

## First Release

Year: LIX.

Zagreb, 07 April 2022

TUR-2022-1-1/2

ISSN 1334-0557



# TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, FEBRUARY 2022

## Tourist arrivals and nights continue to grow in the second month of 2022

There were 226 thousand arrivals and 570 thousand nights of tourists in commercial accommodation establishments in February 2022, which was 121 thousand tourist arrivals and 324 thousand tourist nights more than in February 2021.

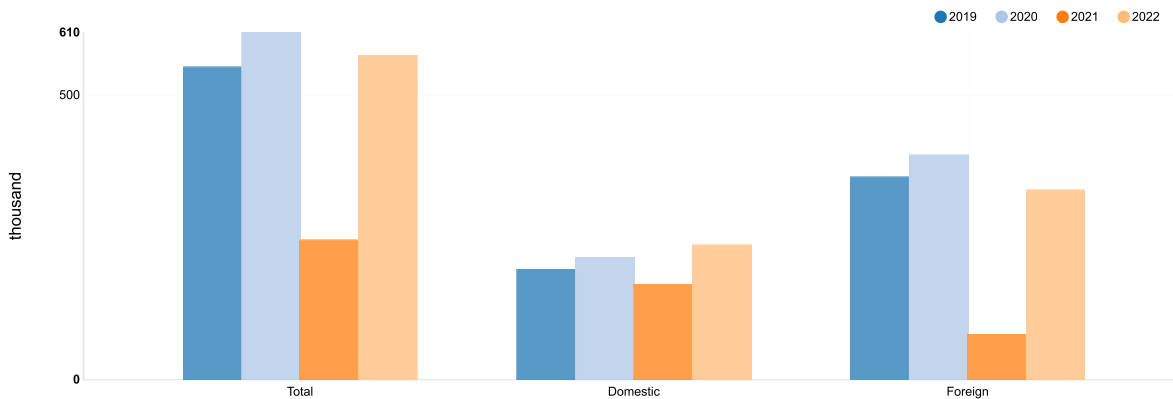
Domestic tourists realised 110 thousand arrivals and 236 thousand nights in February 2022, which was 26 thousand arrivals and 69 thousand tourist nights more than in February 2021.

Foreign tourists realised 116 thousand arrivals and 334 thousand nights in February 2022, which was 95 thousand arrivals and 255 thousand nights more than in February 2021.

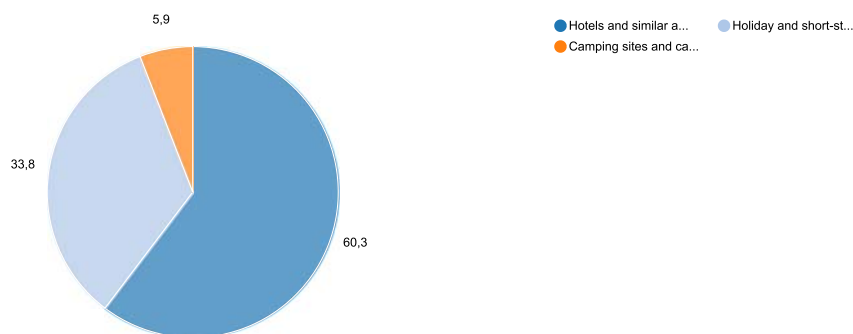
### Notice

Detailed monthly data are available on the web site 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 FEBRUARY, 2019 – 2022



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



### Tourists from Slovenia realised the most tourist arrivals and nights

The most foreign tourist arrivals and nights in February 2022 were realised by tourists from Slovenia, as much as 31 thousand arrivals and 74 thousand nights, which accounted for 26.7% of the total foreign tourist arrivals and 22.3% of the total foreign tourist nights. These were followed by the nights realised by tourists from Austria (11.0%), Germany (10.6%), Italy (6.3%), the USA (6.1%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (5.9%). All these countries recorded an increase in tourist arrivals and nights in February 2022 compared to February 2021.

### The most tourist nights realised in the group Hotels and similar accommodation

In February 2022, the highest number of tourist nights was realised in the group Hotels and similar accommodation, as much as 344 thousand, which was 60.3% of the total realised tourist nights. Compared to February 2021, there were 209 thousand more nights.

These were followed by tourist nights realised in group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, as much as 193 thousand, which was 33.8% of the total realised tourist nights. In the group Camping sites and camping grounds, there were 33 thousand nights realised, which was 5.9% of the total realised tourist nights.

### In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists had the most accommodation units at their disposal in February 2022

In February 2022, tourists had 59 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites with 140 thousand permanent beds at their disposal.

In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists had 27 thousand rooms and apartments at their disposal (which was 44.9% of the total number of available rooms and apartments) with 52 thousand permanent beds (which was 37.0% of the total number of available permanent beds). The average occupancy rate of rooms in February 2022 was 28.6% and of permanent beds it was 25.2%.

### The highest number of tourist nights in February 2022 recorded in the County of Istria

In February 2022, the County of Istria realised the highest number of tourist nights, 146 thousand, which was 25.7% of the total number of tourist nights. Compared to the same period in 2021, this is an increase of 107 thousand tourist nights. These were followed by the City of Zagreb with 104 thousand nights, which was 18.2% of the total realised tourist nights, and the County Primorje-Gorski kotar with 95 thousand tourist nights, which was 16.6% of the total realised tourist nights.

### Increase in tourist arrivals and nights in the first two months of 2022

In the first two months of 2022, tourists realised 398 thousand arrivals and 1.1 million nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase in tourist arrivals of 206 thousand and of tourist nights of 581 thousand, as compared to the same period of 2021.

Domestic tourists realised 209 thousand arrivals and 481 thousand nights in the first two months of 2022, which was 54 thousand arrivals and 141 thousand nights more than in the same period of the previous year.

In the first two months of 2022, foreign tourists realised 189 thousand arrivals and 595 thousand nights, which was an increase in tourist arrivals of 152 thousand and in tourist nights of 440 thousand. The most foreign tourist nights were realised by tourists from Slovenia (17.7%), Germany (11.6%), Austria (10.7%), Italy (6.6%), and the USA and Bosnia and Herzegovina (6.4% each).

## 1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals			Nights				
	II 2021	II 2022	Indices II 2022 II 2021	II 2021	II 2022	Indices II 2022 II 2021	Structure of nights (%)	Average number of nights by arrival
Total	104 074	225 511	216,7	245 157	569 927	232,5	100,0	2,5
Domestic tourists	83 717	109 806	131,2	166 224	235 526	141,7	41,3	2,1
Foreign tourists	20 357	115 705	568,4	78 933	334 401	423,7	58,7	2,9

## 2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, FEBRUARY 2022

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices II 2022 II 2021		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	225 511	109 806	115 705	216,7	131,2	568,4
	Nights	569 927	235 526	334 401	232,5	141,7	423,7
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	4 468	2 536	1 932	197,2	150,2	334,3
	Nights	8 055	4 492	3 563	195,7	153,5	299,7
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	12 568	9 649	2 919	127,6	102,5	669,5
	Nights	27 953	21 163	6 790	150,2	120,5	645,4
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	777	486	291	220,7	172,3	415,7
	Nights	2 242	1 545	697	260,7	204,4	670,2
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	4 350	2 949	1 401	103,6	75,4	484,8
	Nights	8 806	5 644	3 162	119,5	84,8	443,5
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	3 719	2 847	872	132,4	112,7	310,3
	Nights	8 026	6 171	1 855	147,9	131,4	254,5
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	633	418	215	106,2	81,8	252,9
	Nights	1 192	741	451	107,7	79,8	252,0
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	1 247	947	300	132,1	116,2	232,6
	Nights	4 252	3 478	774	171,5	164,8	209,8
County of Primorje-Gorski kotar	Arrivals	35 794	20 090	15 704	220,3	147,1	605,4
	Nights	94 543	45 231	49 312	249,7	158,5	528,6
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	4 060	2 961	1 099	103,2	79,7	506,5
	Nights	7 803	5 910	1 893	112,7	92,9	336,8
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	653	421	232	288,9	280,7	305,3
	Nights	1 515	840	675	379,7	328,1	472,0
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	965	815	150	172,9	155,2	454,5
	Nights	3 032	2 737	295	285,2	275,9	415,5
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	1 153	534	619	136,9	105,1	185,3
	Nights	1 778	796	982	119,3	90,7	160,5
County of Zadar	Arrivals	8 178	4 725	3 453	113,3	75,9	348,1
	Nights	21 338	9 261	12 077	131,7	75,5	306,3
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	4 856	3 849	1 007	188,7	180,0	231,0
	Nights	8 893	6 890	2 003	189,9	199,4	163,4
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	3 899	2 414	1 485	154,2	117,0	319,4
	Nights	9 682	4 782	4 900	156,5	116,7	234,7
County of Vukovar-Sirmium	Arrivals	1 711	1 331	380	180,1	170,4	224,9
	Nights	3 291	2 343	948	188,2	170,4	253,5
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	22 981	9 883	13 098	269,9	150,4	673,4
	Nights	64 350	19 621	44 729	249,2	147,3	357,8
County of Istria	Arrivals	52 299	18 190	34 109	375,9	164,1	1)
	Nights	146 201	42 058	104 143	368,6	164,0	742,2
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	10 378	4 591	5 787	275,4	155,9	701,5
	Nights	32 138	12 970	19 168	316,6	228,9	427,3
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	5 329	3 789	1 540	168,9	128,8	719,6
	Nights	11 180	7 545	3 635	188,5	140,6	644,5
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	45 493	16 381	29 112	244,1	145,3	395,5
	Nights	103 657	31 308	72 349	220,3	139,8	293,3

1) The index exceeds 999.

## 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.

**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**

CBS	Croatian Bureau of Statistics
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



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](mailto:press@dzs.hr)

Persons responsible:

Edita Omerzo, Director of Spatial Statistics Directorate

Lidija Brković, Director General

Prepared by:

Ivana Brozović and Kristina Baluban

#### **USERS ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO STATE THE SOURCE.**

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](mailto:stat.info@dzs.hr)

Subscription

Phone: (+385 1) 48 06 115

E-mail: [prodaja@dzs.hr](mailto:prodaja@dzs.hr)