



TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, AUGUST 2022

Increase in arrivals and nights of foreign tourists, but decrease in arrivals and nights of domestic tourists in August 2022 compared to August 2021

In August 2022, there were 4.4 million tourist arrivals and 27.5 million tourist nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 7.7% in tourist arrivals and of 5.1% in tourist nights compared to August 2021. Compared to August 2019, it was a decrease of 7.1% in tourist arrivals and of 0.9 in tourist nights.

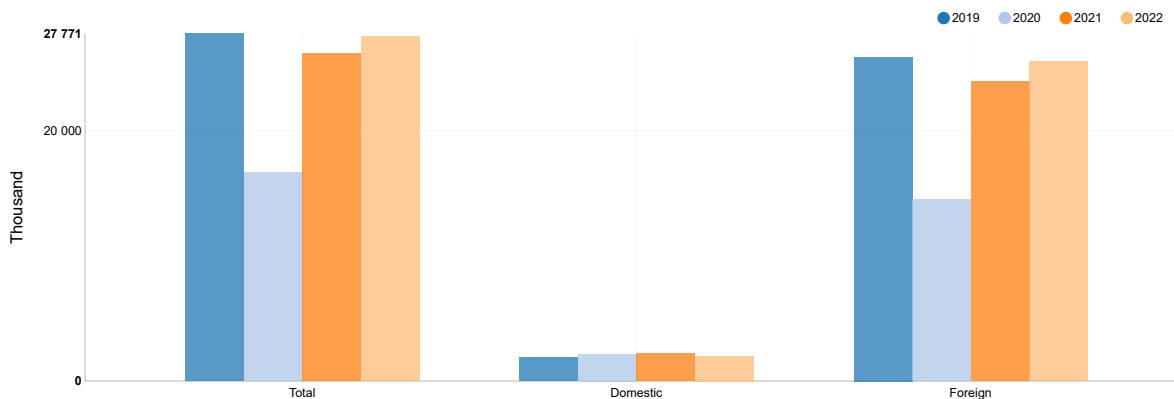
Domestic tourists realised 366 thousand arrivals and 2.0 million nights in August 2022, which was a decrease of 7.5% in tourist arrivals and of 10.6% in tourist nights compared to August 2021. However, compared to the pre-pandemic August 2019, there were 5.6% more arrivals and 7.1% more nights of domestic tourists.

Foreign tourists realised 4.0 million arrivals and 25.5 million nights in August 2022, which was 9.3% more arrivals and 6.5% more tourist nights than in August 2021. Compared to August 2019, foreign tourist arrivals decreased by 8.1% and nights by 1.4%.

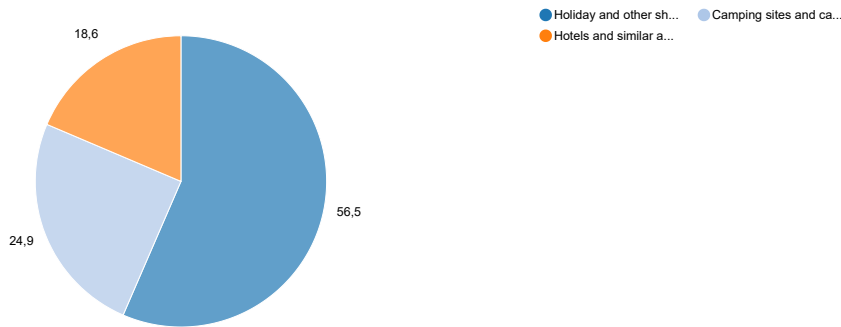
Notice

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 AUGUST, 2019 – 2022



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



Foreign tourists realised 92.7% of all nights in August 2022

The most foreign tourist arrivals and nights in August 2022 were realised by tourists from Germany, that is, 978 thousand arrivals, which accounted for 24.4% of the total realised foreign tourist arrivals, and 8.0 million nights, which accounted for 31.2% of the total realised foreign tourist nights. Compared to August 2021, tourists from Germany realised 11.7% less tourist arrivals and 6.8% less tourist nights. However, compared to August 2019, they realised 26.6% more arrivals and 30.0% more nights. Traditionally, they spent the most nights in the County of Istria (45.2%) and in the County of Primorje Gorski-kotar (22.1%).

Those were followed by the nights realised by tourists from Poland (8.0%), Italy (7.7%), Slovenia and Austria (7.5% each), the Czech Republic (6.4%) and the Netherlands (5.4%). Compared to August 2021, there was an increase in the number of arrivals and nights of tourists from Austria, Slovenia, Italy and the Netherlands, while the number of arrivals and nights of tourists from Poland and the Czech Republic decreased. The number of arrivals and nights of tourists from the mentioned countries decreased compared to August 2019.

The County of Istria had the largest number of tourist nights realised in August 2022

In August 2022, the County of Istria had the largest number of tourist nights, as much as 8.3 million nights, which accounted for 30.2% of the total realised tourist nights. Tourists in the County of Istria realised an increase in the number of nights of 3.3% compared to August 2021 and of 4.1% compared to August 2019.

The County of Split-Dalmatia followed, with 5.5 million nights (which accounted for 19.8% of the total realised tourist nights) and the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar, with 4.8 million nights (which accounted for 17.6% of the total realised tourist nights). Tourists realised an increase in the number of nights of 4.5% in the County of Split-Dalmatia and of 4.4% in the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar, compared to August 2021. Compared to August 2019, the number of tourist nights decreased by 3.5% in the County of Split-Dalmatia and by 1.8% in the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar.

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

In August 2022, tourists aged up to 14 realised the most nights, as much as 6.3 million, which accounted for 22.8% of the total realised nights. They were followed by the nights realised by tourists in the age group 35 to 44, who realised 5.4 million nights, which accounted for 19.4% of the total realised nights.

As in the previous month, tourists spent the most nights in August in rooms, apartments and summer houses

The most tourist nights in August 2022 were realised in rooms, apartments and summer houses, as much as 15.2 million, which was 55.2% of the total realised tourist nights in commercial accommodation. Compared to August 2021, there were 3.4% more tourist nights, but compared to August 2019, there were 4.5% less tourist nights.

They were followed by the nights realised in camping sites, as much as 6.6 million nights, which was 24.1% of the total realised tourist nights. Compared to August 2021, there were 5.4% more tourist nights and compared to August 2019, there were 8.0% more nights.

A total of 3.8 million tourist nights were realised in hotels, which was 13.7% of the total realised nights in August 2022. Compared to August 2021, there were 9.2% more tourist nights, while compared to August 2019, the number of tourist nights remained at the same level.

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

In August 2022, tourists had at their disposal 415 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites with 1.1 million permanent beds. Compared to August 2021, it was 3.5% more rooms, apartments and camping sites, and 2.9% more permanent beds. Compared to August 2019, tourists had 2.7% less rooms, apartments and camping sites at their disposal and 3.6% less permanent beds.

In the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, tourists had 247 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites at their disposal (which was 59.4% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites) with 654 thousand permanent beds (which was 60.3% 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 19.4% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites) with 169 thousand permanent beds (which was 15.6% of the total number of available permanent beds). The average occupancy rate of rooms in August 2022 was 84.4% and of permanent beds it was 98.0%.

In the first eight months of 2022, there were 31.5% more tourist nights than in the same period of 2021

In the first eight months of 2022, tourists realised 14.2 million arrivals and 74.5 million nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 42.7% in tourist arrivals and of 31.5% in tourist nights compared to the same period of 2021. The tourist figures from the pre-pandemic period of the first eight months of 2019 has not yet been reached and there were 9.0% less arrivals and 2.2% less tourist nights.

Domestic tourists realised 1.8 million arrivals and 6.2 million nights in the first eight months of 2022, which was 15.3% more tourist arrivals and 4.7% more tourist nights than in the same period of 2021. Compared to the first eight months of 2019, there were 11.4% more domestic tourist arrivals and 9.3% more domestic tourist nights.

Foreign tourists realised 12.4 million arrivals and 68.3 million nights in the first eight months of 2022, which was 47.7% more tourist arrivals and 34.6% more tourist nights than in the same period of 2021. Most foreign tourist nights were realised by tourists from Germany (27.5%), Slovenia (9.6%), Austria (8.7%), Poland (7.9%) and the Czech Republic (7.1%). Comparing arrivals and nights of foreign tourists with the first eight months of 2019, there were 11.3% less arrivals and 3.1% less tourist nights.

Rooms, apartments and summer houses realised 50.9% of all tourist nights realised in the first eight months of 2022

In the first eight months of 2022, the largest number of tourist nights, 38.0 million, was realised in rooms, apartments and summer houses, which was 50.9% of the total number of tourist nights realised in commercial accommodation. Compared to the same period of 2021, it was an increase of 24.4% in tourist nights, but a decrease of 2.3% compared to the same period of 2019.

A total of 13.4 million nights were realised in hotels, which was 18.0% of the total realised tourist nights in commercial accommodation. Compared to the same period of 2021, it was an increase of 59.3% in tourist nights and compared to the same period of 2019, it was a decrease of 11.8% in tourist nights.

Tourists aged up to 14 realised the most nights in the first eight months of 2022

In the first eight months of 2022, tourists aged up to 14 realised the most nights, as much as 15.6 million, which accounted for 21.0% of the total realised nights. Tourists in the age group from 35 to 44 followed, with realised 13.9 million nights, which accounted for 18.7% of the total realised nights.

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

The highest number of tourist nights in the first eight months of 2022 was recorded in the city of Rovinj – Rovigno, that is, 3.4 million nights, which was 27.0% more nights than in the same period of 2021. It was followed by Poreč – Parenzo and Dubrovnik, with 2.6 million nights each.

1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals				Nights			
	VIII 2022	I – VIII 2022	Indices $\frac{\text{VIII 2022}}{\text{VIII 2021}}$	Indices $\frac{\text{I – VIII 2022}}{\text{I – VIII 2021}}$	VIII 2022	I – VIII 2022	Indices $\frac{\text{VIII 2022}}{\text{VIII 2021}}$	Indices $\frac{\text{I – VIII 2022}}{\text{I – VIII 2021}}$
Total	4 378 820	14 155 924	107,7	142,7	27 528 229	74 539 234	105,1	131,5
Domestic tourists	366 067	1 769 418	92,5	115,3	1 998 590	6 206 498	89,4	104,7
Foreign tourists	4 012 753	12 386 506	109,3	147,7	25 529 639	68 332 736	106,5	134,6

2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, AUGUST 2022

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices VIII 2022 VIII 2021		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	4 378 820	366 067	4 012 753	107,7	92,5	109,3
	Nights	27 528 229	1 998 590	25 529 639	105,1	89,4	106,5
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	20 103	3 476	16 627	124,1	126,4	123,6
	Nights	36 740	6 356	30 384	119,5	123,1	118,8
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	23 637	7 006	16 631	102,1	88,2	109,4
	Nights	56 831	18 534	38 297	106,8	86,4	120,6
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	3 516	1 022	2 494	158,5	143,9	165,4
	Nights	8 377	2 690	5 687	142,9	136,9	145,9
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	82 450	5 147	77 303	112,1	87,2	114,3
	Nights	180 719	12 596	168 123	123,3	92,0	126,5
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	15 314	4 361	10 953	103,7	120,7	98,2
	Nights	39 748	11 992	27 756	117,7	126,5	114,3
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	2 366	752	1 614	88,5	110,8	81,0
	Nights	5 369	1 439	3 930	80,9	84,6	79,6
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	2 500	1 440	1 060	113,5	104,5	128,6
	Nights	8 078	4 577	3 501	117,4	98,4	157,3
County of Primorje-Gorski kotar	Arrivals	744 580	64 210	680 370	106,4	88,8	108,4
	Nights	4 849 554	344 746	4 504 808	104,4	86,1	106,1
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	191 394	10 452	180 942	109,5	87,9	111,1
	Nights	990 215	52 842	937 373	108,7	86,0	110,3
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	1 663	1 028	635	122,1	107,3	157,2
	Nights	4 391	2 674	1 717	130,8	110,0	185,4
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	2 464	1 553	911	143,1	140,5	147,6
	Nights	7 657	5 043	2 614	158,5	182,5	126,5
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	5 846	1 137	4 709	132,0	111,4	138,1
	Nights	8 624	2 210	6 414	134,8	121,0	140,3
County of Zadar	Arrivals	475 844	62 830	413 014	105,2	82,2	109,8
	Nights	3 439 086	439 820	2 999 266	103,9	83,3	107,8
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	9 649	4 431	5 218	127,3	112,4	143,5
	Nights	21 203	9 453	11 750	119,2	106,0	132,4
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	265 171	39 710	225 461	105,0	92,7	107,5
	Nights	1 861 968	258 310	1 603 658	103,8	90,7	106,3
County of Vukovar-Sirmium	Arrivals	4 787	2 340	2 447	122,6	105,8	144,7
	Nights	9 145	4 320	4 825	131,4	105,5	168,4
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	874 293	72 330	801 963	107,3	93,7	108,7
	Nights	5 450 223	436 426	5 013 797	104,5	91,7	105,8
County of Istria	Arrivals	1 115 082	35 344	1 079 738	103,1	95,6	103,4
	Nights	8 310 783	177 415	8 133 368	103,3	90,4	103,7
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	384 670	31 510	353 160	119,5	105,2	121,0
	Nights	1 947 676	173 864	1 773 812	112,3	98,2	113,9
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	12 583	4 402	8 181	109,9	84,5	131,2
	Nights	34 359	11 333	23 026	111,6	88,9	127,5
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	140 908	11 586	129 322	135,2	107,8	138,3
	Nights	257 483	21 950	235 533	134,3	103,4	138,1

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



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