

SAOPĆENJE PRIOPĆENJE FIRST RELEASE



GODINA / YEAR I

SARAJEVO, 30.9.2022.

BROJ / NUMBER: 4.14.1

TURISTIČKA AKTIVNOST STANOVNIŠTVA FEDERACIJE BiH U 2018. Prvi rezultati za 2018. godinu.

TOURIST ACTIVITY OF POPULATION OF FEDERATION OF B&H, 2018 First results for 2018

Federalni zavod za statistiku u saradnji sa Agencijom za statistiku BiH i Republičkim zavodom za statistiku RS je po prvi put tokom 2018 i 2019 proveo anketu o privatnim i poslovnim putovanjima (APPP) za FBiH. Aktivnost je provedena u okviru nacionalnog IPA 2015 projekta. Objava prvih rezultata APPP za nivo Federacije BiH uslovljena je realizacijom određenih aktivnosti na zajedničkoj bazi podataka (detekcija autlajera, imputacije i sl.) od strane Agencije za statistiku BiH.

U 2018. ostvareno je 1.007.534 višednevna putovanja od čega privatnih 955.531 (94,8%) i poslovnih 52.003 (5,2%). Najviše se putovalo u inozemstvo i to 699.705 (69,4%) višednevnih putovanja, a u FBiH 307.829 (30,6%) višednevnih putovanja.

Ukupan broj osoba, starosti 15 i više godina, koje su učestvovala u putovanjima iznosi 665.166 od čega 339.774 (51,1%) su muškarci, a 325.392 (48,9%) su žene. Na privatnim višednevnim putovanjima, od ukupnog broja stanovništva, putovalo je 44,8% muškaraca i 43,2% žena dok na poslovnim putovanjima putovalo je 3,2% muškaraca i 1,4% žena.

Ukupno je ostavljeno 5.134.024 noćenja na višednevnim putovanjima u inozemstvu od čega najviše u Hrvatskoj 1.929.057 (37,6%), Njemačkoj 1.078.226 (21,0%), Austriji 428.150 (8,3%), Crnoj Gori 317.285 (6,2%) i u Sloveniji 240.773 (4,7%) što je ukupno 77,8% od ukupnih noćenja. U ostalim zemljama ostvareno je 1.140.553 noćenja (22,2%)

Od ukupnog broja privatnih višednevnih putovanja (955.531) najviše se putovalo iz dva razloga i to: odmor na moru 384.296 (40,2%) putovanja te posjeta porodici i prijateljima 358.151 (37,5%) putovanja. Na putovanjima sa ostalim razlozima ostvareno je 213.084 (22,3%) putovanja.

U 2018. najčešće se nije putovalo iz finansijskih i zdravstvenih razloga (mogućnost više odgovora). Zbog nedostatka finansijskih sredstava nije putovalo 67,7%, a zbog zdravstvenih razloga nije putovalo 31,7%.

Federal institute for statistics of FB&H in cooperation with Agency for statistics of the B&H and Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics for the first time have conducted a survey about private and business trips of the population of FB&H (APPP) during 2018 and 2019. This activity was based on IPA 2015 nacional project. Publication of the first results of this survey for the Federation of B&H level depends on realising certain activities on joint data base of all three institutions (outlier detection, imputation etc.) by the Agency for statistics of B&H.

In 2018 total number of trips with overnight stay was 1.007.534 from which private trips were 955.531 (94.8%) and business/professional trips 52.003 (5.2%).

Most of the trips with overnight stay were realized abroad 699.705 (69.4%) and in FB&H 307.829 (30.6%)

Total number of persons, aged 15 and over, who participated on trips is 665.166 from which 339.774 (51.1%) were men and 325.392 (48.9%) were women. On private trips with overnight stay, from total population of FB&H, 44.8% of men and 43.2% participated on at least one trip while on business/professional trips with overnight stay 3.2% of men and 1.4% of women participated on at least one trip.

Total number of nights spent on trips abroad with overnight stay was 5.134.024 from which 1.929.057(37.6%) in Croatia, 1.078.226 (21.0%) in Germany, 428.150 (8.3%) in Austria, 317.285 (6.2%) in Montenegro and 240.773 (4.7%) in Slovenia what totals in 77.8% from total trips. Other countries realized 1.140.553 (22.2%) nights spent.

From total number of private trips with overnight stay (955.531) there were two main reasons for going on those trips and those are: vacation on seaside 384.296 (40.2%) and visiting family and friends 358.151 (37.5%). On trips with other reason there were 213.084 (22.3%) trips.

In 2018 the main reasons for not participating on private trips with overnight stay were financial reasons and health issues (multiple answers possible). Because of financial reasons 67.7% were not participating on trips and 31.7% because of health issues.

TURIZAM
TOURISM

Tabela 1. Broj privatnih i poslovnih višednevnih putovanja u 2018. prema dužini putovanja

Table 1. Number of private and business trips with overnight stays in 2018 by number of nights spent

	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	u FBiH <i>in FB&H</i>	u inozemstvu <i>abroad</i>	
UKUPNO	1.007.534	307.829	699.705	TOTAL
Privatna	955.531	297.142	658.389	<i>Private</i>
1-3 noćenja	361.227	170.247	190.981	<i>1-3 nights spent</i>
4 i više noćenja	594.304	126.895	467.408	<i>4 and more nights spent</i>
Poslovna	52.003	10.686	41.316	<i>Business/professional</i>
1-3 noćenja	28.712	8.907	19.806	<i>1-3 nights spent</i>
4 i više noćenja	23.290	1.780	21.511	<i>4 and more nights spent</i>

Grafikon 1: Učešće osoba starosti 15 i više godina na višednevnim putovanjima, po svrsi i polu u 2018.

Graph 1: Participation of persons aged 15 and above in trips with overnight stay, by purpose and gender in 2018

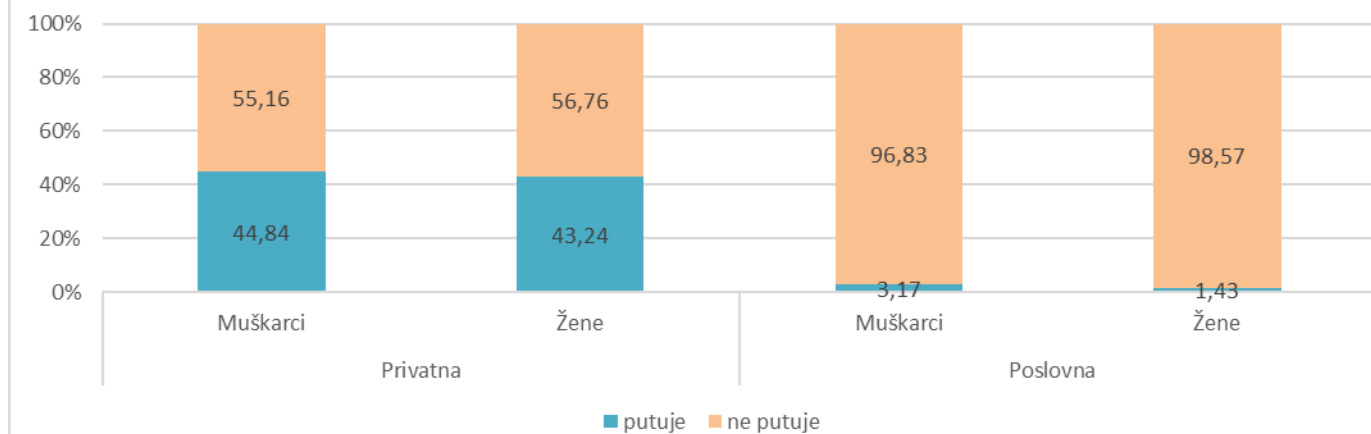


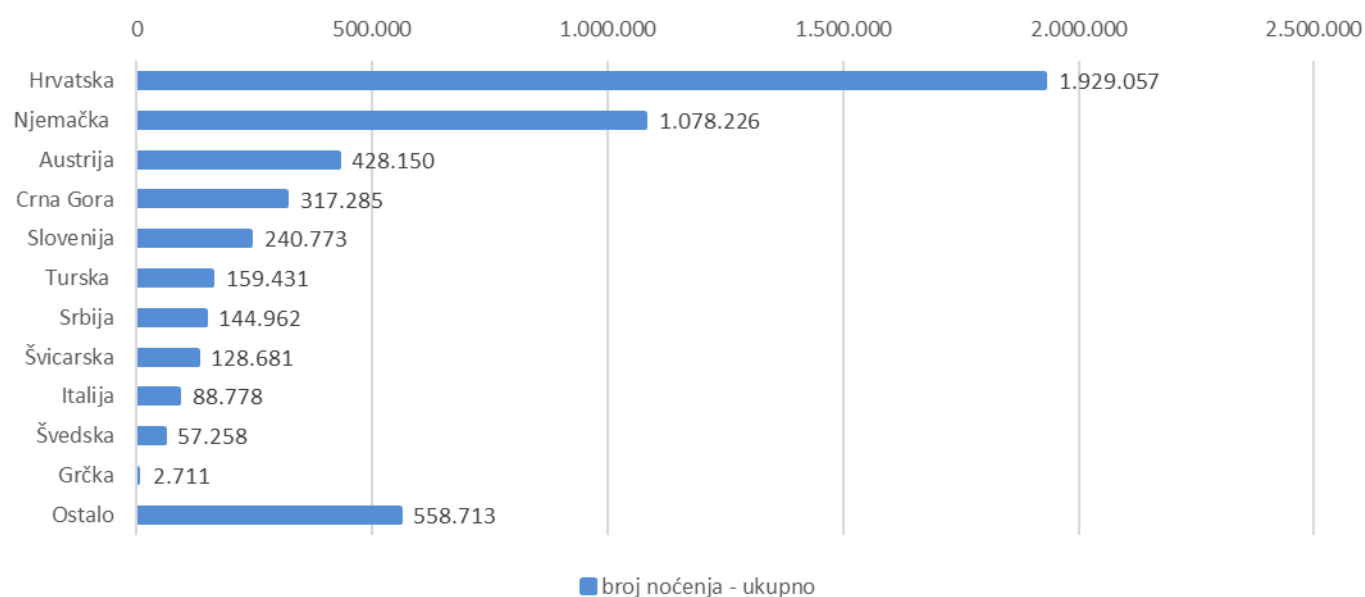
Tabela 2: Broj osoba na privatnim i poslovnim višednevnim putovanja u 2018, po polu, starosnim grupama i destinaciji

Table 2: Number of persons participating in tourism for private and business reasons in 2018 by age groups, gender and destination (domestic/abroad)

	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	prema destinaciji <i>by destination</i>			
		samo u FBiH <i>only in FB&H</i>	samo u inozemstvu <i>only abroad</i>	u FBiH i u inozemstvu <i>in FB&H and abroad</i>	
UKUPNO	665.166	199.254	386.278	79.634	TOTAL
Muškarci	339.774	94.520	201.808	43.446	<i>Men</i>
Žene	325.392	104.734	184.470	36.188	<i>Women</i>
po starosnim grupama					<i>by age groups</i>
15-24	111.690	26.578	72.645	12.466	<i>15-24</i>
25-44	202.883	59.037	123.719	20.127	<i>25-44</i>
45-64	252.478	72.242	143.980	36.255	<i>45-64</i>
65+	98.115	41.396	45.933	10.786	<i>65+</i>
Privatna					<i>Private</i>
Ukupno	632.304	184.806	371.964	75.535	<i>Total</i>
Muškarci	317.328	86.422	190.249	40.657	<i>Men</i>
Žene	314.976	98.384	181.714	34.878	<i>Women</i>
po starosnim grupama					<i>by age groups</i>
15-24	107.154	24.327	71.268	11.559	<i>15-24</i>
25-44	190.585	53.661	117.268	19.657	<i>25-44</i>
45-64	239.676	66.295	139.848	33.534	<i>45-64</i>
65+	94.889	40.523	43.581	10.786	<i>65+</i>
Poslovna					<i>Business/professional</i>
Ukupno	32.862	14.448	14.314	4.099	<i>Total</i>
Muškarci	22.446	8.098	11.559	2.789	<i>Men</i>
Žene	10.416	6.351	2.755	1.310	<i>Women</i>
po starosnim grupama					<i>by age groups</i>
15-24	4.536	2.251	1.378	907	<i>15-24</i>
25-44	12.298	5.376	6.451	470	<i>25-44</i>
45-64	12.802	5.947	4.133	2.722	<i>45-64</i>
65+	3.226	874	2.352	-	<i>65+</i>

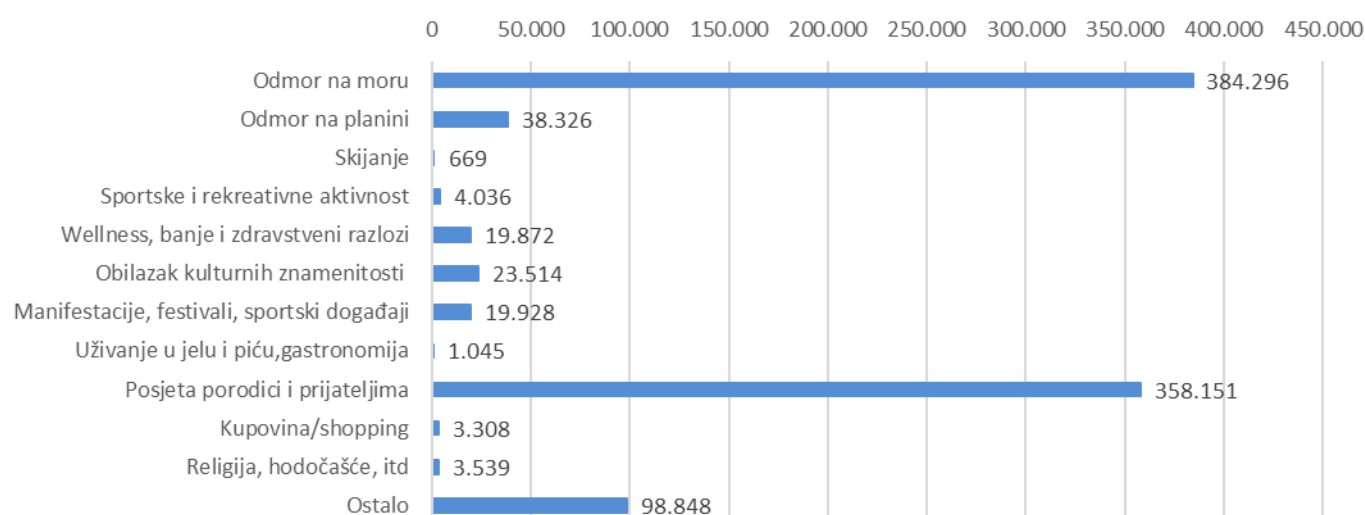
Grafikon 2: Broj ostvarenih noćenja u inozemstvu na privatnim višednevnim putovanjima u 2018.

Graph 2: Number of nights spent abroad on trips with overnight stay in 2018



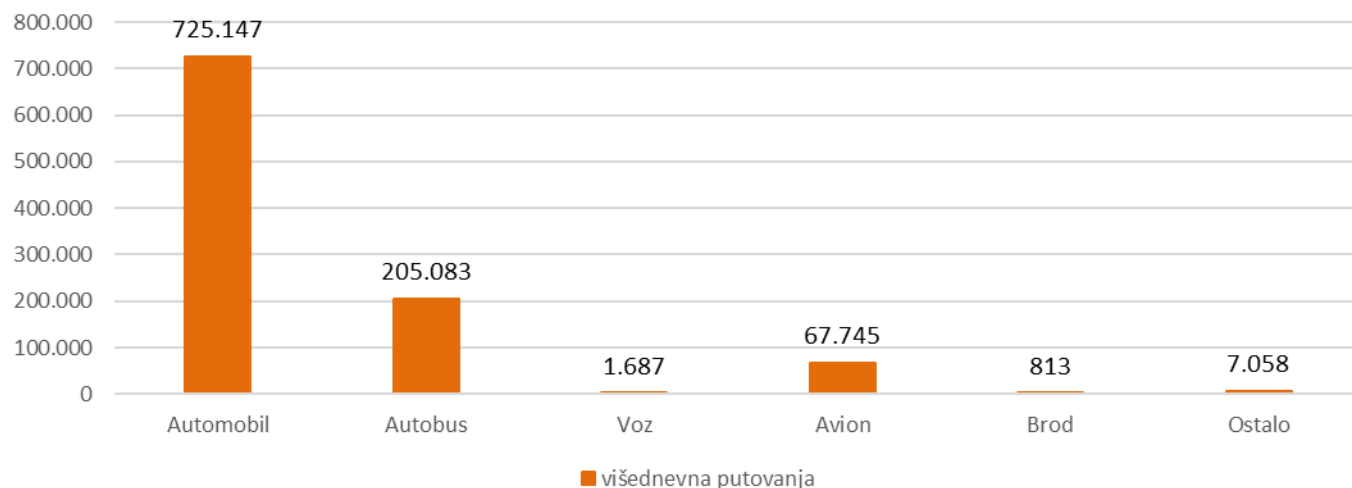
Grafikon 3: Glavna svrha odlaska na privatna višednevna putovanja u 2018.

Graph 3: Main purpose of going on private trips with overnight stay in 2018



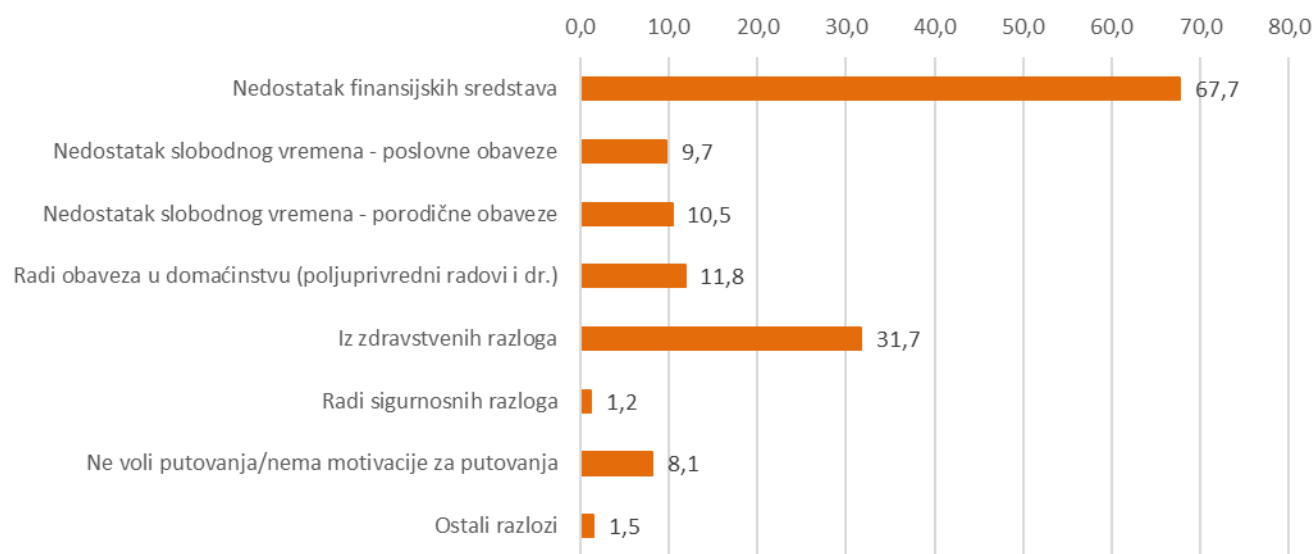
Grafikon 4: Privatna višednevna putovanja prema glavnom prevoznom sredstvu u 2018.

Graph 4: Private overnight stay trips according to type of transportation in 2018



Grafikon 5: Razlozi neodlaska na privatna višednevna putovanja u 2018. ¹

Graph 5: Main reasons for not participating in tourism in 2018 ¹



1) Mogućnost više odgovora

1) Multiple answers possible

Svrha statističkog istraživanja

Svrha provođenja anketnog istraživanja o privatnim i poslovnim putovanjima stanovnika FBiH jeste prikupiti podatke o broju i karakteristikama višednevnih putovanja (s najmanje jednim noćenjem) i jednodnevnih putovanja (bez noćenja) izvan uobičajne sredine. Cilj je procijeniti koliko putuju stanovnici/rezidenti FBiH, razloge odlazaka na putovanja, dužina trajanja i glavna odredišta putovanja te koliki su ukupni troškovi putovanja. Za ispitanike koji nisu odlazili na privatna višednevna putovanja prikupljaju se podaci o glavnim razlozima neodlaska na putovanja.

Pravna i metodološka osnova

Istraživanje se provodi na osnovu/telmu Zakona o statistici u Federaciji BiH („Sl. novine Federacije BiH“ br. 63/03 i 9/09).

Metodologija istraživanja temelji se na Uredbi (EU) br. 692/2011 Evropskog parlamenta i Vijeća o evropskoj statistici turizma.

Povjerljivost

Prema članovima od 36. do 42. Zakonu o statistici u Federaciji BiH („Sl. novine FBiH“ br.63/03 i 9/09) i Uredbi (EU) br. 223/2009 o evropskim statistikama zagarantovana je tajnost svih podataka koje ispitanici daju o sebi i članovima svoga domaćinstva/kućanstva. Prikupljeni podaci upotrebljavaju se isključivo za statističke svrhe i objavljuju u agregiranom obliku.

Jedinice posmatranja i jedinica anketiranja

Jedinica posmatranja u anketi je domaćinstvo/kućanstvo koje živi u stambenoj jedinici izabranoj u uzorak. Podaci su prikupljeni za osobe, članove domaćinstva/kućanstva, koji su zadnjih 12 mjeseci pretežno boravili ili imali namjeru boravka u FBiH.

Jedinica anketiranja je ispitanik, osoba starosti 15 i više godina, koja raspolaže sa najviše informacija o putovanjima (za svoje putovanje) ili za putovanje drugih članova domaćinstva/kućanstva kako bi se izbjeglo intervjuisanje svakog pojedinog člana domaćinstva/kućanstva. Svi članovi domaćinstva/kućanstva mogu učestvovati u davanju odgovora na upitnik u vezi njihovih pojedinačnih putovanja, ukoliko to oni žele. Ako ispitanik ne raspolaže sa svim traženim informacijama iz upitnika i ukoliko drugi članovi domaćinstva/kućanstva koji su sudjelovali u putovanjima nisu prisutni u vrijeme trajanja intervjua potrebno je da ispitanik da najbolju moguću procjenu.

Izvori i metode prikupljanja podataka

Podaci o turističkoj aktivnosti stanovništva Federacije BiH u 2018. prikupljeni su putem direktnog intervjua (licem u lice) uz korištenje papirnog upitnika (metoda PAPI) na reprezentativnom uzorku od ukupno 5 000 domaćinstava Federacije BiH u dobi od 15 i više godina.

Anketa (APPP 2018) provedena je u dva vala. Prvi val proveden je u novembru/studenom i decembru/prosincu 2018. obuhvatajući turističku aktivnost stanovnika FBiH od januara/siječnja do oktobra/listopada 2018, a drugi val proveden je u martu/ožujku i aprilu/travnju 2019. obuhvatajući turističku aktivnost stanovništva FBiH od novembra/studenog do decembra/prosinca 2018 i u cijelom 2018.

The purpose of the statistical survey

The purpose of the statistical survey about private and business trips of population of FB&H is to gather data on number and characteristics of trips with overnight stays and same-day trips outside their usual environment. The goal is to assess to what extent does the FB&H population travel, their reasons for going on a trip, where and when they travel, how long do the trips last and what the trip expenditures amount to. For the surveyed persons who did not go on a private trip with overnight stay, the data on the reasons for not going on a trip were gathered.

Legal basis

The survey is carried out according to the Official Statistics Act ("Sl. novine FBiH" No. 63/03 and 9/09).

Methodology is based on the Regulation (EU) No. 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism.

Confidentiality

According to the Official Statistics Act ("Sl. novine FBiH" No. 63/03 and 9/09) and the Regulation (EU) No. 223/2009 concerning European statistics on tourism, the confidentiality of all personal data on the household and its members given by respondents is guaranteed. The collected data are used solely for statistical purposes and they are published at the aggregate level.

Observation units and survey unit

Observation unit in survey is a household which lives in residential unit chosen by a sample. Data is collected for persons, members of household, who mainly resided or had intention to reside in FB&H in last 12 months.

Survey unit is an interviewee, aged 15 and over, who has the most information about overnight stays and same-day visits (for its own trips) or for trips that other household members had, so we avoid interviewing every member of household separately. All members of household can take part in answering survey questions if that is something that they wish. If an interviewee does not have all information required to answer all survey questions and if other members of household are not present during a survey, it is required from the interviewee to give best possible estimate.

Sources and methods of data collection

The data on tourist activity of the FB&H population in 2018 were gathered through direct interview (face to face) by using paper questioner (PAPI method) on a representative sample of a total of 5 000 FB&H citizens aged 15 and over.

Survey (APPP 2018) was conducted in two waves. The first round of gathering data was carried out in November and December 2018 and included the tourist activity of the population of FB&H in the period from January to October 2018. The second round was carried out in March and April of 2019 and included the tourist activity of population of FB&H in the period from November to December 2018 and in whole 2018.

Obilježja putovanja prate se na nivou najviše tri višednevna i najviše tri jednodnevna putovanja. Za pojedino putovanje prikupljaju se sljedeći podaci: vrsta putovanja (privatno ili poslovno putovanje), glavni razlog odlaska na putovanje, mjesec odlaska na putovanje, trajanje putovanja za višednevna putovanja (broj noćenja), država odredišta za putovanja u inozemstvo, organizacija putovanja (samostalno, posredstvom agencije), glavno prijevozno sredstvo, vrsta smještaja na višednevnim putovanjima, broj osoba za koju se iskazuju izdaci, izdaci na putovanju, struktura izdataka na višednevnim putovanjima.

Osim navedenih obilježja putovanja, prikupljaju se i podaci o sociodemografskom profilu populacije (spol, dob, stepen obrazovanja, broj članova domaćinstva/kućanstva, radni status).

Definicije

Turizam su aktivnosti osoba koje putuju i borave u mjestima izvan svoje uobičajene sredine, ne duže od jedne godine, zbog odmora, posla ili drugih razloga, osim svrhe zapošljavanja kod privrednog subjekta – rezidenta u zemlji/mjestu koje se posjećuje. **Putovanje** obuhvata period od vremena odlaska osobe iz uobičajnog okruženja do povratka u isto. Trajanje putovanja se iskazuje u vidu broja noćenja. Putovanje mora završiti u referentnom razdoblju, a može započeti do 365 dana ranije.

Uobičajenu sredinu (okruženje) neke osobe čini neposredna blizina mjesta stanovanja i mjesto rada ili školovanja te ostala često posjećivana mjesta. Postoji samo jedna uobičajena sredina neke osobe. Uobičajenu sredinu određuju četiri kriterija: prelazak administrativne granice prebivališta, trajanje putovanja, učestalost odlaska na putovanja i razlog odlaska na putovanje.

Prebivalište je mjesto u kojem se osoba nastanila s namjerom da u njemu stalno živi.

Nacionalni turizam zemlje obuhvata domaći turizam, tj. aktivnost stanovnika zemlje koji putuju i borave na mjestima unutar zemlje, ali izvan svoje uobičajene sredine, i izlazni turizam, tj. aktivnost stanovnika zemlje koji putuju i borave na mjestima izvan granica zemlje i izvan svoje uobičajene sredine.

Posjetitelj je svaka osoba koja putuje u mjesto različito od svoje uobičajene sredine na vrijeme kraće od 12 mjeseci neprekidno i čija je glavna svrha putovanja različita od obavljanja određene aktivnosti koja se finansira iz posjećenog mjesta, pri čemu postaje turist ako provede barem jednu noć u smještajnom objektu. Posjetitelje čine turisti i jednodnevni posjetitelji.

Turist je svaka osoba koja u mjestu izvan svoje uobičajene sredine provede najmanje jednu noć u komercijalnom ili nekomercijalnom smještajnom objektu radi odmora, rekreacije, posjeta rodbini i prijateljima, očuvanja i unapređenja zdravlja, poslovnih, vjerskih i drugih razloga. U turiste se ne uključuju migranti, pogranični radnici, diplomati, članovi vojnih snaga na redovitim zadacima, prognanici i nomadi.

Jednodnevni posjetitelj jest svaka osoba koja putuje u mjesto različito od svoje uobičajene sredine i ne provede noć u ugostiteljskome ili drugom objektu za smještaj i čija je glavna svrha putovanja različita od obavljanja određene aktivnosti koja se financira iz posjećenog mjesta.

Prema kriteriju trajanja, putovanja mogu biti jednodnevna i višednevna.

Jednodnevna putovanja jesu putovanja izvan uobičajene sredine, na kojima se u odredištu provede minimalno tri, a manje od 24 sata (nije ostvareno noćenje).

The characteristics of trips are monitored on the level of three overnight stays and three same-day visits as the upper limit. The following data are gathered for each individual trip: type of trip (private, business/professional), the main reason for going on a trip, the month in which the person went on a trip, the duration of the trip with overnight stays (the number of nights), the destination country for trips abroad, the organization of the trip (self-organized, through an agency), the main transportation vehicle, the type of accommodation on trips with overnight stays, the number of persons for which expenditures are presented, the trip expenditures, the structure of expenditures on trips with overnight stays.

Except for the previously mentioned characteristics of trips, data are also gathered on the socio-demographic profile of the population (sex, age, level of education, number of persons in the household, status in employment).

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. **Trip** includes the period from the time of person's departure from its usual environment until return to the same. Duration of the trip is expressed by the number of overnight stays. The trip must end in the reference period and it can start up to 365 days earlier.

Usual environment of a person is immediate vicinity of the person's home and place of work or schooling, or other places that the person regularly visits. Each person has only one usual environment. The following criteria define a usual environment: crossing of the administrative borders of the distance from the place of usual residence; duration of the trip; the frequency of going on a trip; the purpose of a trip.

Place of usual residence is considered a place where a person came with an intention of permanent residence.

National tourism of a country encompasses nation tourism, which includes activities of citizens of a particular country who travel and accommodate in places within that country but outside their usual environment, and outbound tourism, which includes the activities of citizens of a particular country who travel and accommodate in places outside the borders of that country and outside their usual environment.

Visitor is every person who travels to a place different from his/her usual environment for a period shorter than 12 months without interruption and whose main purpose of travelling differs from performing a particular activity financed by a resident entity in the place visited, providing that he/she spends at least one night in an accommodation establishment. Visitors include tourists and same-day visitors.

Tourist is every person who, outside his/her place of permanent residence, spends at least one night in a commercial or non-commercial accommodation establishment for reasons of rest, recreation, visit to family and friends, preservation and improvement of health, business, religious and other reasons. Tourists exclude migrants, borderline workers, diplomats, military force members on their regular duties, displaced persons and nomads.

Same-day visitor is every person who travels to a place outside his/her usual environment, who does not spend a night in a hotel or some other tourist accommodation establishment and whose main purpose of traveling differs from performing a particular activity financed by a resident entity in the place visited.

According to the duration criterion, there are same-day visits and trips with overnight stays.

Same-day visits are trips outside the usual environment, on which a person spends at least three and less than 24 hours at a destination (a night is not realized).

Višednevna putovanja jesu putovanja izvan uobičajene sredine, na kojima je ostvareno barem jedno, a manje od 365 noćenja.

S obzirom na svrhu, putovanja mogu biti privatna i poslovna.

Privatno putovanje jest putovanje čija je svrha odmor, rekreacija, kupovina, zdravlje, hodočašće, vjerski razlozi, posjet rodbini i prijateljima i slično. Privatna putovanja nisu: sedmične migracije ili odlazak na posao ili školovanje, sezonski rad, boravak u bolnicama ili lječilištima koji je plaćen preko socijalnog osiguranja, boravak u izbjeglištvu i azilu.

Poslovno putovanje jest putovanje čija je svrha posao ili profesionalni razlozi, ali ne i svakodnevna lokalna putovanja i poslovno motivisana putovanja u uobičajenoj sredini. U poslovna putovanja ulaze putovanja na kongrese, konferencije, poslovne sastanke, sajmove, izložbe, učenje jezika i ostala obrazovna putovanja, kulturna, sportska i slična putovanja, ali ne i poslovna putovanja koja su plaćena iz posjećenog mjesta.

Dužina boravka za višednevno putovanje određuje se brojem provedenih noći u mjestu boravka. Razlikujemo kraća i duža putovanja.

Kraća putovanja jesu putovanja na kojima turisti ostvare 1 – 3 noćenja.

Duža putovanja jesu putovanja na kojima turisti ostvare 4 i više noćenja.

Trips with overnight stays are trips outside the usual environment with at least one but less than 365 overnight stays realised.

As regarding purpose, trips can be private and business/professional.

Private trip is a trip aiming at rest, recreation, shopping, health, pilgrimage, religious event, visit to relatives and friends, etc. Private trips do not include weekly migrations or departure for work or schooling, seasonal work, staying in hospital or spas financed by social insurance contributions, staying in refugee camps and asylum.

Business/Professional trip is a trip aiming at business or professional reasons excluding daily local trips or business-motivated trips in usual environment. Business/professional trips include trips to congresses, conferences, business meetings, fairs, exhibitions, language learning and other educational trips, cultural, sports and similar trips. Trips financed by a resident entity in the place visited are excluded.

Duration of a trip with overnight stays is measured by night spent at destination. There are shorter and longer trips.

Shorter trips are trips on which tourists realise 1 – 3 tourist nights.

Longer trips are trips on which tourists realise four or more tourist nights.

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