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TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, JUNE 2024

In June 2024, there were 3.4% more tourist arrivals, but 5.0% less tourist nights compared to June 2023

In June 2024, there were 2.8 million tourist arrivals and 12.5 million tourist nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 3.4% in tourist arrivals, but a decrease of 5.0% in tourist nights compared to June 2023. Concerning the structure of total realised tourist nights, 92.7% of them were realised by foreign tourists and 7.3% by domestic tourists. On average, domestic tourists realised 3.1 and foreign tourists 4.6 nights per arrival in June 2024.

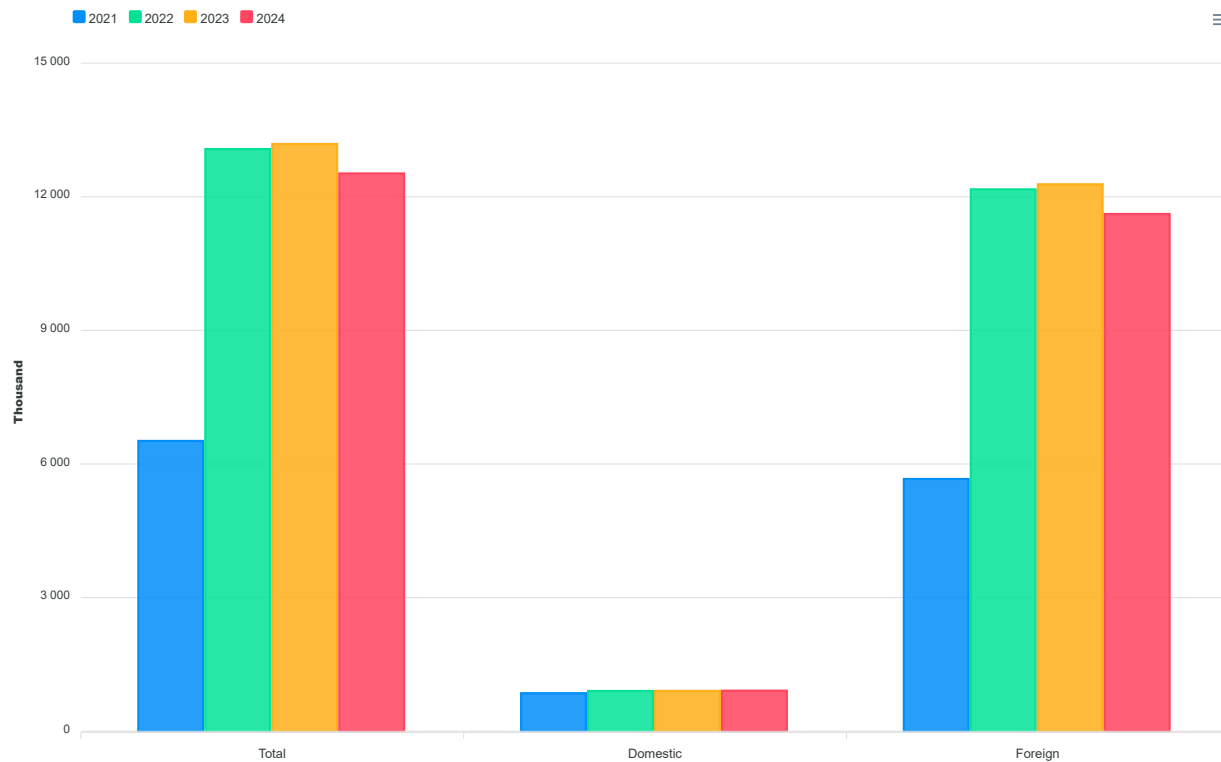
Domestic tourists realised 294 thousand arrivals and 910 thousand nights in June 2024, which was 2.1% more arrivals and 0.6% more nights than in June 2023.

Foreign tourists realised 2.5 million arrivals and 11.6 million nights in June 2024, which was 3.5% more arrivals, but 5.4% less nights compared to June 2023.

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, 2021 - 2024



32.1% less nights realised by German tourists

In June 2024, tourists from Germany realised the most foreign tourist arrivals and nights, as much as 382 thousand arrivals and 2.5 million nights, which accounted for 15.1% of the total realised foreign arrivals and 21.6% of the total realised foreign nights in Croatia. They spent most of their nights in the County of Istria and the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar, where they realised a total of 1.8 million of them, which accounted for 69.8% of the total realised German tourist nights in Croatia. However, compared to June 2023, tourists from Germany realised 19.4% less arrivals and 32.1% less nights. All counties recorded less tourist nights realised by tourists from Germany. Thus, the County of Istria recorded 33.5% and the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar 34.2% less nights.

These were followed by the nights realised by tourists from Austria (10.4%), Poland (10.0%), Slovenia (9.8%), the Czech Republic (6.8%), the United Kingdom (5.4%), Italy (3.7%) and Hungary (3.3%). Compared to June 2023, less tourist nights were realised by tourists from Austria (6.0%), Italy (10.0%) and Hungary (4.3%), while other aforementioned countries realised more tourist nights.

The majority of tourist nights were realised in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation

The group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation recorded the largest number of tourist nights in June 2024, as much as 5.9 million of them, which was 46.9% of the total realised nights. Compared to June 2023, there were 5.0% less tourist nights in this group.

These were followed by tourist nights realised in the group Hotels and similar accommodation, as much as 3.5 million of them, which accounted for 27.6% of the total realised tourist nights. An increase in the number of tourist nights of 0.4% was recorded in this group of accommodation, as compared to June 2023. By the size of accommodation establishments, with regard to the number of rooms, the most tourist nights were realised in large accommodation establishments (establishments from the groups Hotels and similar accommodation with 100 or more rooms), namely 2.7 million of them, which was 77.4% of the total number of tourist nights realised in the group Hotels and similar accommodation.

As regards the group Camping sites and camping grounds, 3.2 million tourist nights were realised there, which was 25.5% of the total realised tourist nights. Compared to June 2023, 10.3% less nights were realised in this group of accommodation.

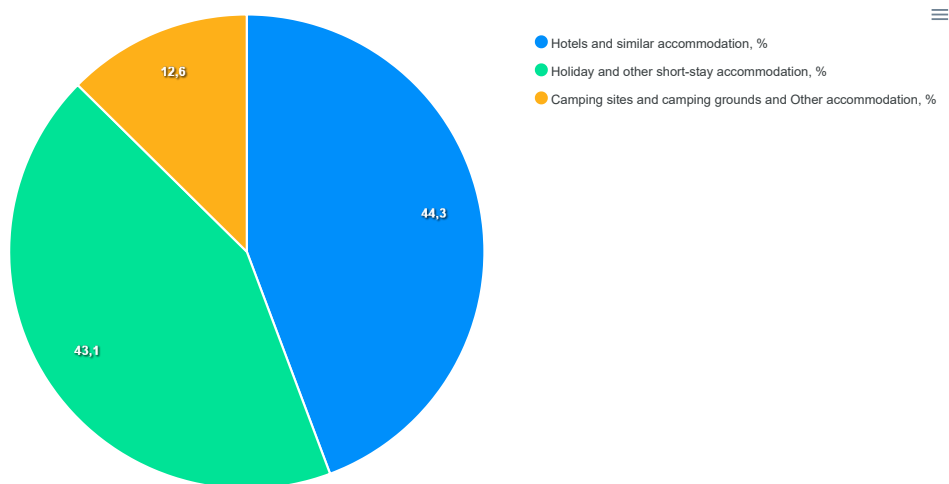
Foreign tourists spent the most nights in Rovinj

In the first summer month of 2024, foreign tourists spent the most of their nights in Rovinj – Rovigno, 608 thousand nights to be specific. Compared to June 2023, it was 10.5% less nights realised in Rovinj by foreign tourists. The most foreign tourist nights in Rovinj – Rovigno were realised by tourists from Germany, 213 thousand of them, which accounted for 35.0% of the total foreign tourist nights in Rovinj. These were followed by tourist nights spent in Dubrovnik, Poreč – Parenzo, Split and Umag – Umago.

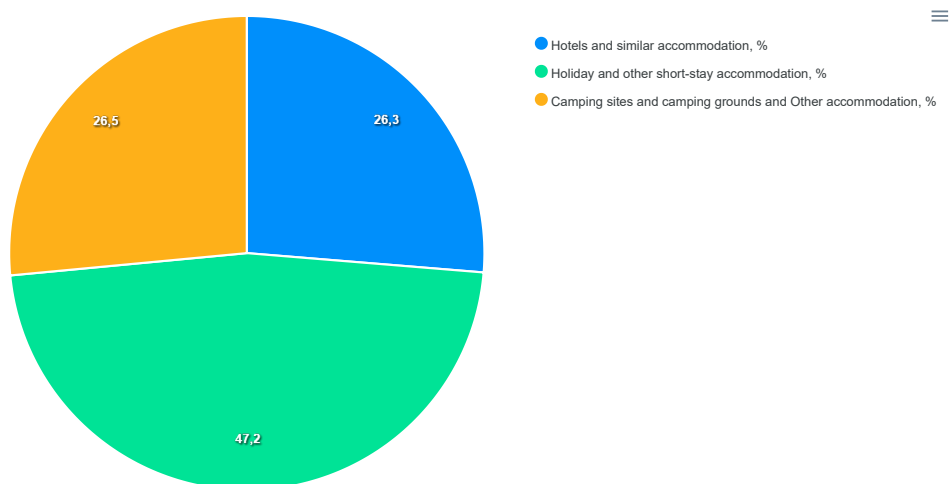
Crikvenica was a city with the largest number of realised domestic tourist nights

As for domestic tourists, they preferred to spend their nights in Crikvenica in June 2024, where they realised 44 thousand of them, which made 22.0% of domestic tourist nights realised in the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar. Still, compared to June 2023, tourists realised 7.5% less nights in Crikvenica. After Crikvenica, they spent the greatest number of tourist nights in the City of Zagreb, Mali Lošinj, Biograd na Moru and in Umag – Umago.

G-2 STRUCTURE OF DOMESTIC TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2007, JUNE 2024



G-3 STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2007, JUNE 2024



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

In June 2024, there were 373 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites available to tourists, with a total of 976 thousand permanent beds.

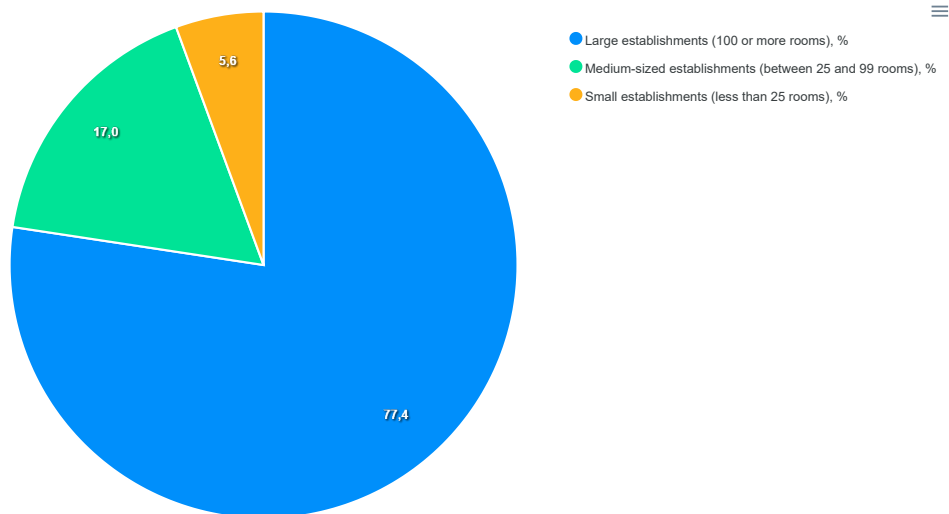
In the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, tourists had 207 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites at their disposal (which was 55.7% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites), with 552 thousand permanent beds (which was 56.5% of the total number of available permanent beds).

In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists had 80 thousand rooms and apartments at their disposal, with 169 thousand permanent beds. The average occupancy rate of rooms in June 2024 was 68.3% and of permanent beds it was 69.4%.

Tourists aged 55 to 64 realised the most nights

In June 2024, tourists aged 55 to 64 realised the most nights, as much as 2.1 million of them (which accounted for 16.9% of the total realised nights). As regards the structure of their nights, 95.2% were realised by foreign tourists and 4.8% by domestic tourists.

G-4 STRUCTURE OF TOURIST NIGHTS IN THE GROUP HOTELS AND SIMILAR ACCOMMODATION, BY THE SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS, JUNE 2024



In the first half-year of 2024, there were 3.3% more tourist nights than in the same period of 2023

In the first half-year of 2024, there were 6.9 million tourist arrivals and 24.8 million tourist nights realised in commercial accommodation establishments, which was 7.9% more arrivals and 3.3% more nights compared to the same period of 2023. Concerning the structure of the total realised tourist nights, 88.4% were realised by foreign tourists and 11.6% by domestic tourists.

Domestic tourists realised 1.2 million arrivals and 2.9 million nights in the first half-year of 2024, which was an increase of 5.5% in tourist arrivals and of 3.5% in tourist nights. On average, they realised 2.4 nights per arrival.

In the first six months of 2024, foreign tourists realised 5.7 million arrivals and 21.9 million nights, which was 8.5% more arrivals and 3.3% more nights. On average, they realised 3.9 nights per arrival.

Tourists from Germany realised the most foreign nights (5.4 million nights, which accounted for 24.4% of the total realised foreign tourist nights). They were followed by tourists from Austria (10.7%), Slovenia (9.9%), Poland (7.7%), the United Kingdom (5.6%), the Czech Republic (4.4%), Italy (3.6%) and the USA (3.3%). All aforementioned countries realised an increase in tourist nights in the first six months of 2024, as compared to the same period of 2023, except Germany and Italy. Tourists from Germany and Italy realised 10.8% and 4.5% less nights, respectively.

In the first six months of 2024, the County of Istria recorded 31.9% of total number of tourist nights

The highest number of tourist nights in the first half-year of 2024 was realised in the County of Istria, as much as 7.9 million of them, which was almost one third of the total number of tourist nights realised in Croatia (31.9%). The County of Split-Dalmatia followed with 4.3 million realised tourist nights, which accounted for 17.4% of the total realised tourist nights in Croatia, and the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar with 3.8 million nights, which accounted for 15.5% of the total realised tourist nights in Croatia. In the first six months of 2024, as compared to the same period of 2023, an increase in the number of nights, of 7.2%, was realised only in the County of Split-Dalmatia, while in the County of Istria it decreased by 1.3% and in the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar by 2.7%.

1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals				Nights			
	VI 2024	I – VI 2024	Indices VI 2024 VI 2023	Indices I – VI 2024 I – VI 2023	VI 2024	I – VI 2024	Indices VI 2024 VI 2023	Indices I – VI 2024 I – VI 2023
Total	2 825 541	6 878 653	103,4	107,9	12 523 195	24 821 354	95,0	103,3
Domestic tourists	293 887	1 216 773	102,1	105,5	909 837	2 879 194	100,6	103,5
Foreign tourists	2 531 654	5 661 880	103,5	108,5	11 613 358	21 942 160	94,6	103,3

2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, JUNE 2024

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices VI 2024 VI 2023		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	2 825 541	293 887	2 531 654	103,4	102,1	103,5
	Nights	12 523 195	909 837	11 613 358	95,0	100,6	94,6
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	16 830	3 612	13 218	112,8	104,8	115,2
	Nights	27 892	5 862	22 030	108,9	90,4	115,1
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	19 868	8 323	11 545	110,6	112,4	109,3
	Nights	37 538	17 474	20 064	107,7	109,0	106,7
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	2 438	1 036	1 402	112,4	103,6	119,9
	Nights	5 661	2 754	2 907	120,7	125,5	116,5
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	40 623	4 254	36 369	96,7	103,9	95,9
	Nights	64 987	7 491	57 496	92,5	97,4	91,8
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	11 052	3 724	7 328	106,2	103,4	107,7
	Nights	22 866	9 418	13 448	101,2	113,9	93,9
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	1 830	1 029	801	93,8	101,3	85,8
	Nights	4 012	1 943	2 069	91,8	92,2	91,3
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	2 330	1 512	818	93,0	91,7	95,6
	Nights	6 991	4 484	2 507	102,0	104,6	97,7
County of Primorje-Gorski kotar	Arrivals	438 232	61 548	376 684	96,8	102,2	95,9
	Nights	2 023 797	198 234	1 825 563	89,1	101,4	88,0
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	110 717	7 118	103 599	104,7	103,3	104,8
	Nights	413 031	21 240	391 791	98,5	98,6	98,5
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	1 947	1 389	558	107,5	108,1	106,1
	Nights	3 972	2 992	980	101,9	102,2	101,1
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	2 156	1 366	790	90,4	79,7	117,6
	Nights	5 744	3 987	1 757	98,1	92,8	112,7
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	4 132	1 444	2 688	107,9	95,0	116,4
	Nights	6 097	2 221	3 876	101,2	88,2	110,5
County of Zadar	Arrivals	276 269	35 530	240 739	107,1	107,6	107,0
	Nights	1 325 798	139 279	1 186 519	96,5	104,5	95,6
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	12 753	7 389	5 364	109,3	108,2	110,8
	Nights	26 186	14 336	11 850	111,1	112,7	109,1
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	124 972	18 233	106 739	109,6	106,4	110,2
	Nights	603 857	64 247	539 610	101,0	100,0	101,2
County of Vukovar-Srijem	Arrivals	8 078	6 164	1 914	108,6	107,0	114,0
	Nights	13 541	9 728	3 813	112,4	108,2	125,1
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	561 386	38 282	523 104	110,3	100,9	111,0
	Nights	2 508 602	134 258	2 374 344	103,6	99,6	103,9
County of Istria	Arrivals	736 286	50 969	685 317	96,1	95,3	96,1
	Nights	3 964 306	166 677	3 797 629	87,5	94,8	87,2
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	310 105	16 062	294 043	112,1	96,1	113,1
	Nights	1 187 046	57 033	1 130 013	108,6	99,9	109,0
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	9 491	4 902	4 589	107,6	108,1	107,1
	Nights	20 703	10 727	9 976	99,7	104,4	95,0
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	134 046	20 001	114 045	109,5	108,0	109,8
	Nights	250 568	35 452	215 116	106,9	104,8	107,3

3 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY THE SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS FROM THE GROUP 55.1 HOTELS AND SIMILAR ACCOMMODATION, JUNE 2024

	Number of rooms and apartments	Number of permanent beds	Arrivals			Nights		
			Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	80 241	168 605	983 497	150 029	833 468	3 453 530	402 866	3 050 664
Small establishments (less than 25 rooms)	6 415	13 603	80 903	12 279	68 624	192 161	22 681	169 480
Medium-sized establishments (between 25 and 99 rooms)	16 205	33 347	225 004	38 225	186 779	587 717	83 159	504 558
Large establishments (100 or more rooms)	57 621	121 655	677 590	99 525	578 065	2 673 652	297 026	2 376 626
Large establishments (between 100 and 249 rooms)	32 033	68 642	391 721	61 090	330 631	1 467 910	176 305	1 291 605
Large establishments (250 or more rooms)	25 588	53 013	285 869	38 435	247 434	1 205 742	120 721	1 085 021

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 Hospitality and Catering Industry 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 the data from the administrative source eVisitor system from the Croatian National Tourist Board on a monthly basis and further processes them statistically. Monthly data are downloaded on the seventh day of the month for the previous month.

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 Hospitality and Catering Industry 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 the 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 the 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 the 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, holiday 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 the Classification and Categorisation of Establishments Providing Hospitality and Catering 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, holiday houses, camping sites, quickstop camping and Robinson-type accommodation (quickstop camping – Robinson-type accommodation).

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

Pursuant to Article 29 of the Hospitality and Catering Industry 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 of 6 July 2011 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 for the 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 the Eurostat's website <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, 127/17 and 33/23). 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 apartments and holiday 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 (EC) No. 223/2009 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 each individual legal entity and natural person offering accommodation services as part of the hospitality and catering 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 any person who, outside his/her place of usual residence, spends at least one night in a hotel or some other tourist accommodation establishment for reasons of rest, recreation, health, study, sport, religion, family, business, public missions or meetings. Excluded are persons residing at a place for longer than 12 consecutive months, persons whose main reason for visiting is an activity that is financed from the place of visit, persons who 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, frontier workers, diplomats, consular representatives and military force members on their regular duties, displaced persons, nomads and persons in transit.

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

Foreign tourist is any 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 tourist accommodation establishment.

Tourist arrival is the number of persons (tourists) who were registered and stayed overnight 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 registers 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 settles with the intention of a permanent stay.

Age group of tourists is presented according to the years of age at the time of 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 (EU) No. 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism 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.

According to Regulation (EU) No. 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC, the criterion for determining the size of a tourist accommodation establishment from the group Hotels and similar accommodation is the number of rooms and apartments (accommodation units). Tourist accommodation establishments from the group 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation are classified according to the number of rooms and apartments into:

– small establishments: less than 25 rooms

– medium-sized establishments: between 25 and 99 rooms

– large establishments: 100 or more rooms, sub-divided into two groups: between 100 and 249 rooms, and 250 or more rooms.

Division 55 of the NKD 2007 includes the provision of short-stay accommodation services 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

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