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TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, JULY 2022

In July 2022, there were 22.9% more tourist arrivals and 20.6% more tourist nights than in July 2021

In July 2022, there were 4.3 million tourist arrivals and 25.3 million tourist nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 22.9% in tourist arrivals and of 20.6% in tourist nights compared to July 2021. Compared to July 2019, it was an increase of 0.4% in tourist arrivals, but a decrease of 1.0% in tourist nights.

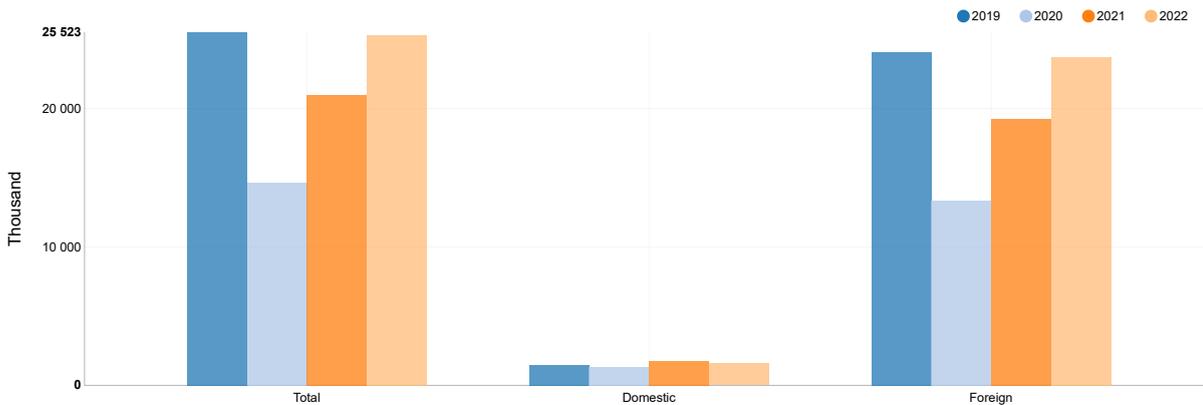
Domestic tourists realised 335 thousand arrivals and 1.6 million nights in July 2022, which was a decrease of 8.8% in tourist arrivals and of 8.9% in tourist nights compared to July 2021. However, compared to the pre-pandemic July 2019, there were 14.7% more arrivals and 8.9% more nights of domestic tourists.

Foreign tourists realised 4.0 million arrivals and 23.7 million nights in July 2022, which was 26.6% more arrivals and 23.2% more tourist nights than in July 2021. Compared to July 2019, foreign tourist arrivals decreased by 0.7% and nights by 1.6%.

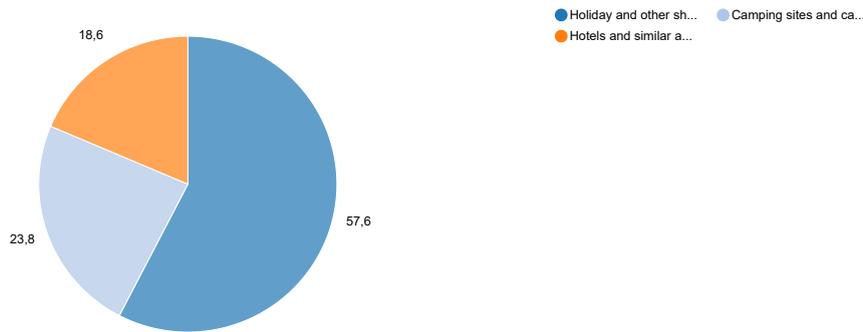
Notice

Detailed monthly data are available on the website of the [Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#), under "[PC-Axis databases](#)", where it is possible to browse and print data in various forms. Databases are updated at the monthly basis.

G-1 TOURIST NIGHTS IN JULY, 2019 - 2022



G-2 STRUCTURE OF TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2007., JULY 2022



The most foreign tourist arrivals and nights realised by tourists from Germany

The most foreign tourist arrivals and nights in July 2022 were realised by tourists from Germany, that is, 676 thousand arrivals, which accounted for 16.9% of the total realised foreign tourist arrivals, and 5.0 million nights, which accounted for 21.2% of the total realised foreign tourist nights. Compared to July 2021, tourists from Germany realised 8.5% more tourist arrivals and 19.2% more tourist nights. Traditionally, they spent the most nights in the County of Istria (44.9%) and in the County of Primorje Gorski-kotar (23.0%). Compared to July 2019, tourists from Germany realised 12.9% more arrivals and 5.2% more nights.

Those were followed by the nights realised by tourists from Slovenia (11.8%), the Czech Republic (9.6%), Poland (9.0%), and Austria (7.7%). Compared to July 2021, all the mentioned countries, except Poland, realised an increase in tourist arrivals and nights. The number of arrivals of tourists from Poland decreased by 8.6% and their nights by 10.0%. Compared to July 2019, all these countries realised more tourist arrivals and nights.

Half of tourist nights (49.7%) in July 2022 realised in the County of Istria and the County of Split-Dalmatia

In July 2022, the most tourist arrivals and nights were realised in the County of Istria, as much as 1.1 million arrivals and 7.4 million tourist nights, which was accounted for 25.5% of the total realised tourist arrivals and 29.3% of the total realised tourist nights. Compared to July 2021, it was a double-digit increase in tourist arrivals and nights in the County of Istria, that is, there were 18.1% more arrivals and 20.6% more tourist nights. The County of Split-Dalmatia followed, with 898 thousand arrivals and 5.2 million nights, which accounted for 20.7% of the total realised tourist arrivals and 20.4% of the total realised tourist nights. Compared to July 2021, the County of Split-Dalmatia also had a double-digit increase in tourist arrivals and nights, that is, there were 25.5% more arrivals and 19.2% more tourist nights.

In July 2022, both counties had an increase in the number of arrivals and nights of foreign tourists, but a decrease in the number of arrivals and nights of domestic tourists compared to July 2021. In the County of Istria, domestic tourist arrivals decreased by 11.1% and nights by 7.5%, while foreign tourist arrivals increased by 19.4% and nights by 21.4%. In the County of Split-Dalmatia, domestic tourist arrivals decreased by 8.7% and nights by 9.6%, while foreign tourist arrivals increased by 29.2% and nights by 21.6%.

Tourists aged up to 14 realised the most nights in July 2022

In July 2022, tourists aged up to 14 realised the most nights, as much as 5.9 million, which accounted for 23.5% of the total realised nights. They were followed by the nights realised by tourists in the age group 35 to 44, who realised 4.9 million nights, which accounted for 19.4% of the total realised nights.

More than half of tourist nights realised in rooms, apartments and summer houses

The most tourist nights in July 2022 were realised in rooms, apartments and summer houses, as much as 14.2 million, which was 56.3% of the total realised tourist nights in commercial accommodation. Compared to July 2021, there were 19.6% more tourist nights, but compared to the record July 2019, there were 2.5% less tourist nights.

They were followed by the nights realised in camping sites, as much as 5.9 million nights, which was 23.2% of the total realised tourist nights. Compared to July 2021, there were 19.4% more tourist nights and compared to July 2019, there were 4.8% more nights.

A total of 3.5 million tourist nights were realised in hotels, which was 13.7% of the total realised nights. Compared to July 2021, there were 25.9% more tourist nights, but compared to July 2019, there were 3.0% less tourist nights.

The largest number of accommodation units and beds available in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation

In July 2022, tourists had at their disposal 410 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites with 1.1 million permanent beds. Compared to July 2021, it was 4.6% more rooms, apartments and camping sites, and 4.2% more permanent beds. Compared to July 2019, tourists had 2.4% less rooms, apartments and summer houses at their disposal and 3.1% less permanent beds.

In the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, tourists had 244 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites at their disposal (which was 59.5% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites) with 649 thousand permanent beds (which was 60.4% of the total number of available permanent beds).

In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists had 80 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites at their disposal (which was 19.6% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites) with 169 thousand permanent beds (which was 15.7% of the total number of available permanent beds). The average occupancy rate of rooms in July 2022 was 78.5% and of permanent beds it was 90.6%.

In the first seven months of 2022, there were 54.1% more tourist nights than in the same period of 2021

In the first seven months of 2022, tourists realised 9.8 million arrivals and 47.0 million nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 67.0% in tourist arrivals and of 54.1% in tourist nights compared to the same period of 2021. The tourist figures from the pre-pandemic period of the first seven months of 2019 has not yet been reached and there were 9.8% less arrivals and 2.9% less tourist nights.

Domestic tourists realised 1.4 million arrivals and 4.2 million nights in the first seven months of 2022, which was 23.2% more tourist arrivals and 14.0% more tourist nights than in the same period of 2021. Compared to the first seven months of 2019, a double-digit increase was realised in domestic tourist arrivals and nights. There were 13.1% more arrivals and 10.4% more nights.

Foreign tourists realised 8.4 million arrivals and 42.8 million nights in the first seven months of 2022, which was 77.6% more tourist arrivals and 59.7% more tourist nights than in the same period of 2021. Most tourist nights were realised by tourists from Germany (25.2%), Slovenia (10.8%), Austria (9.4%), Poland (7.9%) and the Czech Republic (7.6%). Comparing arrivals and nights of foreign tourists with the first seven months of 2019, there were 12.8% less arrivals and 4.1% less tourist nights.

Rooms, apartments and summer houses realised 48.4% of all nights realised in the first seven months of 2022

In the first seven months of 2022, tourists spent the most nights in rooms, apartments and summer houses, as much as 22.8 million, which was 48.4% of the total number of tourist nights realised in commercial accommodation. Compared to the same period of 2021, it was an increase of 43.9% in tourist nights, but a decrease of 0.8% compared to the same period of 2019.

Those were followed by tourist nights realised in hotels, as much as 12.2 million nights, which was 26.0% of the total realised tourist nights in commercial accommodation. Compared to the same period of 2021, it was 87.4% more tourist nights and compared to the same period of 2019, it was 6.8% more tourist nights.

Tourists aged up to 14 realised the most nights in the period from January to July 2022

In the first seven months of 2022, tourists aged up to 14 realised the most nights, as much as 9.4 million, which accounted for 19.9% of the total realised nights. Tourists in the age group up to 14 spent the most nights in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation and in the group Camping sites and camping grounds, 7.4 million nights, which was 78.7% of the total nights realised by tourists aged up to 14.

Rovinj – Rovigno, the city with the highest number of tourist nights in the first seven months of 2022

The highest number of tourist nights in the first seven months of 2022 was recorded in the city of Rovinj – Rovigno, that is, 2.3 million nights, which was 48.0% more nights than in the same period of 2021. It was followed by Dubrovnik and Poreč – Parenzo, with 1.8 million nights each.

1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals				Nights			
	VII 2022	I – VII 2022	Indices $\frac{\text{VII 2022}}{\text{VII 2021}}$	Indices $\frac{\text{I – VII 2022}}{\text{I – VII 2021}}$	VII 2022	I – VII 2022	Indices $\frac{\text{VII 2022}}{\text{VII 2021}}$	Indices $\frac{\text{I – VII 2022}}{\text{I – VII 2021}}$
Total	4 341 204	9 777 104	122,9	167,0	25 263 854	47 011 005	120,6	154,1
Domestic tourists	335 216	1 403 351	91,2	123,2	1 578 055	4 207 908	91,1	114,0
Foreign tourists	4 005 988	8 373 753	126,6	177,6	23 685 799	42 803 097	123,2	159,7

2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, JULY 2022

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices VII 2022 VII 2021		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	4 341 204	335 216	4 005 988	122,9	91,2	126,6
	Nights	25 263 854	1 578 055	23 685 799	120,6	91,1	123,2
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	18 487	2 959	15 528	143,0	112,1	150,9
	Nights	32 100	5 568	26 532	135,5	101,7	145,7
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	22 003	5 435	16 568	105,9	82,7	116,6
	Nights	49 191	13 393	35 798	119,9	84,6	142,1
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	3 117	951	2 166	174,6	138,0	197,6
	Nights	7 526	2 605	4 921	173,7	131,0	209,9
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	65 606	4 657	60 949	137,2	90,9	142,7
	Nights	117 037	8 990	108 047	146,3	95,5	153,1
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	13 032	2 410	10 622	96,0	122,5	91,5
	Nights	29 591	7 006	22 585	107,0	134,7	100,6
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	2 161	835	1 326	122,8	129,5	118,9
	Nights	5 014	1 778	3 236	121,7	90,0	150,9
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	2 161	1 286	875	126,4	113,4	152,2
	Nights	6 966	4 318	2 648	125,9	106,0	181,4
County of Primorje-Gorski kotar	Arrivals	728 997	64 092	664 905	117,0	87,5	120,9
	Nights	4 416 485	312 775	4 103 710	117,4	88,9	120,3
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	187 668	9 608	178 060	124,8	83,6	128,2
	Nights	913 923	44 109	869 814	123,5	85,8	126,3
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	1 164	673	491	82,2	67,5	117,2
	Nights	3 095	1 798	1 297	90,3	72,6	136,5
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	2 158	1 283	875	136,4	125,9	155,4
	Nights	5 882	3 858	2 024	121,9	118,8	128,3
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	5 426	1 069	4 357	144,8	99,3	163,1
	Nights	7 900	1 811	6 089	144,3	94,6	171,0
County of Zadar	Arrivals	495 033	58 319	436 714	117,7	87,0	123,5
	Nights	3 279 108	344 461	2 934 647	116,2	88,7	120,6
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	8 771	4 189	4 582	123,0	98,3	159,8
	Nights	17 776	8 644	9 132	114,0	99,4	132,5
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	264 917	34 799	230 118	118,2	94,5	122,8
	Nights	1 714 166	190 184	1 523 982	118,2	94,0	122,1
County of Vukovar-Sirmium	Arrivals	4 261	2 107	2 154	130,3	110,0	159,0
	Nights	7 508	3 661	3 847	127,5	98,0	178,8
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	897 518	63 538	833 980	125,5	91,3	129,2
	Nights	5 153 916	305 410	4 848 506	119,2	90,4	121,6
County of Istria	Arrivals	1 105 895	36 550	1 069 345	118,1	88,9	119,4
	Nights	7 406 699	173 265	7 233 434	120,6	92,5	121,4
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	373 723	24 235	349 488	148,3	95,2	154,3
	Nights	1 816 552	110 976	1 705 576	138,8	95,4	143,0
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	10 126	3 332	6 794	113,0	120,0	109,8
	Nights	27 273	7 777	19 496	125,9	114,3	131,2
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	128 980	12 889	116 091	153,0	106,0	160,9
	Nights	246 146	25 668	220 478	154,3	101,7	164,2

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the statistical survey

The purpose of the statistical survey Tourist Arrivals and Nights is to monitor the tourist activity realised in commercial accommodation establishments and to provide internationally comparable data in accordance with European standards for tourism statistics. The results of this survey ensure the basic indicators necessary for the analysis of tourism in the Republic of Croatia. The basic indicators are the following: tourist arrivals and nights by country of residence, types of accommodation establishments, tourists by sex and age groups, mode of arrival as well as the number of rooms and permanent beds.

Legal basis

The survey is implemented on the basis of the Official Statistics Act (NN, No. 25/20) and the Regulation (EU) No. 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism.

Observation units

The observation units are all legal entities and natural persons that provide overnight accommodation services, as well as natural persons who provide hospitality services in households and on private family farms.

The Hotel and Restaurant Activity Act (NN, Nos 85/15, 121/16, 99/18, 25/19, 98/19, 32/20, 42/20 and 126/21) defines the manner and conditions under which legal entities and natural persons can provide overnight accommodation in an accommodation establishment.

Sources and methods of data collection

The data source for the statistical survey on tourism activity (the number of tourist arrivals and nights) and accommodation establishments is the eVisitor system. The Croatian Bureau of Statistics takes over data from the administrative source eVisitor system from the Croatian National Tourist Board on a monthly basis and further processes them statistically.

All legal entities and natural persons that provide overnight accommodation services in an accommodation establishment, as well as natural persons who provide hospitality services in households and on private family farms, according to the Ordinance on the eVisitor system (NN, No. 43/20), check in and check out tourists via the eVisitor system, as the central electronic system for checking in and checking out tourists in the Republic of Croatia.

Coverage and comparability

This statistical survey covers accommodation establishments that are categorised in the groups Hotels, Camping sites and Other accommodation establishments pursuant to the Hotel and Restaurant Activity Act (NN, Nos 85/15, 121/16, 99/18, 25/19, 98/19, 32/20, 42/20 and 126/21). The Minister of Tourism prescribes the types of accommodation establishments within these groups in an ordinance.

According to the Ordinance on Classification, Categorisation and Special Standards of Accommodation Establishments in the group Hotels (NN, Nos 56/16 and 120/19), the types of accommodation establishments are the following: hotels, heritage hotels, all-suite hotels, integral hotels, diffuse hotels, special-standard hotels, spa-type accommodation, tourist resorts, tourist apartments, boarding houses and guest houses.

According to the Ordinance on Classification and Categorisation of Accommodation Establishments in the group Camping sites (NN, Nos 75/08, 54/16, 68/19 and 120/19), the types of accommodation establishments are the following: camping sites, glamping, small camps and quickstop camping.

According to the Ordinance on Classification and Categorisation of Accommodation Establishments in the group Other accommodation establishments (NN, Nos 54/16 and 69/17), the types of accommodation establishments are the following: rooms, apartments, studio-type suites, summer houses, overnight accommodations, vacation establishments for children, hostels, mountain lodges, hunting lodges, pupils' homes or students' homes or akademis and Robinson-type accommodation establishments.

According to the Ordinance on Classification and Categorisation of Establishments Providing Hospitality Services in Households (NN, Nos 9/16, 54/16, 61/16, 69/17 and 120/19), accommodation establishments in households are the following: rooms, suites, studio-type suites, summer houses, camping sites, quickstop camping and Robinson-type accommodation (quickstop camping – Robinson-type accommodation).

According to the Ordinance on Classification and Categorisation of Establishments Providing Hospitality Services on Private Family Farms (NN, Nos 54/16, 69/17 and 120/19) are the following: rooms, suites, rural summer houses, camping sites, quickstop camping and Robinson-type accommodation (quickstop camping – Robinson-type accommodation).

Pursuant to Article 29 of the Hotel and Restaurant Activity Act (NN, Nos 85/15, 121/16, 99/18, 25/19, 98/19, 32/20, 42/20 and 126/21), this statistical survey also covers organised off-site camping sites. During sports, scout, cultural/artistic and similar events as well as during organised trips in canoes and similar vessels on sea, rivers and lakes, or by bikes etc., organised off-site camping is allowed on spaces provided for it.

This statistical survey also covers the following establishments providing accommodation services: spas, inns offering accommodation services and uncategorised establishments.

Pursuant to the Regulation (EU) No. 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism, data on tourist arrivals and nights in the Republic of Croatia according to the NKD 2007., division 55, groups 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation, 55.2 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation and 55.3 Camping sites and camping grounds are submitted to the Eurostat on a monthly basis. Data submitted on group 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation also include information on occupancy rates of permanent beds and rooms (net). The mentioned data are published on Eurostat's web site <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> and are comparable to EU Member States data.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the Introduction of Temporary Protection in the Republic of Croatia for Displaced Persons from Ukraine of 7 March 2022, the citizens of Ukraine are granted temporary protection in accordance with the Act on International and Temporary Protection (NN, Nos 70/15 and 127/17). Persons from Ukraine who have not requested temporary protection in the Republic of Croatia use the service of accommodation in a short-stay accommodation establishment and pay for the accommodation service. Therefore, they are registered in the eVisitor system and are considered tourists.

The data do not include non-commercial tourist traffic (the stay of owners and their relatives and friends in villas and summer houses as well as of tourists in other establishments where accommodation service is not charged, e.g., when they are accommodated by citizens of a tourist town/municipality). Non-commercial tourist traffic is covered by a separate statistical survey.

Confidentiality

Aggregate data for which there are reasons for keeping their confidentiality in line with the Official Statistics Act (NN, No. 25/20) and with the Regulation No. 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European statistics are treated as confidential and are not published.

Definitions

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

eVisitor is the central electronic system for checking in and checking out tourists that serves to link all tourist boards in the Republic of Croatia. It is available via internet with no need for any additional software installations.

The tourist registry in the eVisitor system is kept separately for every legal entity and natural person offering accommodation services as part of the hotel and restaurant activity (boarding houses, hotels, hostels, etc.), or on a sea vessel as part of the nautical tourism (charter, cruising), as well as accommodation services in households and rural households.

Checking in and checking out the tourists who are entered into the eVisitor system is authorised on the basis of a secure access to the eVisitor authentication protocol which ensures the conditions for a safe and correct electronic check-in and check-out.

Establishing and running the eVisitor system is the responsibility of the Croatian National Tourist Board (CNTB).

CNTB is a national tourist organisation founded in order to create and promote the identity and reputation of the Croatian tourism, to plan and implement a common strategy and concept of its promotion, to propose and perform the promotional activities of mutual interest for all entities in tourism in the country and abroad, as well as to raise the overall quality of the entire tourist offer in the Republic of Croatia. The head office of the CNTB is situated in Zagreb. The duties of the President of the Croatian National Tourist Board are undertaken by the Minister of Tourism.

Tourist is every person who, outside his/her place of usual residence, spends at least one night in a hotel or some other accommodation establishment for reasons of rest, recreation, health, study, sport, religion, family, business, public tasks or meeting. Excluded are persons staying at their place of usual residence for longer than 12 months in

succession, persons whose main reason for visiting is an activity that is financed from the place of visit, persons that travel to their work place or an education institution on a daily or weekly basis, persons coming into or going out of the country as migrants, border-line workers, diplomats, consular representatives and military force members on their regular duties, displaced persons, nomads and persons in transit.

Domestic tourist is a person permanently residing in the Republic of Croatia who spends at least one night in a hotel or some other accommodation establishment outside his or her place of permanent residence.

Foreign tourist is a person permanently residing outside the Republic of Croatia who temporarily resides in the Republic of Croatia and who spends at least one night in a hotel or some other accommodation establishment.

Tourist arrival is the number of persons (tourists) who arrived and registered their stay in an accommodation establishment. Consequently, in case tourists change the accommodation establishment they stay in, they are re-registered, which results in data ambiguity. Statistics thus register the number of tourist arrivals and not the number of tourists.

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

Residence is the place where a person came with the intention of permanently staying there.

Age group of tourists is presented according to the years of age at the time of a stay in a tourist accommodation establishment.

Accommodation capacities are presented as the number of rooms, apartments and camping sites, and the number of permanent beds. The application of the Regulation No. 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European tourism statistics means that the capacity of an accommodation establishment presented is taken over from the month when it reached its maximum.

Permanent beds are those that are regularly available to guests.

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.

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.

Division 55 of the NKD 2007. includes short-stay accommodation service activities to tourists. Particular units may only provide accommodation services, while others may combine the services of accommodation, catering and/or recreation equipment. Tourist accommodation establishments listed in this division are broken down into four groups.

Group 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation includes the following types of accommodation establishments: hotels, heritage hotels, all-suite hotels, integral hotels, diffuse hotels, spa-type accommodation, special standard hotels, tourist resorts, tourist apartments, boarding houses and guest houses.

Group 55.2 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation includes rooms, apartments, studio-type suites, summer houses, rural summer houses, hostels, spas, overnight accommodation, vacation establishments for children, inns offering accommodation services, mountain lodges, hunting lodges, pupils' homes or students' homes and Robinson-type accommodation establishment.

Group 55.3 Camping sites and camping grounds include camping sites, glamping, small camps, quickstop camping, quickstop camping in households – Robinson-type accommodation, quickstop camping on private family farms – Robinson-type accommodation, and organised off-site camping sites.

Group 55.9 Other accommodation includes uncategorised establishments.

Territorial constitution

Data by counties, cities and municipalities are given by the territorial constitution according to the Act on County, City and Municipality Areas in the Republic of Croatia (NN, Nos 86/06, 125/06, 16/07, 95/08, 46/10, 145/10, 37/13, 44/13, 45/13 and 110/15).

Abbreviations

EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
NKD 2007.	National Classification of Activities, 2007 version
NN	Narodne novine, official gazette of the Republic of Croatia
USA	United States of America



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