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# TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, JANUARY 2022

## In January 2022, there were 505 thousand tourist nights, twice as many as in January 2021

Despite the still present COVID-19 epidemic, in commercial accommodation establishments in January 2022, there were 173 thousand arrivals and 505 thousand tourist nights, which was 85 thousand arrivals and 256 thousand tourist nights more than in January 2021.

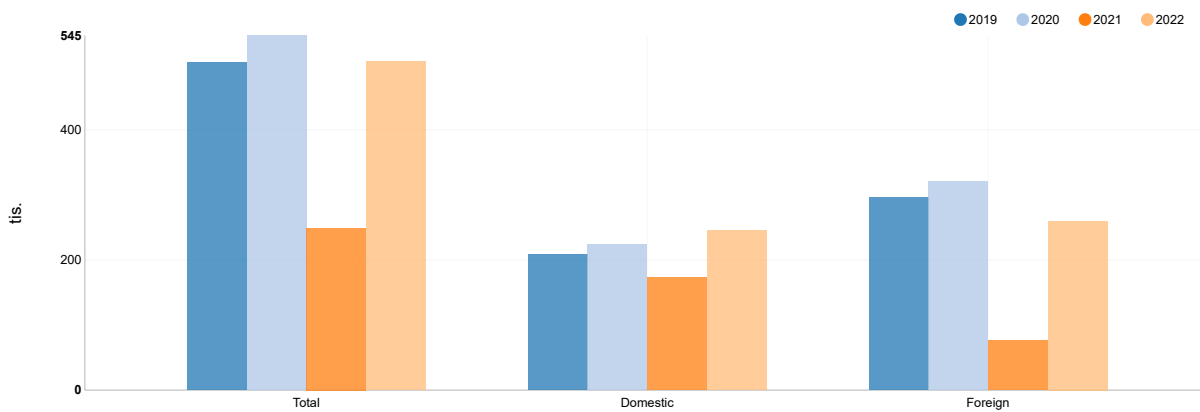
Domestic tourists realised 99 thousand arrivals and 245 thousand nights in January 2022, which was 28 thousand arrivals and 72 thousand tourist nights more than in January 2021.

Foreign tourists realised 74 thousand arrivals and 260 thousand tourist nights in January 2022, which was 57 thousand arrivals and 185 thousand tourist nights more than in January 2021.

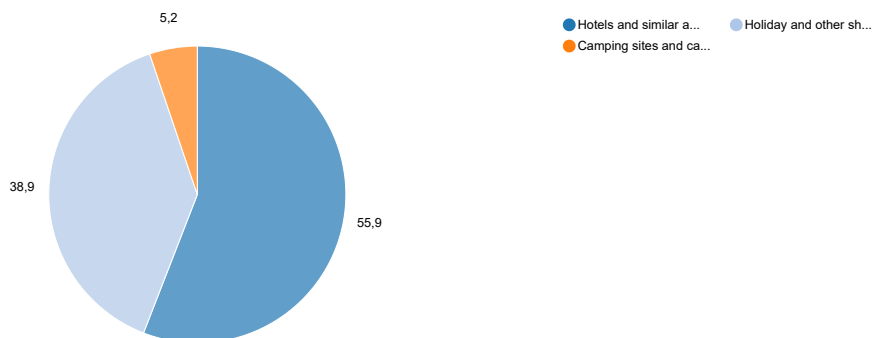
### Notice

Detailed monthly data are available on the web site of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics [www.dzs.hr](http://www.dzs.hr), under "CBS 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 JANUARY, 2019 – 2022



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



### The most foreign tourist nights realised by tourists from Germany and Slovenia

In January 2022, tourists from Germany and Slovenia realised almost the same number of tourist nights in commercial accommodation establishments. Tourists from Germany realised 34 thousand nights (which was 13.0% of the total realised foreign tourist nights), while tourists from Slovenia realised 31 thousand nights (which was 11.8% of the total realised foreign tourists nights). These were followed by the nights realised by tourists from Austria (10.3%), Russian Federation (8.1%), Italy (7.1%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.0%).

### The most tourist nights in hotels

In January 2022, the highest number of tourist nights was realised in hotels, as much as 271 thousand (which was 53.7% of the total realised tourist nights). These were followed by tourist nights realised in rooms, apartments and summer houses, with 173 thousand nights (which was 34.3% of the total realised tourist nights). Compared to January 2021, there were 152 thousand more nights in hotels and 71 thousand more nights in rooms, apartments and summer houses.

### In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists had the most available rooms and beds

In January 2022, tourists had at their disposal 64 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites with 149 thousand permanent beds. Compared to January 2021, this was an increase in the number of rooms, apartments and camping sites of 44.8% and an increase in permanent beds of 45.8%.

In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists had 30 thousand rooms and apartments at their disposal (which was 46.9% of the total number of available rooms and apartments) with 59 thousand permanent beds (which was 39.6% of the total number of available permanent beds). The average occupancy rate of rooms in January 2022 was 20.7% and of permanent beds it was 18.2%.

### The highest number of tourist nights in January 2022 in the City of Zagreb

In January 2022, the city with the highest number of tourist nights in commercial accommodation was the City of Zagreb, 104 thousand nights. These were followed by tourist nights realised in Opatija, 31 thousand, Split and Rovinj – Rovigno, 30 thousand each, and Dubrovnik, 23 thousand nights. In all five cities, the number of tourist arrivals and nights increased compared to January 2021.

### Tourists aged 35 to 44 realised the most tourist nights

In January 2022, tourists aged 35 to 44 realised the most nights, 109 thousand (which accounted for 21.6% of the total realised nights). They were followed by tourists aged 25 to 34, who realised 100 thousand nights (which accounted for 19.9% of the total realised nights).

## 1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals			Nights				
	I 2021	I 2022	Indices I 2022 / I 2021	I 2021	I 2022	Indices I 2022 / I 2021	Structure of nights (%)	Average number of nights by arrival
Total	87 634	172 868	197,3	249 008	505 304	202,9	100,0	2,9
Domestic tourists	71 235	99 362	139,5	173 395	245 189	141,4	48,5	2,5
Foreign tourists	16 399	73 506	448,2	75 613	260 115	344,0	51,5	3,5

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

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices I 2022 I 2021		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	172 868	99 362	73 506	197,3	139,5	448,2
	Nights	505 304	245 189	260 115	202,9	141,4	344,0
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	4 055	2 382	1 673	208,2	173,9	289,4
	Nights	8 547	5 335	3 212	225,9	206,5	267,9
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	11 603	10 059	1 544	124,6	111,7	501,3
	Nights	28 268	24 225	4 043	146,9	130,8	562,3
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	1 184	713	471	483,3	393,9	735,9
	Nights	3 062	2 039	1 023	549,7	448,1	1)
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	5 277	4 432	845	100,2	87,4	428,9
	Nights	11 393	9 573	1 820	100,4	87,8	404,4
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	3 246	2 644	602	138,1	127,9	212,7
	Nights	7 948	6 488	1 460	159,0	150,6	211,9
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	886	590	296	454,4	430,7	510,3
	Nights	2 680	1 944	736	571,4	677,4	404,4
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	1 057	843	214	192,5	176,7	297,2
	Nights	3 678	3 026	652	231,6	234,2	220,3
County of Primorje-Gorski kotar	Arrivals	26 757	17 240	9 517	179,1	129,1	598,6
	Nights	87 573	43 672	43 901	207,8	129,1	528,7
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	5 667	4 545	1 122	116,1	96,0	748,0
	Nights	11 806	9 745	2 061	114,8	99,3	435,7
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	531	345	186	323,8	267,4	531,4
	Nights	941	555	386	260,7	266,8	252,3
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	867	691	176	171,3	154,6	298,3
	Nights	3 339	2 936	403	261,9	273,9	198,5
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	1 228	521	707	186,9	136,0	258,0
	Nights	2 022	890	1 132	177,5	136,9	231,5
County of Zadar	Arrivals	5 930	3 554	2 376	140,3	98,9	374,2
	Nights	19 921	8 754	11 167	180,1	108,0	378,2
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	4 126	2 886	1 240	234,8	194,6	452,6
	Nights	9 655	6 144	3 511	265,5	226,2	381,6
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	2 490	1 606	884	361,4	353,7	376,2
	Nights	8 239	4 681	3 558	312,3	382,1	251,8
County of Vukovar-Sirmium	Arrivals	1 585	1 128	457	183,0	159,8	285,6
	Nights	3 521	2 516	1 005	197,7	177,9	273,8
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	11 670	5 606	6 064	228,6	148,8	452,9
	Nights	45 283	13 958	31 325	213,8	137,2	284,7
County of Istria	Arrivals	28 908	16 092	12 816	209,8	140,5	551,9
	Nights	103 909	46 188	57 721	190,2	123,0	337,8
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	7 915	3 997	3 918	328,8	234,3	558,9
	Nights	26 819	10 160	16 659	304,1	263,8	335,3
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	5 239	4 389	850	200,8	179,1	538,0
	Nights	12 263	9 967	2 296	224,9	198,5	531,5
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	42 647	15 099	27 548	281,0	182,6	398,8
	Nights	104 437	32 393	72 044	245,0	166,9	310,4

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
COVID-19	COrona Vlrus Disease-19
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



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