

## First Release

Year: LX.

Zagreb, 06 October 2023

TUR-2023-1-1/8

ISSN 1334-0557



# TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, AUGUST 2023

## In August 2023, compared to last year's August, tourist nights decreased by 2.3%

In August 2023, the most important tourist month, there were 4.4 million tourist arrivals and 26.9 million tourist nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 1.3% in tourist arrivals, but a decrease of 2.3% in tourist nights compared to August 2022. The structure of tourist nights shows that 92.5% of nights were realised by foreign tourists and 7.5% by domestic tourists.

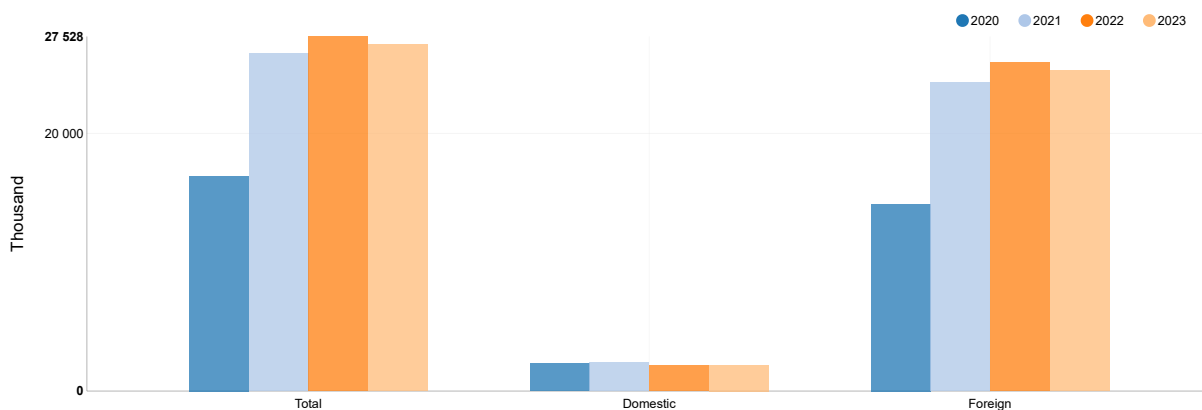
Domestic tourists realised 372 thousand arrivals and 2.0 million nights, which was 1.8% more arrivals and 1.2% more nights than in August 2022.

Foreign tourists realised 4.1 million arrivals and 24.9 million nights, which was 1.3% more arrivals, but 2.6% less nights compared to August 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 AUGUST, 2020 – 2023



## For the third month in a row, decrease in the number of nights realised by tourists from Germany

The most foreign tourist nights were realised by tourists from Germany, as much as 7.0 million, which was 28.1% of the total realised foreign tourist nights in August 2023.

Tourists from Germany realised 12.4% less nights in August 2023 than in August 2022.

Those were followed by the nights realised by tourists from Poland (8.2%), Austria (7.7%), Slovenia and Italy (7.6% each), the Czech Republic (5.8%), the Netherlands (5.1%) and Hungary (4.8%). Tourists from all these countries realised less tourist nights in August 2023 than in August 2022, except tourists from Austria, who realised 0.4% more nights, and tourists from Hungary, who realised 20.4% more nights.

## Tourists spent the most nights in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation

In August 2023, the most tourist nights were realised in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, 15.2 million, which accounted for 56.6% of the total realised tourist nights. This type of accommodation recorded a decrease in tourist nights of 2.1% compared to August 2022.

These were followed by the nights realised in the group Camping sites and camping grounds, as much as 6.6 million nights, which was 24.5% of the total tourist nights realised. This type of accommodation recorded a decrease in tourist nights of 3.5% compared to August 2022.

In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists realised 5.1 million nights in August 2023, which was 18.8% of the total number of realised tourist nights. This type of accommodation recorded a decrease in tourist nights of 1.2% compared to August 2022.

## Domestic tourists spent the most nights in Vodice, while foreign tourists spent the most nights in Rovinj – Rovigno

In August 2023, domestic tourists realised the most nights in Vodice, 77 thousand, which was an increase of 0.3% compared to August 2022. The most domestic tourist nights in Vodice were realised in rooms, apartments and summer houses, as much as 58 thousand, which was 75.2% of the total number of nights realised by domestic tourists.

These were followed by the nights realised in Crikvenica and Biograd na Moru (74 thousand each), Šibenik (63 thousand), Mali Lošinj (62 thousand), Zadar (49 thousand), Novalja (43 thousand) and Vir (42 thousand).

Foreign tourists realised the most nights in August 2023 in Rovinj – Rovigno, 1.0 million, which was a decrease of 3.7% compared to August 2022. Out of the total number of tourist nights realised in Rovinj – Rovigno, foreign tourists spent more than a half of their nights (52.1%) in camping sites, followed by nights realised in rooms, apartments and summer houses (26.2%) and in hotels (11.7%). The remaining foreign tourist nights were realised in Medulin (873 thousand), Poreč – Parenzo (792 thousand), Umag – Umago (751 thousand), Dubrovnik (732 thousand), Split (648 thousand), Novalja (605 thousand) and Funtana – Fontane (584 thousand).

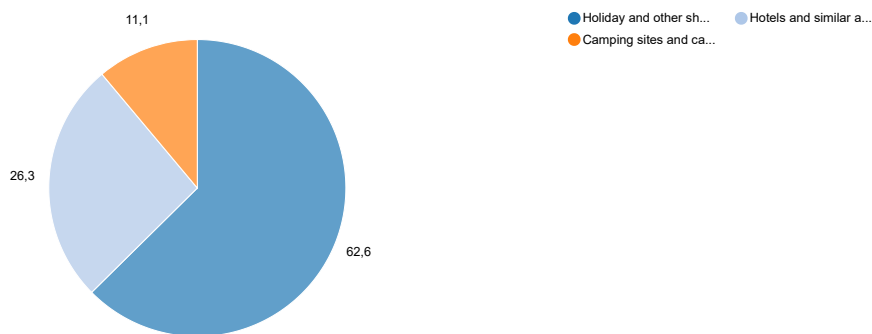
#### The most tourist nights in August 2023 realised in the County of Istria

The County of Istria recorded the highest number of tourist nights in August 2023, as much as 8.1 million, which accounted for 30.2% of the total realised tourist nights in Croatia. Domestic tourists realised 189 thousand arrivals in August 2023, which was an increase of 6.8% compared to August 2022. Foreign tourists realised 7.9 million nights in August 2023, which was a decrease of 2.5% compared to August 2022.

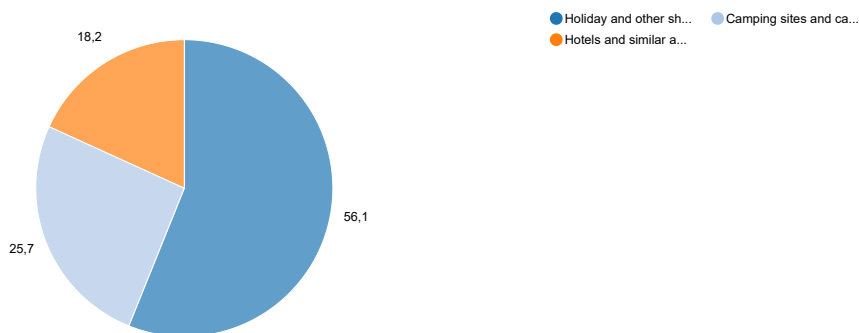
#### Tourists aged up to 14 years realised the most tourist nights in August 2023

Tourists aged up to 14 realised the largest number of nights in August 2023, as much as 6.1 million (which accounted for 22.8% of the total realised nights). These were followed by the nights realised by tourists aged 35 to 44, who realised 5.2 million nights (which accounted for 19.3% of the total realised nights).

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



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



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

In August 2023, there were 422 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites available to tourists, with a total of 1.1 million permanent beds. Compared to August 2022, there were 1.7% more rooms, apartments and camping sites, and 2.1% more permanent beds.

In the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, tourists had the largest number of rooms, apartments and camping sites at their disposal, as much as 254 thousand (which was 60.2% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites), with 677 thousand permanent beds (which is 61.1% of the total number of available permanent beds).

In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists had 81 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites at their disposal (which was 19.3% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites), with 171 thousand permanent beds (which was 15.4% of the total number of available permanent beds). In August 2023, average occupancy rate of rooms was 82.5% and of permanent beds it was 95.8%. In August 2022, average occupancy rate of rooms was 84.4% and of permanent beds it was 98.0%.

#### In the first eight months of 2023, there were 15.3 million tourist arrivals and 76.0 million tourist nights

In the first eight months of 2023, there were 15.3 million tourist arrivals and 76.0 million tourist nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 8.2% in tourist arrivals and of 1.9% in tourist nights compared to the same period of 2022.

Domestic tourists realised 1.9 million arrivals and 6.4 million nights in commercial accommodation establishments in the first eight months of 2023, which was an increase of 6.1% in tourist arrivals and of 3.5% in tourist nights compared to the first eight months of 2022.

Foreign tourists realised 13.4 million arrivals and 69.6 million nights in the same period of 2023, which was 8.5% more arrivals and 1.8% more nights compared to the first eight months of 2022. The most foreign tourist nights were realised by tourists from Germany, namely 17.8 million nights, which was 25.6% of the total realised foreign tourist nights. Tourists from Germany realised 5.1% less nights in the first eight months of 2023 compared to the same period of 2022.

These were followed by tourists from Slovenia (9.5%), Austria (8.7%), Poland (7.8%), the Czech Republic (6.3%), Italy (5.0%), Hungary (4.3%) and Slovakia (4.0%). All these countries, except the Czech Republic and Slovakia, realised an increase in tourist nights in the first eight months of 2023 compared to the same period of 2022.

## 1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals				Nights			
	VIII 2023	I – VIII 2023	Indices VIII 2023 VIII 2022	Indices I – VIII 2023 I – VIII 2022	VIII 2023	I – VIII 2023	Indices VIII 2023 VIII 2022	Indices I – VIII 2023 I – VIII 2022
Total	4 435 764	15 318 337	101,3	108,2	26 898 565	75 974 803	97,7	101,9
Domestic tourists	372 492	1 877 399	101,8	106,1	2 022 068	6 422 822	101,2	103,5
Foreign tourists	4 063 272	13 440 938	101,3	108,5	24 876 497	69 551 981	97,4	101,8

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

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices VIII 2023 VIII 2022		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	4 435 764	372 492	4 063 272	101,3	101,8	101,3
	Nights	26 898 565	2 022 068	24 876 497	97,7	101,2	97,4
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	21 605	2 838	18 767	107,5	81,6	112,9
	Nights	39 164	6 000	33 164	106,6	94,4	109,1
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	23 784	6 744	17 040	100,6	96,3	102,5
	Nights	58 914	18 019	40 895	103,7	97,2	106,8
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	3 512	1 053	2 459	99,9	103,0	98,6
	Nights	8 641	2 777	5 864	103,2	103,2	103,1
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	85 555	4 639	80 916	103,8	90,1	104,7
	Nights	185 882	11 053	174 829	102,9	87,8	104,0
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	16 298	4 513	11 785	106,4	103,5	107,6
	Nights	42 694	12 433	30 261	107,4	103,7	109,0
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	2 218	765	1 453	93,7	101,7	90,0
	Nights	7 394	1 671	5 723	137,7	116,1	145,6
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	2 739	1 481	1 258	109,6	102,8	118,7
	Nights	9 290	4 820	4 470	115,0	105,3	127,7
County of Primorje-Gorski kotar	Arrivals	735 527	65 445	670 082	98,8	101,9	98,5
	Nights	4 671 332	353 578	4 317 754	96,3	102,6	95,8
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	200 162	10 755	189 407	104,6	102,9	104,7
	Nights	972 873	55 550	917 323	98,2	105,1	97,9
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	1 945	1 175	770	117,0	114,3	121,3
	Nights	5 208	2 898	2 310	118,6	108,4	134,5
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	2 595	1 518	1 077	105,3	97,7	118,2
	Nights	8 341	4 858	3 483	108,9	96,3	133,2
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	6 219	1 107	5 112	106,4	97,4	108,6
	Nights	9 422	2 170	7 252	109,3	98,2	113,1
County of Zadar	Arrivals	477 222	62 759	414 463	100,3	99,9	100,4
	Nights	3 339 176	441 016	2 898 160	97,1	100,3	96,6
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	10 716	4 622	6 094	111,1	104,3	116,8
	Nights	26 661	10 774	15 887	125,7	114,0	135,2
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	255 527	40 518	215 009	96,4	102,0	95,4
	Nights	1 759 113	259 604	1 499 509	94,5	100,5	93,5
County of Vukovar-Sirmium	Arrivals	5 207	2 629	2 578	108,8	112,4	105,4
	Nights	9 844	4 803	5 041	107,6	111,2	104,5
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	891 208	72 880	818 328	101,9	100,8	102,0
	Nights	5 379 179	432 952	4 946 227	98,7	99,2	98,7
County of Istria	Arrivals	1 123 499	39 799	1 083 700	100,8	112,6	100,4
	Nights	8 121 016	189 464	7 931 552	97,7	106,8	97,5
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	402 973	31 647	371 326	104,8	100,4	105,1
	Nights	1 934 934	175 525	1 759 409	99,3	101,0	99,2
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	12 551	4 292	8 259	99,7	97,5	101,0
	Nights	35 256	10 949	24 307	102,6	96,6	105,6
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	154 702	11 313	143 389	109,8	97,6	110,9
	Nights	274 231	21 154	253 077	106,5	96,4	107,4

### 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 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.

**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

#### **Published by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, Zagreb, Ilica 3, P. O. B. 80**

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