Users are kindly requested to mention the data source

## YEAR XI

## TOURISM STATISTICS

## Cumulative data, January -October 2018

In the period from January - October 2018 tourists realised 1,292,636 tourists arrivals which represent the increase by $12.4 \%$ and $2,702,502$ overnight stays which is increase by $13.8 \%$ as compared to the same period of 2017.

The number of domestic tourist nights increased by $15.5 \%$ and number of foreign tourist nights increased by $13.1 \%$ as compared to the same period of 2017. Domestic tourist's share of total number of overnight stays was $27.6 \%$ and foreign tourists share was 72.4\%.

Concerning the structure of foreign tourist nights, most of them (50.6\%) were realised by tourists from Croatia (11.0\%), Serbia (7.8\%), Turkey (6.4\%), Slovenia (5.5\%), United Arab Emirates (5.2\%), Germany (5.1\%), Italy (4.9\%) and Poland (4.7\%) . Tourists from other countries realised $49.4 \%$ of tourist nights.

Regarding the average detention of foreign tourist stays, on the first place comes Malta with average stay of 5.3 nights, Ireland by 3.7 nights, Kuweit by 3.6 nights, Qatar with 3.3 nights, Island and United Arab Emirates with 3.1 nights and France with 3.0 nights.

According to the type of accommodation facility the highest number of nights was recorded in Hotels and similar accommodation with share of $91.1 \%$.

Tourists nights, January - October 2017. and 2018.


Table1: Tourist arrivals and nights

|  | ARRIVALS |  |  | NIGHTS |  |  | I - X 2018 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I-X 2017* | I- X 2018 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Indices } \\ \text { I-X } 2018 \\ \hline \text { I-X } 2017 \end{gathered}$ | I- X 2017* | I-X 2018 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Indices } \\ \frac{\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{X} 2018}{\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{X} 2017} \end{gathered}$ | Structure of nights \% | Average number of nights by arrivals |
| TOTAL | 1,149,796 | 1,292,636 | 112.4 | 2,375,534 | 2,702,502 | 113.8 | 100.0 | 2,1 |
| Domestic tourist | 316,508 | 341,514 | 107.9 | 646,891 | 746,921 | 115.5 | 27,6 | 2,2 |
| Foreign tourist | 833,288 | 951,122 | 114.1 | 1,728,643 | 1,955,581 | 113.1 | 72.4 | 2,1 |

*) final dana

Foreign tourist nights by country of residence January - October 2017. and 2018.


Table 2 : Foreign tourist arrivals and nights by country of residence

|  | ARRIVALS |  |  | NIGHTS |  |  | I-X 2018 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I- X2017* | I-X 2018 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Indices } \\ \frac{I-X ~}{2018} \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{X} 2017 \end{gathered}$ | I- X2017* | I-X 2018 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Indices } \\ \frac{\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{X} 2018}{\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{X} 2017} \end{gathered}$ | Structure of nights \% | Average number of nights by arrivals |
| TOTAL | 833,288 | 951,122 | 114.1 | 1,728,643 | 1,955,581 | 113.1 | 100.0 | 2,1 |
| Albania | 3,335 | 3,693 | 110.7 | 7,615 | 6,351 | 83.4 | 0.3 | 1,7 |
| Austria | 21,159 | 23,650 | 111.8 | 40,115 | 45,951 | 114.5 | 2,3 | 1,9 |
| Belgium | 5,848 | 6,273 | 107.3 | 12,454 | 14,974 | 120.2 | 0.8 | 2,4 |
| Bulgaria | 8,083 | 6,092 | 75.4 | 12,897 | 10,810 | 83.8 | 0.6 | 1,8 |
| Montenegro | 11,952 | 14,046 | 117.5 | 27,436 | 30,960 | 112.8 | 1,6 | 2,2 |
| Czech Republic | 5,094 | 5,603 | 110.0 | 9,272 | 11,113 | 119.9 | 0.6 | 2,0 |
| Denmark | 3,992 | 5,480 | 137.3 | 10,192 | 14,207 | 139.4 | 0.7 | 2,6 |
| Estonia | 510 | 540 | 105.9 | 1,131 | 1,320 | 116.7 | 0.1 | 2,4 |
| Finland | 1,746 | 2,296 | 131.5 | 3,491 | 4,339 | 124.3 | 0.2 | 1,9 |
| France | 15,267 | 19,710 | 129.1 | 48,199 | 59,860 | 124.2 | 3,1 | 3.0 |
| Greece | 4,880 | 5,992 | 122.8 | 10,909 | 12,373 | 113.4 | 0.6 | 2,1 |
| Netherlands | 12,133 | 14,907 | 122.9 | 30,901 | 38,623 | 125.0 | 2.0 | 2,6 |
| Croatia | 78,948 | 94,275 | 119.4 | 182,431 | 215,679 | 118.2 | 11.0 | 2,3 |
| Ireland | 3,635 | 5,404 | 148.7 | 12,878 | 19,867 | 154.3 | 1.0 | 3,7 |
| Iceland | 155 | 322 | 207.7 | 319 | 1,001 | 313.8 | 0.1 | 3,1 |



[^0]
period

Table 3 : Tourist arrivals and nights according to the classification of activities ${ }^{1)}$

|  | ARRIVALS |  |  | NIGHTS |  |  | I - X 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I -X 2017* | I -X 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indices } \\ & \frac{I-X ~ 2018}{I-X 2017} \end{aligned}$ | I-X 2017* | I -X 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indices } \\ & \frac{\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{X} 2018}{\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{X} 2017} \end{aligned}$ | Structure of nights \% |
| TOTAL | 1,149,796 | 1,292,636 | 112.4 | 2,375,534 | 2,702,502 | 113.8 | 100.0 |
| Hotels and similar accommodation | 1,077,526 | 1,205,859 | 111.9 | 2,191,272 | 2,461,429 | 112.3 | 91.1 |
| Holiday and other short-stay accommodation | 41,420 | 50,903 | 122.9 | 92,038 | 111,874 | 121.6 | 4,1 |
| Camps and camping grounds | 12,362 | 14,228 | 115.1 | 21,623 | 24,186 | 111.9 | 0.9 |
| Other accommodation | 18,488 | 21,646 | 117.1 | 70,601 | 105,013 | 148.7 | 3,9 |
| Domestic tourists | 316,508 | 341,514 | 107.9 | 646,891 | 746,921 | 115.5 | 27,6 |
| Hotels and similar accommodation | 293,759 | 309,482 | 105,4 | 581,103 | 634,403 | 109.2 | 23,5 |
| Holiday and other short-stay accommodation | 12,162 | 15,229 | 125,2 | 20,571 | 27,676 | 134.5 | 1.0 |
| Camps and camping grounds | 964 | 1,638 | 169,9 | 1,254 | 2,139 | 170.6 | 0.1 |
| Other accommodation | 9,623 | 15,165 | 157,6 | 43,963 | 82,703 | 188.1 | 3,1 |
| Foreign tourist | 833,288 | 951,122 | 114.1 | 1,728,643 | 1,955,581 | 113.1 | 72.4 |
| Hotels and similar accommodation | 783,767 | 896,377 | 114.4 | 1,610,169 | 1,827,026 | 113.5 | 67.6 |
| Holiday and other short-stay accommodation | 29,258 | 35,674 | 121.9 | 71,467 | 84,198 | 117.8 | 3,1 |
| Camps and camping grounds | 11,398 | 12,590 | 110.5 | 20,369 | 22,047 | 108.2 | 0.8 |
| Other accommodation | 8,865 | 6,481 | 73.1 | 26,638 | 22,310 | 83.8 | 0.8 |

[^1]
## NOTES ON 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 statistics of tourism in accordance with current EU ons for the tourism statistics.

## Observation units

Observation units are all business entities /legal units which are, by the main activity, registered in accommodation activity (division $55-\mathrm{KD} \mathrm{BiH} 2010$ ), persons as well as households that rent accommodation establishments to tourists. For the purpose of the survey, 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, entrepreneurs, institutions, associations etc.) and parts thereof engaged in providing accommodation servi in tourism registered according to the CA 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 accommodation), health institutions for their facilities in which persons stay for medical rehabilitation (costs are on persons themselves), business entities and parts thereof engaged in tourist stay in rural households, houses, camps, apartments and rooms directly rented by private persons/households. Survey covers the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## Source and methods of data collection

Data on turnover of tourists (number of tourist arrivals and tourist nights) are collected from regular monthly report (TU11 form). Reports are usually made on the basis of reception records in guest books,entities and their parts engaged in organising and arranging of tourists.

## 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 purpose other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited.

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.

Residence is a place where a person came with the intention of permanent stay.Tourist is registered in every place or establishment where he stays and, therefore, in case he/she changes the place or establishment, he/she must register again, which results in data ambiguity. Consequently, the statistics register the number of tourist arrivals and not the number of tourists.

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

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 same other accommodation establishment.

## Symbols

- no occurrence

0,0 value not zero but less than 0,05 unit of measure use


[^0]:    ${ }^{1)}$ Since 2016, Bahreinm , Qatar and United Arab Emirates have been detached from other Asian countries and are now observed separately.
    2) Since 2017, Malaysia and Oman have been detached from other Asian countries and are now observed separately
    *) final data

[^1]:    1) The Classification of Economic Activities of BiH 2010
    *) final data
