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TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, MAY 2023

In May 2023, out of the total of 5.6 million of tourist nights, foreign nights accounted for 89.8%

In May 2023, there were 1.6 million arrivals and 5.6 million nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was 31.9% more tourist arrivals and 30.7% more tourist nights as compared to May 2022.

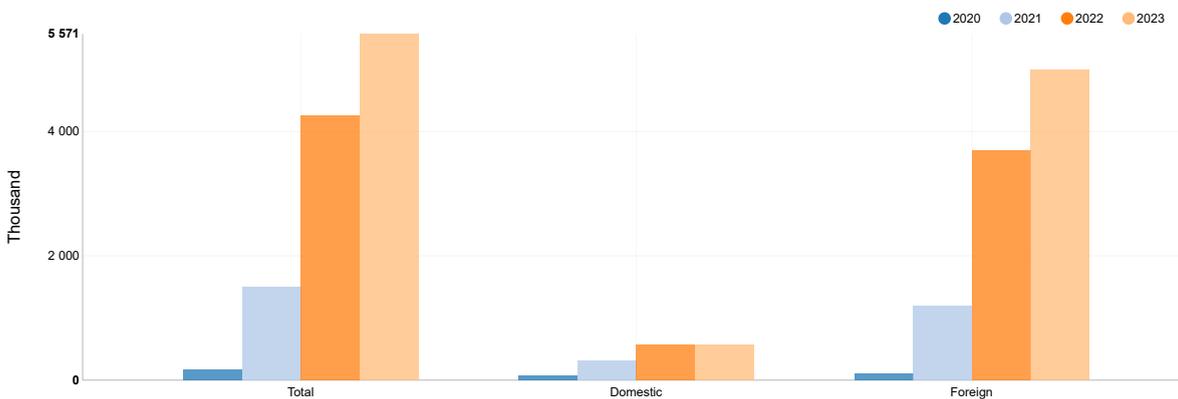
Domestic tourists realised 251 thousand arrivals and 568 thousand nights, which was 1.6% less tourist arrivals and 0.9% more nights as compared to May 2022.

Foreign tourists realised 1.4 million arrivals and 5.0 million nights, which was 40.7% more tourist arrivals and 35.2% more tourist nights as compared to May 2022.

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 MAY, 2020 – 2023



Foreign tourist nights realised by tourists from Germany made up one third of all foreign tourist nights in May 2023

In May 2023, tourists from Germany realised the most foreign tourist nights, as much as 1.7 million tourist nights, which accounted for 33.4% of the total foreign tourist nights. Compared to May 2022, tourists from Germany realised 66.3% more tourist nights.

These were followed by tourists from Austria (12.3%), the United Kingdom (7.1%), Poland (5.5%), Slovenia (5.4%) and the USA (4.3%). All tourists from the above specified countries realised an increase in tourist nights in May 2023 compared to May 2022, with the exception of tourists from Slovenia who realised 0.7% less tourist nights.

Most tourist nights realised in the group Hotels and similar accommodation

In May 2023, the highest number of tourist nights was realised in the group Hotels and similar accommodation, as much as 2.3 million, which was 41.0% of the total number of realised tourist nights. Compared to May 2022, there were 25.8% more tourist nights realised in this type of accommodation.

These were followed by the nights realised in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, as much as 1.9 million nights, which was 33.5% of the total tourist nights realised. This type of accommodation recorded an increase in tourist nights of 32.0% compared to May 2022.

In the group Camping sites and camping grounds, tourists realised 1.4 million tourist nights in May 2023, which was 25.5% of the total number of realised tourist nights. Compared to May 2022, there were 37.4% more tourist nights realised in the group Camping sites and camping grounds.

The County of Istria and the County of Split-Dalmatia realised together 52.1% of all tourist nights in May 2023

The County of Istria recorded the highest number of tourist nights in May 2023, as much as 2.0 million tourist nights, which accounted for 35.1% of the total realised tourist nights in Croatia. Compared to May 2022, there were 33.9% more tourist nights realised in the County of Istria.

Domestic tourists realised 150 thousand nights in the County of Istria (which was 7.7% of the total tourist nights in the County of Istria in May 2023), while foreign tourists realised 1.8 million nights (which was 92.3% of the total tourist nights in the County of Istria). Out of the total number of foreign tourist nights realised in the County of Istria, the highest number of tourist nights was realised by tourist from Germany (45.8%) and tourists from Austria (20.2%).

In the County of Split-Dalmatia, tourists realised 946 thousand nights, which accounted for 17.0% of the total realised tourist nights in Croatia. Compared to May 2022, there were 30.8% more tourist nights realised in the County of Split-Dalmatia.

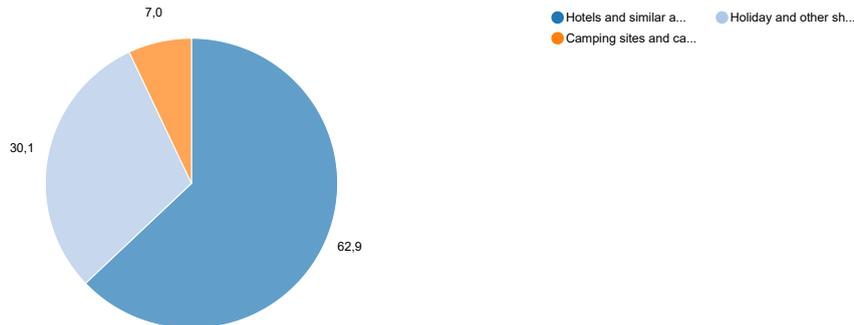
Most tourist nights by domestic tourists in the City of Zagreb and by foreign tourists in Dubrovnik

In May 2023, domestic tourists realised the most tourist nights in the City of Zagreb, where they realised 42 thousand nights (which accounted for 7.4% of the total realised domestic tourist nights). Foreign tourists realised the most tourist nights in Dubrovnik, that is, 391 thousand tourist nights (which was 7.8% of the total foreign tourist nights).

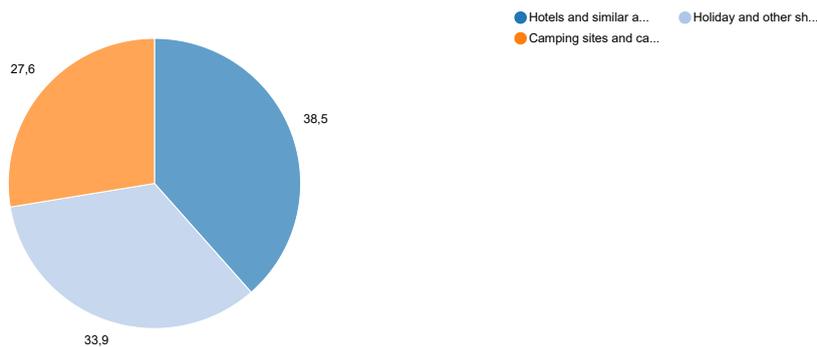
In May 2023, most tourist nights were realised by tourists aged 55 years and over

In May 2023, tourists aged 55 years and over realised the most tourist nights, as much as 2.0 million tourist nights (which accounted for 36.6% of the total tourist nights realised).

G-2 STRUCTURE OF DOMESTIC TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2007, MAY 2023



G-3 STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2007, MAY 2023



In May 2023, 695 thousand permanent beds available to tourists

In May 2023, there were 271 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites available to tourists, with a total of 695 thousand permanent beds. Compared to May 2022, there were 8.4% more rooms, apartments and camping sites and 8.4% more permanent beds available to tourists.

In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists had 78 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites at their disposal (which was 28.7% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites), with a total of 162 thousand permanent beds (which was 23.3% of the total number of available permanent beds). The average occupancy rate of rooms in May 2023 was 53.3% and of permanent beds it was 48.7%.

In first five months of 2023, 10.8 million tourist nights were realised

In the first five months of 2023, there were 3.6 million tourist arrivals and 10.8 million tourist nights recorded in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 31.1% in tourist arrivals and an increase of 25.0% in tourist nights compared to the same period of 2022.

Domestic tourists realised 866 thousand arrivals and 1.9 million tourist nights in the first five months of 2023, which was an increase of 11.2% in tourist arrivals and an increase of 8.8% in tourist nights.

Foreign tourists realised 2.8 million arrivals and 9.0 million tourist nights in the same period, which was an increase of 38.8% in tourist arrivals and of 29.1% in tourist nights compared to the first five months of 2022. The most foreign tourist nights were realised by tourists from Germany (25.7%). Compared to the same period of 2022, German tourists realised 43.8% more tourist nights. These were followed by tourists from Austria (11.9%), Slovenia (10.6%), the United Kingdom (6.0%), Poland (4.5%) and the USA (4.0%). All the above specified countries realised an increase in tourist nights in the first five months of 2023 compared to the same period of 2022.

1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals				Nights			
	V 2023	I – V 2023	Indices $\frac{V\ 2023}{V\ 2022}$	Indices $\frac{I - V\ 2023}{I - V\ 2022}$	V 2023	I – V 2023	Indices $\frac{V\ 2023}{V\ 2022}$	Indices $\frac{I - V\ 2023}{I - V\ 2022}$
Total	1 624 219	3 640 742	131,9	131,1	5 571 102	10 848 073	130,7	125,0
Domestic tourists	250 792	865 932	98,4	111,2	568 273	1 877 833	100,9	108,8
Foreign tourists	1 373 427	2 774 810	140,7	138,8	5 002 829	8 970 240	135,2	129,1

2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, MAY 2023

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices V 2023 V 2022		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	1 624 219	250 792	1 373 427	131,9	98,4	140,7
	Nights	5 571 102	568 273	5 002 829	130,7	100,9	135,2
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	12 916	3 619	9 297	124,8	88,0	149,1
	Nights	23 028	6 281	16 747	126,7	90,7	148,9
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	16 195	9 881	6 314	117,1	109,5	131,4
	Nights	30 581	19 387	11 194	116,1	112,4	123,0
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	2 122	920	1 202	104,7	96,7	111,8
	Nights	4 244	2 026	2 218	93,8	94,9	92,8
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	28 981	3 253	25 728	151,8	93,6	164,8
	Nights	46 681	6 044	40 637	140,2	99,4	149,3
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	8 934	4 640	4 294	131,9	121,9	144,8
	Nights	21 615	9 817	11 798	132,8	112,1	156,7
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	1 892	1 120	772	142,1	138,8	147,3
	Nights	3 955	2 390	1 565	140,6	173,2	109,3
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	2 342	1 520	822	127,1	118,7	146,5
	Nights	6 561	4 735	1 826	118,1	111,6	138,8
County of Primorje-Gorski kotar	Arrivals	235 745	40 974	194 771	126,2	103,0	132,5
	Nights	825 856	98 555	727 301	127,6	106,7	131,1
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	57 877	6 393	51 484	158,6	115,9	166,2
	Nights	145 168	15 460	129 708	144,5	123,9	147,5
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	1 603	1 109	494	107,4	96,0	146,6
	Nights	3 816	2 731	1 085	131,9	126,9	146,4
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	2 214	1 509	705	89,8	82,6	110,2
	Nights	5 230	3 913	1 317	92,5	88,3	107,4
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	3 547	1 362	2 185	125,5	116,5	131,8
	Nights	5 535	2 324	3 211	131,0	121,0	139,3
County of Zadar	Arrivals	118 703	19 356	99 347	133,3	90,8	146,7
	Nights	439 719	46 085	393 634	132,9	94,0	139,6
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	11 946	7 559	4 387	106,7	106,7	106,6
	Nights	22 380	13 004	9 376	107,4	107,4	107,4
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	56 658	13 717	42 941	121,5	93,2	134,6
	Nights	183 704	29 016	154 688	115,2	93,1	120,5
County of Vukovar-Sirmium	Arrivals	9 909	8 036	1 873	94,7	89,2	128,3
	Nights	15 946	12 669	3 277	102,3	99,9	112,5
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	265 692	25 615	240 077	136,3	93,2	143,4
	Nights	946 388	59 491	886 897	130,8	91,4	134,7
County of Istria	Arrivals	456 029	57 094	398 935	127,7	89,0	136,2
	Nights	1 954 786	149 802	1 804 984	133,9	94,9	138,6
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	203 860	13 417	190 443	144,4	116,2	146,9
	Nights	640 335	31 775	608 560	131,9	116,3	132,8
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	8 800	5 987	2 813	118,2	120,7	113,1
	Nights	18 023	10 584	7 439	106,3	115,4	95,5
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	118 254	23 711	94 543	134,5	109,0	142,8
	Nights	227 551	42 184	185 367	124,0	109,5	127,8

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 of 6 July 2011 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 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 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 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 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 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 of 6 July 2011 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.

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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