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# TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, JANUARY 2023

## In January 2023, tourists realised 32.4% more arrivals and 19.1% more nights compared to January 2022

In the first month this year, there were 229 thousand tourist arrivals and 602 thousand tourist nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 32.4% in tourist arrivals and of 19.1% in tourist nights compared to January 2022.

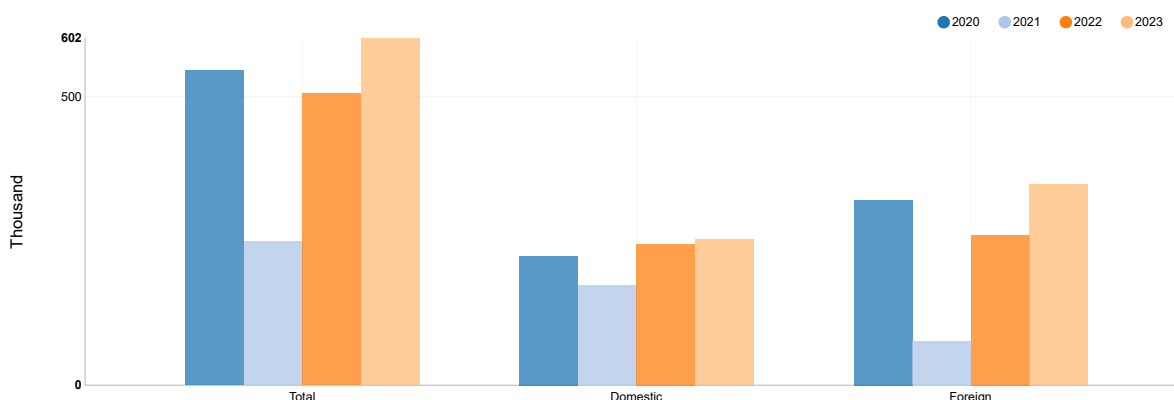
Domestic tourists realised 114 thousand arrivals and 253 thousand nights in January 2023, which was an increase of 15.0% in tourist arrivals and of 3.2% in tourist nights compared to January 2022.

Foreign tourists realised 115 thousand arrivals and 349 thousand nights in January 2023, which was 55.9% more arrivals and 34.1% more tourist nights than in January 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 JANUARY, 2020 – 2023



## Foreign tourists realised 58.0% of the total number of tourist nights in January 2023

The largest share in foreign tourist nights in January 2023 was realised by tourists from Slovenia, that is, 51 thousand nights, which was 14.5% of the total realised foreign tourist nights. Compared to January 2022, tourists from Slovenia realised 65.2% more nights. They spent the most nights in the County of Istria (48.4%) and in the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar (16.5%).

Those were followed by the nights realised by tourists from Germany (10.4%), Austria (10.2%), Italy (9.6%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.0%). Tourists from all mentioned countries realised an increase in tourist nights in January 2023 compared to January 2022.

## The City of Zagreb recorded the most realised tourist nights

The highest number of tourist nights in January 2023 was realised in the City of Zagreb, 128 thousand nights, which was 21.2% of the total number of tourist nights realised in Croatia. In the City of Zagreb, compared to January 2022, there were 22.2% more tourist nights. The County of Istria followed, with 123 thousand realised nights, and the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar, with 98 thousand nights.

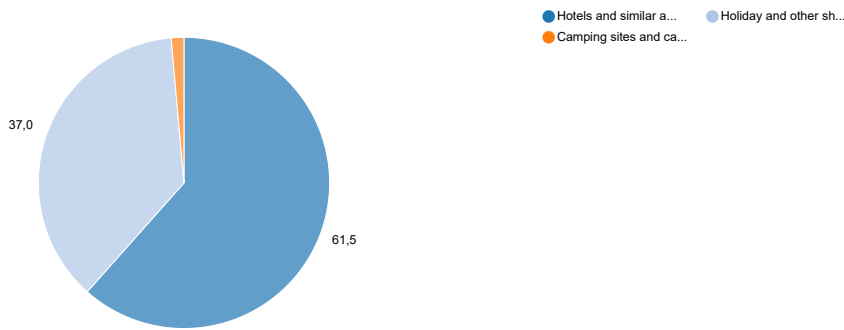
Out of the total number of tourist nights realised in the City of Zagreb, domestic tourists realised 29.1% and foreign tourists 70.9% nights. The highest number of foreign tourist nights in January 2023 in the City of Zagreb was realised by tourists from Italy (11.7%), then from Germany (7.9%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (6.8%), the USA (5.7%) and Serbia (5.2%).

## In January 2023, tourists once more spent the most nights in the group Hotels and similar accommodation

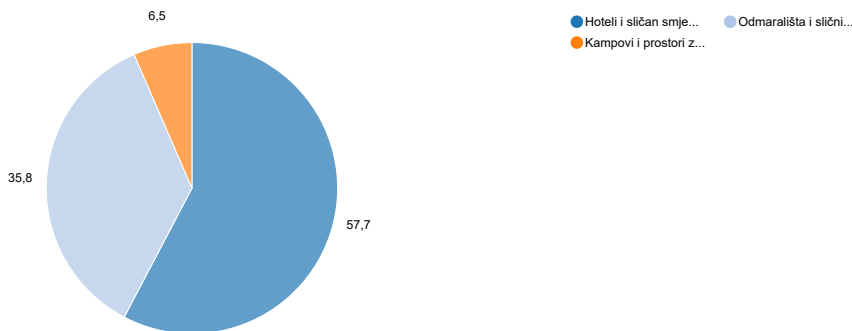
The most tourist nights in January 2023 were realised in the group Hotels and similar accommodation, as much as 357 thousand nights, which was 59.3% of the total realised tourist nights. Compared to January 2022, there were 26.4% more tourist nights realised in the group Hotels and similar accommodation.

They were followed by the nights realised in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, as much as 218 thousand nights, which was 36.3% of the total realised tourist nights. This type of accommodation realised an increase in tourist nights of 11.3% compared to January 2022.

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



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



### The most accommodation units available to tourists in the group Hotels and similar accommodation

In January 2023, tourists had at their disposal 65 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites with 148 thousand permanent beds.

In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists had 33 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites at their disposal (which was 50.6% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites) with 63 thousand permanent beds (which was 42.6% of the total number of available permanent beds). The average occupancy rate of rooms in the group Hotels and similar accommodation in January 2023 was 24.8% and of permanent beds it was 22.2%.

### Tourists in the age group 35 - 44 realised the most nights

In January 2023, tourists aged 35 - 44 realised the most nights, as much as 123 thousand (which accounted for 20.5% of the total realised nights). They were followed by the nights realised by tourists in the age group 25 - 34, who realised 109 thousand nights (which accounted for 18.0% of the total realised nights).

## 1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals			Nights			Structure of nights (%)	Average number of nights per arrival
	I 2022	I 2023	Indices I 2023 / I 2022	I 2022	I 2023	Indices I 2023 / I 2022		
Total	172 868	228 812	132,4	505 304	601 677	119,1	100,0	2,6
Domestic tourists	99 362	114 227	115,0	245 189	252 929	103,2	42,0	2,2
Foreign tourists	73 506	114 585	155,9	260 115	348 748	134,1	58,0	3,0

## 2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, JANUARY 2023

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices I 2023 I 2022		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	228 812	114 227	114 585	132,4	115,0	155,9
	Nights	601 677	252 929	348 748	119,1	103,2	134,1
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	5 945	2 922	3 023	146,6	122,7	180,7
	Nights	11 839	5 878	5 961	138,5	110,2	185,6
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	12 468	9 125	3 343	107,5	90,7	216,5
	Nights	29 719	21 907	7 812	105,1	90,4	193,2
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	1 397	852	545	118,0	119,5	115,7
	Nights	3 779	2 620	1 159	123,4	128,5	113,3
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	5 800	3 791	2 009	109,9	85,5	237,8
	Nights	11 529	8 232	3 297	101,2	86,0	181,2
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	4 544	3 201	1 343	140,0	121,1	223,1
	Nights	11 292	8 107	3 185	142,1	125,0	218,2
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	769	416	353	86,8	70,5	119,3
	Nights	2 194	1 193	1 001	81,9	61,4	136,0
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	1 984	1 458	526	187,7	173,0	245,8
	Nights	6 378	4 760	1 618	173,4	157,3	248,2
County of Primorje-Gorski kotar	Arrivals	30 596	16 930	13 666	114,3	98,2	143,6
	Nights	98 040	39 128	58 912	112,0	89,6	134,2
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	6 084	3 555	2 529	107,4	78,2	225,4
	Nights	11 021	7 207	3 814	93,4	74,0	185,1
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	723	473	250	136,2	137,1	134,4
	Nights	1 414	842	572	150,3	151,7	148,2
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	1 100	947	153	126,9	137,0	86,9
	Nights	3 601	3 254	347	107,8	110,8	86,1
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	1 998	736	1 262	162,7	141,3	178,5
	Nights	3 074	1 200	1 874	152,0	134,8	165,5
County of Zadar	Arrivals	9 138	5 282	3 856	154,1	148,6	162,3
	Nights	23 939	10 606	13 333	120,2	121,2	119,4
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	6 450	4 457	1 993	156,3	154,4	160,7
	Nights	13 431	7 987	5 444	139,1	130,0	155,1
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	4 658	3 289	1 369	187,1	204,8	154,9
	Nights	12 646	8 092	4 554	153,5	172,9	128,0
County of Vukovar-Sirmium	Arrivals	5 818	5 235	583	367,1	464,1	127,6
	Nights	7 643	6 410	1 233	217,1	254,8	122,7
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	17 333	7 687	9 646	148,5	137,1	159,1
	Nights	53 030	15 863	37 167	117,1	113,6	118,6
County of Istria	Arrivals	36 015	15 774	20 241	124,6	98,0	157,9
	Nights	122 722	42 411	80 311	118,1	91,8	139,1
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	12 045	4 833	7 212	152,2	120,9	184,1
	Nights	32 573	10 542	22 031	121,5	103,8	132,2
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	6 171	4 247	1 924	117,8	96,8	226,4
	Nights	14 170	9 531	4 639	115,6	95,6	202,0
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	57 776	19 017	38 759	135,5	125,9	140,7
	Nights	127 643	37 159	90 484	122,2	114,7	125,6

### 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 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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