



TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, JUNE 2022

The first summer month 2022 has seen twice as many tourist nights than the same month last year

In June 2022, tourists realised 2.7 million arrivals and 13.1 million nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was 94.0% more arrivals and 100.5% more nights than in June 2021. In the structure of the total realised tourist nights in June 2022, the share of domestic tourists was 6.9%, while foreign tourists reached a high share of 93.1%.

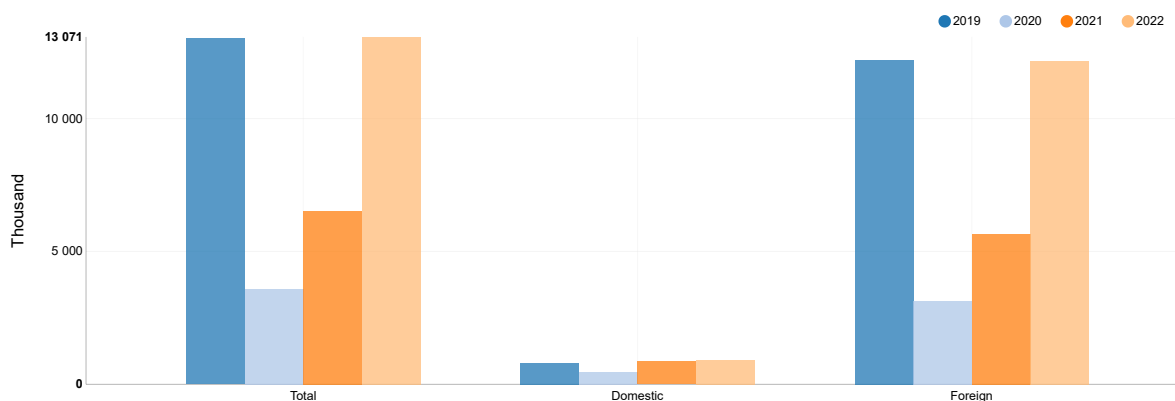
Domestic tourists realised 290 thousand arrivals and 904 thousand nights in June 2022, which was an increase of 5.2% in tourist arrivals and of 5.8% in tourist nights compared to June 2021.

Foreign tourists realised 2.4 million arrivals and 12.2 million nights in June 2022, which was 116.3% more arrivals and 114.8% more foreign tourist nights than in June 2021.

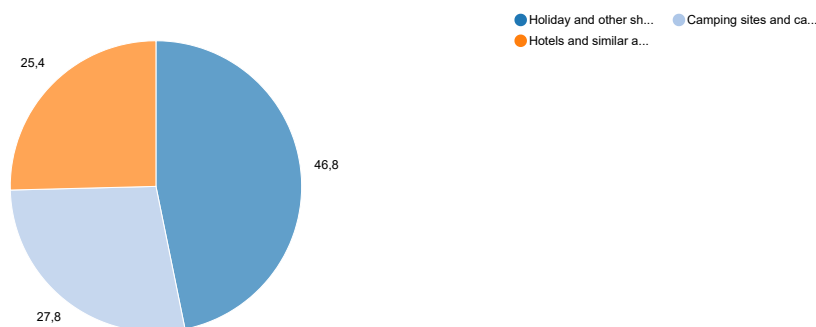
Notice

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 JUNE, 2019 – 2022



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



Tourists from Germany, Austria and Slovenia realised more than half foreign tourist nights, 52.8% to be specific

The most foreign tourist nights in June 2022 were realised by tourists from Germany, as much as 594 thousand arrivals (which was 25.1% of the total realised foreign tourist arrivals) and 4.2 million nights (which was 34.2% of the total realised foreign tourist nights). Compared to June 2019, they realised 17.7% more arrivals and 19.7% more nights. Tourists from Germany realised an average of 7.0% nights per arrival. They spent the most nights in the County of Istria (51.5%) and the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar (20.8%).

Those were followed by the nights realised by tourists from Austria (10.5%), Slovenia (8.1%), Poland (8.0%), the Czech Republic (6.7%) and the United Kingdom (4.3%). All those countries realised an increase in tourist arrivals and nights in June 2022 compared to June 2021. The return of tourists from the United Kingdom continued, who once more realised a significant increase in arrivals and nights compared to June 2021. They realised 520 thousand nights in June 2022, the greatest share of which was generated in the County of Dubrovnik-Neretva (38.3%) and the County of Split-Dalmatia (33.2%).

Most foreign tourist nights spent in Rovinj – Rovigno

In June 2022, foreign tourists spent most nights in Rovinj – Rovigno, Poreč – Parenzo, Dubrovnik, Medulin and Umag – Umago. In Rovinj – Rovigno, they realised 112 thousand arrivals and 703 thousand nights in June 2022, which was 71.8% more arrivals and 78.4% more nights than in June 2021.

The place where domestic tourists spent most of their nights was Crikvenica

In June 2022, domestic tourists spent most nights in Crikvenica, Biograd na Moru, the City of Zagreb, Mali Lošinj and Zadar. In Crikvenica, they realised 15 thousand arrivals and 52 thousand nights in June 2022, which is a figure that indicates an increase in tourist arrivals of 8.7% and an increase in tourist nights of 19.8%, as compared to June 2021.

Number of tourist arrivals and nights increased in all accommodation groups

The most tourist nights in June 2022 were realised in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, as much as 6.1 million, which was 46.8% of the total nights realised in commercial accommodation. Compared to June 2021, there were 106.8% more tourist nights.

Those were followed by the nights realised in the group Camping sites and camping grounds, with as much as 3.6 million nights, which was 27.8% of the total realised tourist nights. Compared to June 2021, there were 81.3% more tourist nights.

In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, 3.3 million tourist nights were realised, which was 25.4% of the total realised nights. Compared to June 2021, there were 113.5% more tourist nights.

Compared to June 2019, the number of tourist nights in the group Camping sites and camping grounds increased in the observed period by 10.3%, while in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation it increased by 2.5%. However, there was a decrease recorded in the number of tourist nights in the group Hotels and similar accommodation and it amounted to 11.6%.

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

In June 2022, tourists had at their disposal 361 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites with 940 thousand permanent beds. Compared to June 2021, it was 16.7% more rooms, apartments and camping sites, and the same was true for permanent beds.

In the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, tourists had 195 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites at their disposal (which was 54.1% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites) with 517 thousand permanent beds (which was 55.0% of the total number of available permanent beds).

In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists had 79 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites at their disposal (which was 22.0% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites) with 166 thousand permanent beds (which was 17.7% of the total number of available permanent beds). The average occupancy rate of rooms in June 2022 was 65.9%, and of permanent beds it was 67.6%.

In the first half-year of 2022, there were twice as much tourist nights than in the same period a year ago

In the first six months of 2022, tourists realised 5.4 million arrivals and 21.7 million nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 134.1% in tourist arrivals and of 127.9% in tourist nights.

Domestic tourists realised 1.1 million arrivals and 2.6 million nights in the first six months of 2022, which was 38.4% more tourist arrivals and 34.3% more tourist nights than in the same period of 2021.

In the first six months of 2022, foreign tourists realised 4.4 million arrivals and 19.1 million nights, which was 181.8% more tourist arrivals and 152.1% more tourist nights than in the same period of 2021. Most tourist nights were realised by tourists from Germany (30.1%), Austria (11.5%), Slovenia (9.7%), Poland (6.5%) and the United Kingdom (5.4%).

In the first six months of 2022, tourists spent most nights in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation

In the first six months of 2022, tourists spent most nights in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, as much as 9.0 million of them, which was 41.2% of the total realised tourist nights in commercial accommodation. It was 118.7% more tourist nights than in the same period of 2021.

It was followed by tourist nights realised in the group Hotels and similar accommodation, with 7.5 million nights, which was 34.6% of the total realised tourist nights. Compared to the same period of 2021, it was 174.6% more tourist nights.

There were 5.2 million tourist nights recorded in the group Camping sites and camping grounds, which accounted for 24.1% of the total realised tourist nights. Compared to the same period of 2021, it was 94.5% more tourist nights.

Tourists aged 35 to 44 realised the most nights

In the first six months, tourists aged 35 to 44 realised the most nights, as much as 3.6 million, which accounted for 16.8% of the total realised nights.

The County of Istria with most tourist nights in the first half-year of 2022

In the first half-year of 2022, the most tourist arrivals and nights were recorded in the County of Istria. There were 1.6 million arrivals and 7.5 million nights, which was 136.1% more arrivals and 128.7% more nights than in the same period of 2021. It was followed by the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar, with 896 thousand tourist arrivals and 3.7 million tourist nights, which was 113.8% more arrivals and 113.3% more nights than in the same period of 2021.

1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals				Nights			
	VI 2022	I – VI 2022	Indices $\frac{VI\ 2022}{VI\ 2021}$	Indices $\frac{I - VI\ 2022}{I - VI\ 2021}$	VI 2022	I – VI 2022	Indices $\frac{VI\ 2022}{VI\ 2021}$	Indices $\frac{I - VI\ 2022}{I - VI\ 2021}$
Total	2 658 688	5 435 900	194,0	234,1	13 070 561	21 747 151	200,5	227,9
Domestic tourists	289 528	1 068 135	105,2	138,4	904 160	2 629 853	105,8	134,3
Foreign tourists	2 369 160	4 367 765	216,3	281,8	12 166 401	19 117 298	214,8	252,1

2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, JUNE 2022

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices VI 2022 VI 2021		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	2 658 688	289 528	2 369 160	194,0	105,2	216,3
	Nights	13 070 561	904 160	12 166 401	200,5	105,8	214,8
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	13 318	3 784	9 534	197,4	149,7	226,0
	Nights	23 062	6 933	16 129	169,2	131,6	192,8
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	17 404	8 428	8 976	127,6	104,0	162,1
	Nights	33 241	17 168	16 073	125,1	96,4	183,7
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	2 645	1 171	1 474	181,5	122,5	294,2
	Nights	5 625	2 443	3 182	154,9	97,3	283,6
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	36 588	4 925	31 663	193,9	99,2	227,6
	Nights	64 013	9 039	54 974	207,6	99,8	252,4
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	9 862	3 999	5 863	140,7	147,9	136,3
	Nights	21 165	8 724	12 441	183,6	159,8	205,0
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	2 330	1 174	1 156	193,8	147,5	284,7
	Nights	3 900	1 919	1 981	173,3	136,0	235,8
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	2 108	1 371	737	149,1	125,1	231,8
	Nights	5 629	3 852	1 777	123,0	104,0	203,6
County of Primorje-Gorski kotar	Arrivals	464 806	59 579	405 227	171,6	96,2	193,9
	Nights	2 315 704	196 390	2 119 314	184,1	101,2	199,3
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	96 855	8 165	88 690	204,4	94,5	228,9
	Nights	399 036	25 037	373 999	206,5	97,6	223,2
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	1 574	1 103	471	156,9	136,3	242,8
	Nights	3 415	2 543	872	188,1	179,8	216,9
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	1 942	1 387	555	136,2	116,1	240,3
	Nights	6 241	4 850	1 391	199,0	193,6	220,4
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	3 546	1 397	2 149	205,1	178,9	226,7
	Nights	5 721	2 378	3 343	189,8	175,8	201,1
County of Zadar	Arrivals	252 787	34 578	218 209	180,8	105,0	204,2
	Nights	1 374 926	137 703	1 237 223	188,4	107,0	205,8
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	11 505	6 713	4 792	157,9	139,5	193,9
	Nights	22 254	11 847	10 407	109,1	125,6	94,9
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	121 433	19 958	101 475	172,6	107,6	195,9
	Nights	630 699	69 934	560 765	177,2	107,5	192,8
County of Vukovar-Sirmium	Arrivals	8 473	7 025	1 448	262,2	283,8	191,5
	Nights	12 851	9 918	2 933	183,5	222,2	115,4
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	467 317	39 240	428 077	211,9	114,9	229,7
	Nights	2 308 167	139 754	2 168 413	207,4	115,7	218,6
County of Istria	Arrivals	801 246	47 722	753 524	191,0	86,3	206,9
	Nights	4 623 975	156 314	4 467 661	205,4	91,3	214,8
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	235 169	16 073	219 096	281,0	106,2	319,6
	Nights	987 390	56 421	930 969	267,3	114,7	290,7
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	8 216	4 391	3 825	128,9	114,1	151,2
	Nights	19 639	9 997	9 642	132,6	118,3	151,4
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	99 564	17 345	82 219	212,1	128,8	245,6
	Nights	203 908	30 996	172 912	195,8	115,1	224,0

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



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

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

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