

Selected indicators for tourism & hotels and restaurants	Growth rates, in %					
	Q ₃ 2002/ Q ₃ 2001	Q ₄ 2002/ Q ₄ 2001	Q ₁ 2003/ Q ₁ 2002	Q ₂ 2003/ Q ₂ 2002	Q ₃ 2003/ Q ₃ 2002	Q ₄ 2003/ Q ₄ 2002 ¹
Overnight stays, total	1.5	2.6	3.7	4.4	2.6	-2.6
Domestic tourists	-1.4	-0.2	4.8	1.9	-0.4	-3.2
Foreign tourists	3.9	5.2	2.5	6.3	4.9	-2.0
Average number of employees ¹	-0.1	-0.7	-1.9	-1.4	-0.5	-
Average gross wage per employee ^{1,2,3} , in SIT	0.6	-0.8	0.2	0.3	1.1	-
Passenger road border crossings, in thousands ³	0.4	-1.4	-6.1	-1.9	1.1	-
Prices of hotel and restaurant services, total	9.4	8.4	8.5	7.3	6.9	6.7
Prices of catering services	8.7	8.0	7.6	5.8	5.7	5.8
Prices of accommodation services	13.2	10.5	12.8	15.2	13.0	11.1
Turnover in hotels and restaurants (real terms)	-4.3	-5.2	-1.2	18.6	3.8	-

Sources of data: SORS, calculations by IMAD. Notes: ¹hotels and restaurants, ²for companies and other organisations with three or more employees, ³deflated by the consumer price index, ⁴data for the fourth quarter of 2003 are provisional.

According to provisional figures from the SORS, which tend to be underestimated, the number of tourists continued to rise in the **last quarter** of 2003, going up by 2.0% over the same period of 2002 (the number of domestic tourists fell by 1.9%, while that of foreign tourists rose by 5.0%), but the number of overnight stays dropped (see table). In **2003**, Slovenia hosted 3.7% more tourists than the year before (the number of domestic tourists rose by 1.3% and the number of foreign ones by 5.3%) and they spent 2.4% more nights (domestic tourists spent 0.7% and foreign tourists 3.8% more nights).

If we look at the **countries** which are **important** for Slovenia's tourism, the Austrians and Italians accounted for the most overnight stays in the **last quarter of 2003**, followed by the Germans, according to provisional figures. Compared to the same period of 2002, more overnight stays were made by visitors from Bosnia and Herzegovina (up 18.4%), the Czech Republic (up 12.4%), Germany (up 5.1%), the UK (up 1.1%) and Austria (up 0.2%), while fewer overnight stays were made by tourists from Italy (down 0.5%), Croatia (down 3.7%) and the Netherlands (down 7.8%). After six quarters of decline, the number of overnight stays by German visitors increased (up 5.1%). In **2003**, more nights were spent in Slovenia than in 2002 by tourists from Slovakia (up 63.7%), the Netherlands (up 29.9%), the UK (up 4.2%), Croatia (up 3.2%), Austria (up 1.9%) and Italy (up 1.3%), while fewer overnight stays were recorded by tourists from Germany (down 4.2%), the USA (down 3.1%) and Poland (10.1%).

As regards the **type of resort**, the number of overnight stays rose the most in Ljubljana year on year in the **third quarter of 2003** (up 16.7%), unlike in the first and second quarters, it also rose in other tourist resorts (up 11.4%) and mountain resorts (up 8.4%), while the number of overnight stays fell in seaside resorts (down 2.4%), health resorts (down 2.1%) and other places. Broken down by **type of accommodation**, tourists most frequently stayed in hotels, where the number of overnight stays rose by 3.1% year on year in the third quarter, the number climbed by 24.5% in camps and 1.3% in private rooms, while the number of overnight stays fell in apartments (down 7.7%). According to the Bank of Slovenia, **foreign exchange receipts from travel** totalled EUR 1,104.4 million in the first eleven months of 2003, 3.0% more in nominal terms than in the same period the year before. **Outlays** that Slovenians made on travel abroad totalled EUR 625.9 million in the same period, up 4.1% in nominal terms year on year. The **foreign exchange surplus** from travel totalled EUR 478.5 million, 1.5% more than in the first eleven months of 2002 in nominal terms.

Graph: **Domestic and foreign tourists' overnight stays broken down by type of resort, Q3 2003**

