

First Release

Year: LIX.

Zagreb, 09 November 2022

TUR-2022-1-1/9

ISSN 1334-0557



TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, SEPTEMBER 2022

Tourist nights higher by 9.2% in September 2022 compared to September 2021 and by 7.4% compared to September 2019

In September 2022, there were 2.1 million tourist arrivals and 11.1 million tourist nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 17.8% in tourist arrivals and of 9.2% in tourist nights compared to September 2021. Compared to September 2019, it was a decrease of 4.5% in tourist arrivals, but an increase of 7.4% in tourist nights.

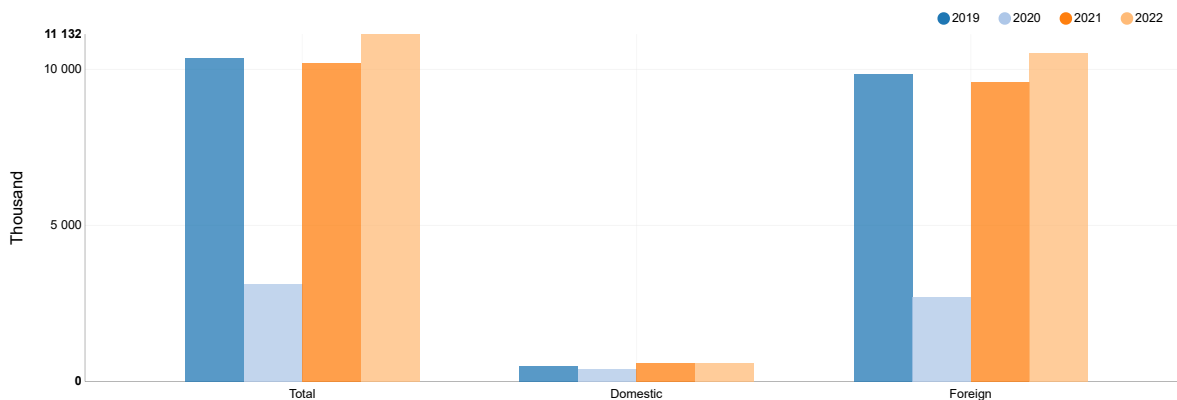
Domestic tourists realised 206 thousand arrivals and 601 thousand nights in September 2022, which was an increase of 5.8% in tourist arrivals and of 2.5% in tourist nights compared to September 2021. Compared to September 2019, there were 17.3% more arrivals and 19.0% more nights of domestic tourists.

Foreign tourists realised 1.9 million arrivals and 10.5 million nights in September 2022, which was 19.3% more arrivals and 9.6% more tourist nights than in September 2021. Compared to September 2019, foreign tourist arrivals decreased by 6.4%, but they realised 6.8% more nights.

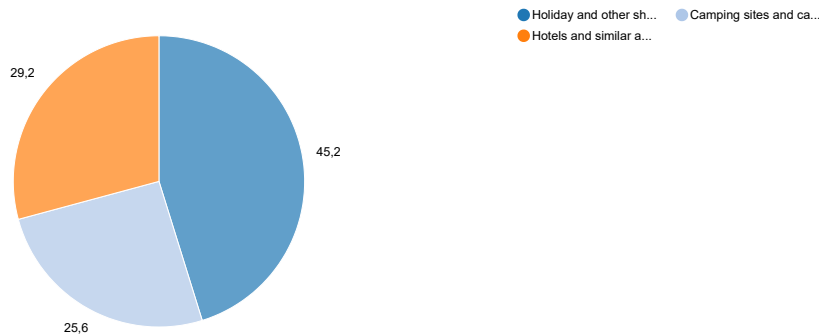
Notice

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 SEPTEMBER, 2019 – 2022



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



As in the previous month, tourists from Germany realised the most foreign tourist nights in September 2022

The most foreign tourist arrivals and nights in September 2022 were realised by tourists from Germany, that is, 496 thousand arrivals, which accounted for 26.6% of the total realised foreign tourist arrivals, and 4.0 million nights, which accounted for 37.8% of the total realised foreign tourist nights. Compared to September 2021, tourists from Germany realised 2.1% less tourist arrivals and 5.4% less tourist nights. However, compared to September 2019, they realised 22.7% more arrivals and 30.0% more nights. They spent the most nights in the County of Istria (47.4%) and in the County of Primorje Gorski-kotar (20.9%).

Those were followed by the nights realised by tourists from Austria (10.7%), Poland (7.8%), the Czech Republic (5.8%), Slovenia and the United Kingdom (5.3% each), and Italy and the Netherlands (2.8% each). Compared to September 2021, there was an increase in the number of nights of tourists from Austria, the Czech Republic, Italy, Poland, Slovenia and the United Kingdom, while the number of nights of tourists from the Netherlands and Germany decreased. All these countries, except Italy and the United Kingdom, recorded an increase in tourist nights compared to September 2019.

The County of Istria traditionally had the largest number of tourist nights in September 2022

In September 2022, the County of Istria had the largest number of tourist nights, as much as 3.6 million nights, which accounted for 32.5% of the total realised tourist nights. Tourists in the County of Istria realised an increase in the number of nights of 2.4% compared to September 2021 and of 14.2% compared to September 2019.

The County of Split-Dalmatia followed, with 2.2 million nights (which accounted for 19.8% of the total realised tourist nights) and the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar, with 1.9 million nights (which accounted for 16.6% of the total realised tourist nights). Compared to September 2021, tourists realised an increase in the number of nights of 13.1% in the County of Split-Dalmatia and of 4.4% in the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar. Compared to September 2019, the number of tourist nights increased by 1.2% in the County of Split-Dalmatia and by 9.6% in the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar.

Tourists in the age group 55 to 64 realised the most nights in September 2022

In September 2022, tourists aged 55 to 64 realised the most nights, as much as 2.3 million, which accounted for 20.7% of the total realised nights. They were followed by the nights realised by tourists in the age group 65 and over, who realised 1.9 million nights, which accounted for 16.8% of the total realised nights.

Tourists spent the most nights in Holiday and other short-stay accommodation

The most tourist nights in September 2022 were realised in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, as much as 5.0 million, which was 45.2% of the total realised tourist nights in commercial accommodation. Compared to September 2021, there were 11.1% more tourist nights, and compared to September 2019, there were 12.0% more tourist nights.

They were followed by the nights realised in the group Hotels and similar accommodation, as much as 3.2 million nights, which was 29.2% of the total realised tourist nights. An increase of 18.6% in tourist nights was realised in the group Hotels and similar accommodation compared to September 2021, while compared to September 2019, the number of tourist nights decreased by 8.5%.

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

In September 2022, tourists had at their disposal 367 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites with 956 thousand permanent beds. Compared to September 2021, it was 4.8% more rooms, apartments and camping sites, and 4.6% more permanent beds. Compared to September 2019, tourists had 2.6% more rooms, apartments and camping sites at their disposal and 2.5% more permanent beds.

In the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, tourists had 202 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites at their disposal (which was 55.1% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites) with 533 thousand permanent beds (which was 55.8% 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 21.9% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites) with 169 thousand permanent beds (which was 17.7% of the total number of available permanent beds). The average occupancy rate of rooms in the group Hotels and similar accommodation in September 2022 was 70.4% and of permanent beds it was 66.1%.

In the first nine months of 2022, there were 38.9% more tourist arrivals and 28.1% more tourist nights than in the same period of 2021

In the first nine months of 2022, tourists realised 16.2 million arrivals and 85.7 million nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 38.9% in tourist arrivals and of 28.1% in tourist nights compared to the same period of 2021. The tourist figures from the pre-pandemic period of the first nine months of 2019 has not yet been reached and there were 8.4% less arrivals and 1.0% less tourist nights.

Domestic tourists realised 2.0 million arrivals and 6.8 million nights in the first nine months of 2022, which was 14.2% more tourist arrivals and 4.5% more tourist nights than in the same period of 2021. Compared to the first nine months of 2019, there was an increase in domestic tourist arrivals and nights, of 12.0% and 10.1%, respectively.

Foreign tourists realised 14.3 million arrivals and 78.9 million nights in the first nine months of 2022, which was 43.2% more tourist arrivals and 30.6% more tourist nights than in the same period of 2021. Most foreign tourist nights were realised by tourists from Germany (28.8%), Austria and Slovenia (9.0% each), Poland (7.9%) and the Czech Republic (6.9%). Comparing arrivals and nights of foreign tourists with the first nine months of 2019, there were 10.7% less arrivals and 1.9% less tourist nights.

Domestic tourists spent the most nights in the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar and foreign tourists in the County of Istria

In the first nine months of 2022, domestic tourists realised the largest number of nights in the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar, 1.3 million, which accounted for 18.6% of the total nights realised by domestic tourists. The County of Split-Dalmatia followed (1.2 million nights, which accounted for 17.0% of the total nights realised by domestic tourists) and the County of Zadar (1.1 million nights, which accounted for 16.2% of the total nights realised by domestic tourists). Compared to the first nine months of 2021, domestic tourists

realised an increase in the number of nights in the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar and the County of Split-Dalmatia, while the number of nights in the County of Zadar decreased by 8.7%.

Foreign tourists realised the largest number of nights in the first nine months of 2022 in the County of Istria, 25.8 million, which accounted for 32.7% of the total nights realised by foreign tourists. The County of Split-Dalmatia followed (15.2 million nights) and the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar (13.5 million nights). Compared to the same period of 2021, foreign tourists realised an increase in the number of nights in all the mentioned counties.

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

In the first nine months of 2022, tourists aged up to 14 realised the most nights, as much as 16.8 million, which accounted for 19.6% of the total realised nights. Tourists in the age group from 35 to 44 followed, with 15.4 million nights, which accounted for 17.9% of the total realised nights.

1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals				Nights			
	IX 2022	I – IX 2022	Indices <u>IX 2022</u> IX 2021	Indices <u>I – IX 2022</u> I – IX 2021	IX 2022	I – IX 2022	Indices <u>IX 2022</u> IX 2021	Indices <u>I – IX 2022</u> I – IX 2021
Total	2 073 422	16 229 346	117,8	138,9	11 132 132	85 671 366	109,2	128,1
Domestic tourists	206 019	1 975 437	105,8	114,2	600 884	6 807 382	102,5	104,5
Foreign tourists	1 867 403	14 253 909	119,3	143,2	10 531 248	78 863 984	109,6	130,6

2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, SEPTEMBER 2022

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices IX 2022 IX 2021		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	2 073 422	206 019	1 867 403	117,8	105,8	119,3
	Nights	11 132 132	600 884	10 531 248	109,2	102,5	109,6
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	14 745	3 825	10 920	145,7	126,0	154,2
	Nights	25 545	6 499	19 046	134,4	109,8	145,6
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	16 755	7 209	9 546	120,8	92,5	157,0
	Nights	31 449	15 366	16 083	116,1	93,3	151,4
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	2 472	954	1 518	141,9	139,1	143,8
	Nights	5 263	2 280	2 983	129,4	118,0	139,8
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	34 597	3 399	31 198	105,2	88,6	107,4
	Nights	58 592	6 136	52 456	103,3	87,3	105,6
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	8 942	3 216	5 726	110,4	90,7	125,7
	Nights	18 358	6 503	11 855	116,1	95,7	131,3
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	2 207	1 073	1 134	116,6	135,5	103,1
	Nights	3 706	1 628	2 078	121,9	126,3	118,7
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	2 275	1 482	793	116,1	107,6	136,0
	Nights	6 663	4 579	2 084	104,3	98,6	119,5
County of Primorje-Gorski kotar	Arrivals	321 171	31 939	289 232	107,9	92,3	109,9
	Nights	1 850 627	109 039	1 741 588	104,4	95,4	105,0
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	66 585	4 345	62 240	116,6	88,9	119,2
	Nights	269 730	11 858	257 872	109,3	97,1	110,0
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	1 792	1 254	538	139,7	140,1	138,7
	Nights	3 591	2 551	1 040	160,8	184,7	122,1
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	2 522	1 848	674	118,8	116,5	125,5
	Nights	6 063	4 541	1 522	113,8	109,8	127,9
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	4 254	1 584	2 670	124,8	91,3	159,3
	Nights	6 999	2 749	4 250	127,7	94,7	164,9
County of Zadar	Arrivals	180 116	18 611	161 505	120,5	98,9	123,6
	Nights	1 090 557	70 657	1 019 900	114,3	92,6	116,1
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	12 671	6 858	5 813	118,6	94,3	170,2
	Nights	29 059	12 461	16 598	144,9	96,4	232,9
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	98 068	10 917	87 151	108,7	97,4	110,3
	Nights	599 334	39 890	559 444	107,3	98,6	107,9
County of Vukovar-Sirmium	Arrivals	9 867	7 257	2 610	191,1	180,3	229,1
	Nights	18 229	12 986	5 243	197,5	186,2	232,7
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	399 899	28 355	371 544	120,9	108,9	122,0
	Nights	2 209 101	102 451	2 106 650	113,1	105,9	113,5
County of Istria	Arrivals	525 924	33 600	492 324	109,6	109,5	109,6
	Nights	3 621 051	95 279	3 525 772	102,4	103,4	102,3
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	244 161	15 262	228 899	140,3	135,5	140,6
	Nights	1 037 128	53 408	983 720	127,8	128,6	127,7
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	6 892	3 473	3 419	124,1	103,7	155,1
	Nights	14 171	6 291	7 880	119,2	96,7	146,4
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	117 507	19 558	97 949	142,1	112,7	149,9
	Nights	226 916	33 732	193 184	133,5	100,3	141,7

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 Union
NKD 2007.	National Classification of Activities, 2007 version
NN	Narodne novine, official gazette of the Republic of Croatia
USA	United States of America



The survey whose data are published in this First Release has been conducted with the financial assistance of the European Union. The contents of this document are the sole responsibility of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the European Union.

Published by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, Zagreb, Ilica 3, P. O. B. 80

Phone: (+385 1) 48 06 111
Press corner: press@dzs.hr

Persons responsible:
Edita Omerzo, Director of Spatial Statistics Directorate
Lidija Brković, Director General

Prepared by:
Ivana Brozović and Kristina Baluban

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Customer Relations and Data Protection Department

Information and user requests
Phone: (+385 1) 48 06 138, 48 06 154
E-mail: stat.info@dzs.hr

Subscription
Phone: (+385 1) 48 06 115
E-mail: prodaja@dzs.hr