387,0	1,658	4,749	286.4	1.2	1.8
North Macedonia	1,522	2,182	143,4	3,213	5,709	177.7	1.4	2.6
Slovakia	317	444	140,1	902	899	99.7	0.2	2.0
Slovenia	8,998	12,010	133,5	22,243	32,603	146.6	8.0	2.7
Serbia	31,138	32,644	104,8	80,836	82,700	102.3	20.2	2.5
Spain	606	537	88,6	1,347	1,462	108.5	0.4	2.7
Switzerland (including Liechtenstein)	1,250	1,726	138,1	2,817	3,678	130.6	0.9	2.1
Sweden	752	1,275	169,5	1,773	3,039	171.4	0.7	2.4
Turkey	4,799	8,794	183,2	10,721	16,945	158.1	4.1	1.9
United Kingdom	1,029	2,565	249,3	2,565	8,320	324.4	2.0	3.2
Ukraine	193	433	224,4	438	765	174.7	0.2	1.8
Other European countries	747	494	66,1	1,627	1,446	88.9	0.4	2.9
Egypt	122	164	134,4	253	470	185.8	0.1	2.9
South Africa	27	52	192,6	42	125	297.6	0.0	2.4
Other African countries	208	300	144,2	451	867	192.2	0.2	2.9
Canada	239	368	154,0	490	1,158	236.3	0.3	3.1
USA	3,107	3,382	108,9	6,561	8,602	131.1	2.1	2.5
Other Northern American countries	66	77	116,7	81	179	221.0	0.0	2.3
Brazil	96	226	235,4	242	490	202.5	0.1	2.2
Other Southern and Central American countries	225	409	181,8	558	884	158.4	0.2	2.2
Bahrain	327	226	69,1	868	661	76.2	0.2	2.9
India	123	392	318,7	341	803	235.5	0.2	2.0
Iran	33	112	339,4	51	289	566.7	0.1	2.6
Israel	130	223	171,5	306	456	149.0	0.1	2.0
Japan	86	194	225,6	203	432	212.8	0.1	2.2
Republic of Korea	65	325	500,0	97	380	391.8	0.1	1.2
Qatar	282	204	72,3	688	522	75.9	0.1	2.6
China	721	1,971	273,4	2,543	4,127	162.3	1.0	2.1
Kuwait	639	544	85,1	2,275	2,018	88.7	0.5	3.7
Malaysia	568	1,953	343,8	729	2,595	356.0	0.6	1.3
Oman	905	1,361	150,4	2,104	2,875	136.6	0.7	2.1
Saudi Arabia	2,852	621	21,8	6,558	1,778	27.1	0.4	2.9
United Arab Emirates	3,267	2,899	88,7	9,223	8,073	87.5	2.0	2.8
Other Asian countries	741	2,180	294,2	1,943	4,176	214.9	1.0	1.9
Australia	214	471	220,1	546	1,142	209.2	0.3	2.4
New Zealand	33	30	90,9	61	82	134.4	0.0	2.7
Other countries of Oceania	9	74	822,2	18	155	861.1	0.0	2.1

Structure of tourists nights according to the class fication of activity [1], January-March 2022. i 2023.

	Arrivals			Nights			I - III 2023
	I – III 2022	I – III 2023	Indices I - III 2023 I - III 2022	I – III 2022	I – III 2023	Indices I - III 2023 I - III 2022	Structure of nights %
Total	**234,535**	**276,218**	**117.8**	**538,806**	**627,013**	**116.4**	**100.0**
Hotels and similar accommodation	227,890	267,978	117.6	510,707	597,391	117.0	95.3
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	5,093	6,089	119.6	11,848	13,284	112.1	2.1
Camps and camping grounds	188	449	238.8	450	817	181.6	0.1
Other accommodation	1,364	1,702	124.8	15,801	15,521	98.2	2.5
Domestic tourist	**108,918**	**110,008**	**101.0**	**226,073**	**217,734**	**96.3**	**34.7**
Hotels and similar accommodation	104,318	105,214	100.9	204,469	198,854	97.3	31.7
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	3,335	3,455	103.6	6,763	6,461	95.5	1.0
Camps and camping grounds	59	67	113.6	101	83	82.2	0.0
Other accommodation	1,206	1,272	105.5	14,740	12,336	83.7	2.0
Foreign tourist	**125,617**	**166,210**	**132.3**	**312,733**	**409,279**	**130.9**	**65.3**
Hotels and similar accommodation	123,572	162,764	131.7	306,238	398,537	130.1	63.6
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	1,758	2,634	149.8	5,085	6,823	134.2	1.1
Camps and camping grounds	129	382	296.1	349	734	210.3	0.1
Other accommodation	158	430	272.2	1,061	3,185	300.2	0.5

1) The Classification of Economic Activities of BiH 2010

Methodology

The purpose of the statistical survey
The purpose of the statistical survey is to monitor the tourist activity realised in commercial accommodation establishments and to provide internationally comparable BiH's tourism statistics in accordance with current EU Regulations for tourism statistics.

Observation units
Observation units are all business entities /legal units that are, by their main activity, registered in accommodation activity (division 55, KD BiH 2010), persons as well as households that rent accommodation establishments to tourists. For the purpose of the survey, the Classification of Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina - KD BiH 2010 was used, and it is fully compliant with the European Classification of Economic Activities - NACE Rev. 2.

Coverage
Reporting units are all business entities (enterprises, craftsmen, cooperatives, institutions, associations, etc.) and their constituent units that are registered according to KD BiH 2010 under section: 55.1 (hotels and similar accommodation), 55.2 (holiday and other short - stay accommodation), 55.3 (camps and camping grounds), 55.9 (other uncategorised accommodation), health care institutions in which persons themselves bear the fee for medical rehabilitation or their stay: business entities that deal with the mediation of accommodation of guests in: households, houses, camps, apartments, and rooms that are directly rented by private persons/households. The survey covers the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Source and methods of data collection
Data on tourist turnover (number of tourist arrivals and tourist nights) is collected from the regular monthly report (TU-11 form). Reports are usually made on the basis of reception records in guest books for entities and their parts engaged in organising and arranging tourists.

Data revision
Regular press releases on tourism are published monthly and contain preliminary / first results until the final data are published.
The first regular revision of data implies that, when publishing data for the next month, the published data from the previous month (t-1) are revised in accordance with the information submitted by the reporting unit. The second regular revision of previously published data is the annual revision, which includes all changes in the data submitted after the first revision in order to ensure the accuracy of the published data.

The press release clearly indicates what the data are, so that users of the statistics can interpret them correctly. If new statistical standards and concepts are introduced, changes in the research methodology are made, it is necessary to revise the data to ensure the consistency and comparability of data from previous historical series and new data series. Users will be informed about changes in data and reasons in an appropriate and transparent manner, in regular monthly press releases and other publications for the public, as well as on the website of the BiH Agency for Statistics (www.bhas.gov.ba).

Definitions
Tourism means the activity of visitors taking a trip to a main destination outside their usual environment for less than a year for leisure, business, or other personal purposes other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited.

A tourist is every person who, outside his place of permanent residence, spends one night in a hotel or some other accommodation facility for reasons of rest, recreation, health, study, sport, religion, family, business, public tasks, or meeting. A tourist is registered in every place or establishment where he stays, and, therefore, in case of a change of place or establishment, he must register again, which results in data ambiguity. Consequently, the statistics register the number of tourist arrivals, not the number of tourists.

A residence is a place where a person comes with the intention of staying permanently. A tourist is registered in every place or establishment where he stays, and if he or she changes the place or establishment, he or she must register again, which results in data ambiguity. Consequently, the statistics register the number of tourist arrivals and not the number of tourists.

A domestic tourist is a person with permanent residence in the BiH who spends at least one night in a hotel or other accommodation establishment outside their place of residence.

A foreign tourist is every person with permanent residence outside in BiH who temporarily resides in BiH and who spends at least one night in a hotel or other accommodation establishment.

Tourist arrivals refer to the number of persons (tourists) who arrived and registered their stay in an accommodation establishment.

Tourist nights refer to every registered overnight stay of a person (tourist) in an accommodation establishment.

Accommodation capacities are presented as the number of rooms, apartments, and camping sites and the number of permanent beds.

Permanent beds are those that are regularly ready-made for renting to guests.

The occupancy rate of permanent beds (net) in the reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of nights by the number of beds on offer and the number of days when the beds are actually available for use during the reference period. The data is expressed as a percentage.

The occupancy rate of bedrooms (net) in the reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of bedrooms used during the reference period by the number of bedrooms available for use during the reference period. The data is expressed as a percentage.

The organization of tourist arrivals represents a way of organising tourist arrangements. Depending on the way of organising, tourist arrangements can be individual on organised (travel agencies).

Symbols
- no occurrence
0,0 value not zero but less than 0,05

Razmislite o očuvanju okoliša prije štampanja dokumenta.