

# STATISTICAL POSTCARDS OF CITIES



# IMPRESSUM

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**Phone:** (+385 1) 48 06 111

**E-mail:** stat.info@dzs.hr

**Web site:** https://dzs.gov.hr

**Press corner:** press@dzs.hr

**Persons responsible:**

**Andrea Galić Nagyszombaty, Director of Statistical Methodologies, Quality and Customer Relations Directorate**  
**Lidija Brković, Director General**

**Prepared by:** Dragana Šneler, Petar Fijačko, Žaklina Čizmović, Branko Crkvenčić, Lazaneo Fanica, Milena Ćićerić, Ivana Milin, Željka Jelić, Kristina Ferić, Sandra Kontošić, Snježana Višković, Verica Andraković, Mira Mutter, Branko Kljaić, Jasminka Turček, Josip Štambuk, Tanja Malnar

**Project Leader:** Dragana Šneler

**Language Editor:** Maja Gregorić

**Translator:** Ivana Tabak Smiljanić

**Graphic Design:** Ana Lešić, external associate

**Illustrations:** https://www.freepik.com/

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**Customer Relations and Data Protection Department**

**Information and user requests**

**Phone:** (+385 1) 48 06 138, 48 06 154, 48 06 115

**E-mail:** stat.info@dzs.hr

**Subscription**

**Phone:** (+385 1) 21 00 455

**E-mail:** prodaja@dzs.hr



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# FOREWORD

In front of you is a publication called Statistical Postcards of the Cities of Zagreb, Split, Rijeka, Osijek, Slavonski Brod, Zadar and Pula – Pola.

These are the cities that are included in the Subnational Statistics project on the basis of the Degree of urbanisation classification, that is, its extension with a classification of functional urban areas (FUA). The Degree of urbanisation (DEGURBA) is used for classifying local administrative units into cities, towns and suburbs or rural areas. This classification is based on the measurement of population density and geographical continuity (neighbourhood) in grid cells with a resolution level of 1 km<sup>2</sup> (statistical grid of one square kilometre). According to this typology, grid cells are grouped into urban centres, urban clusters, and rural grid cells.

The degree of urbanisation is a basis for functional urban areas (FUAs), and is indirectly used to determine the typology of large cities.

A functional urban area (or metropolitan area) is composed of a city plus its surrounding, less densely populated spatial units that make up the city's labour market, its commuting zone. This commuting zone generates a daily flow of people into a city and back (home to their dwelling). Such areas are often referred to as "functional" because they capture the full economic function of a city. Looking at the structure and content of the spatially-based classification, it has also found its application in urban statistics, and is particularly useful for adopting policies in a number of domains, including transport, economic development and planning.

The typology of functional urban areas dates back to the 1990s, when data for European cities with at least 100 000 inhabitants were collected through the Urban Audit and Large City Audit projects. Their ultimate goal was to contribute to the improvement of the quality of urban life by supporting the exchange of information and experiences between EU cities, helping to identify best practices, facilitating performance measurement across the EU, and providing information on dynamics within cities and between cities and their surrounding areas. Within the Urban Audit project, its units were previously referred to as follows: cities – previously referred to as "core cities" (cities within their administrative boundaries), greater cities – previously referred to as "kernels", and functional urban areas – previously referred to as "larger urban zones" (LUZ).

The Subnational Statistics project represents cooperation between the Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy of the European Commission, Eurostat and Member States, and should be observed in the context of the regional policy of the European Union. The main priority of this policy is to improve social and economic cohesion in the EU in order to reduce differences between European regions.

Explanations of individual variables that were collected in the project can be found in the [Methodological manual on city statistics](#). Data collected in the project are published in [PC-Axis databases](#) of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

In 2011, the European Commission and the OECD developed a harmonised definition of a city and its commuting zone, which has led to an increase in the number of cities studied.

European cities are facing various economic, environmental and social challenges: from the aging of the population, migration and urban sprawl, to combating climate change. On the other hand, European dynamic cities attract investments, people and services, thus encouraging creativity and innovation. This publication presents the historical, geographical and other wealth of cities, but also statistical data that can be used for further development of cities and their functional urban areas.

In the rich array of European diversity, the Republic of Croatia needs to show its capacities and abilities as an equal participant in a more beautiful, better and more advanced Europe.

Lidija Brković

Director General of the National Bureau of Statistics



# ABBREVIATIONS

€	euro
BCE	before the common era
CITY/FUA	city/functional urban area
COVID-19	corona virus disease
DEGURBA	Degree of Urbanisation
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
km	kilometre
km²	square kilometre
LAU	local administrative unit
m	metre
m²	square metre
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
z	Protected data

**Symbols**

-	no occurrence
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# INTRODUCTION

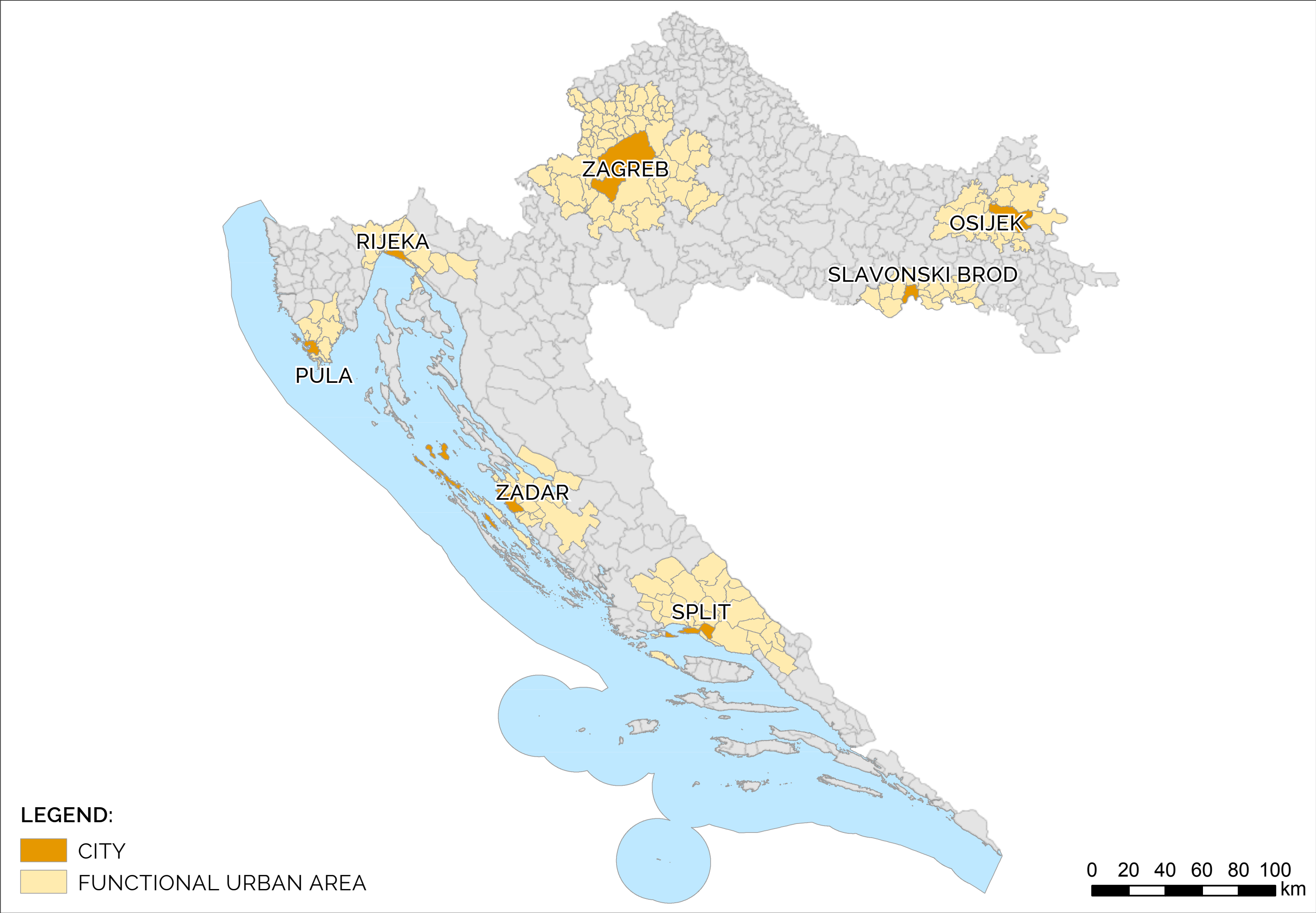
Thanks to the European project of Subnational Statistics for level 2 statistical regions and cities, the Croatian Bureau of Statistics has created a publication that, in addition to statistical data, also contains significant information for the seven largest cities and their functional urban areas. The publication was created within the EG21 CITY project – Contract number 101052240 — 2021-HR-CITY.

According to the Degree of urbanisation classification, statistical postcards were created for the cities of Zagreb, Split, Rijeka, Osijek, Slavonski brod, Zadar and Pula – Pola.

Cities are defined here as local administrative units classified as cities (densely populated areas) according to the degree of urbanisation (DEGURBA). First, an urban centre was identified – a set of neighbouring grid cells with a population density of at least 1 500 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> and a total population of at least 50 000. Then a city was identified – one or more local administrative units (LAU 2) with at least 50% of the population in the urban centre. In this way, the cities of Zagreb, Split, Rijeka, Osijek, Slavonski brod, Zadar and Pula – Pola were identified. In the third step, commuting zones of a city were identified as a set of neighbouring local administrative units (LAU 2), from which at least 15% of the employed population commutes to work in one of the seven cities. In this way, functional urban areas of Zagreb, Split, Rijeka, Osijek, Slavonski Brod, Zadar and Pula – Pola were created (Map 1).

The users of this publication will be able to find in one place basic information about a city, historical, cultural and tourist attractions, as well as statistical data that are applicable for various types of public policies.

Map 1 FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA







ZAGREB



# 1 ZAGREB

## 1.1 General information and geographical position

Zagreb is located in continental central Croatia, on the southern slopes of Medvednica and on the banks of the Sava River. It is located at an altitude of 122 metres (Zrinjevac). Due to its favourable geographical position in the southwestern part of the Pannonian Basin, between Alpine, Dinaric, Adriatic and Pannonian regions, Zagreb is located at the traffic junction of the routes between Central and South-Eastern Europe and the Adriatic Sea. The climate in the City of Zagreb is moderate continental, characterised by hot and dry summers and cold winters.

## 1.2 Administrative and territorial division

The City of Zagreb, the capital of the Republic of Croatia, has the status of a local administrative unit (city), which also has the position of a regional administrative unit, i.e. a county, and covers an area of 641 km².

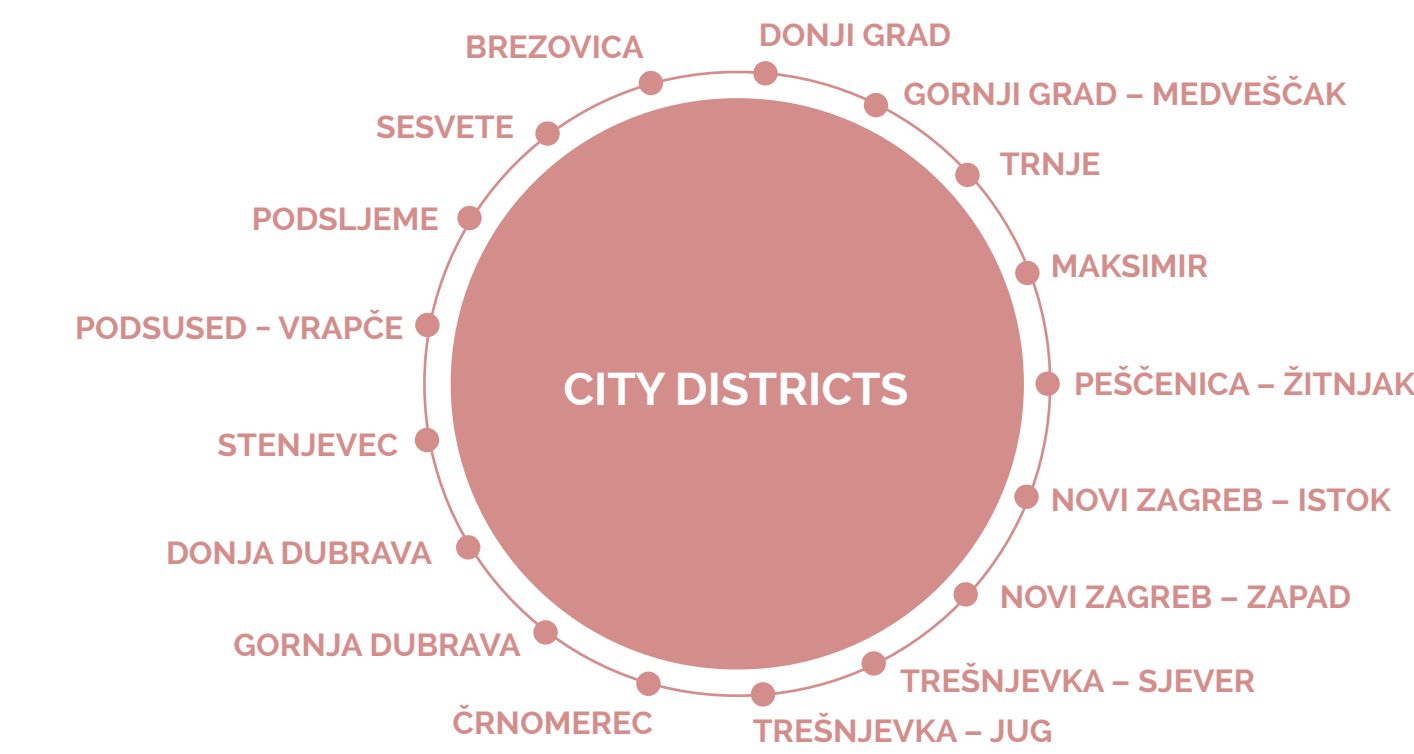
According to local administration, the City of Zagreb is divided into city districts and local council areas.

City districts were established for areas within the City of Zagreb that form an urban, economic and social unit, which are connected by the common interests of citizens. Eleven out of a total of seventeen city districts are entirely located within the boundaries of the settlement of Zagreb.

Four city districts include, in addition to the peripheral parts of the of Zagreb, some smaller surrounding settlements or parts of such settlements. Those are Novi Zagreb – istok, Novi Zagreb – zapad, Peščenica – Žitnjak and Gornja Dubrava.

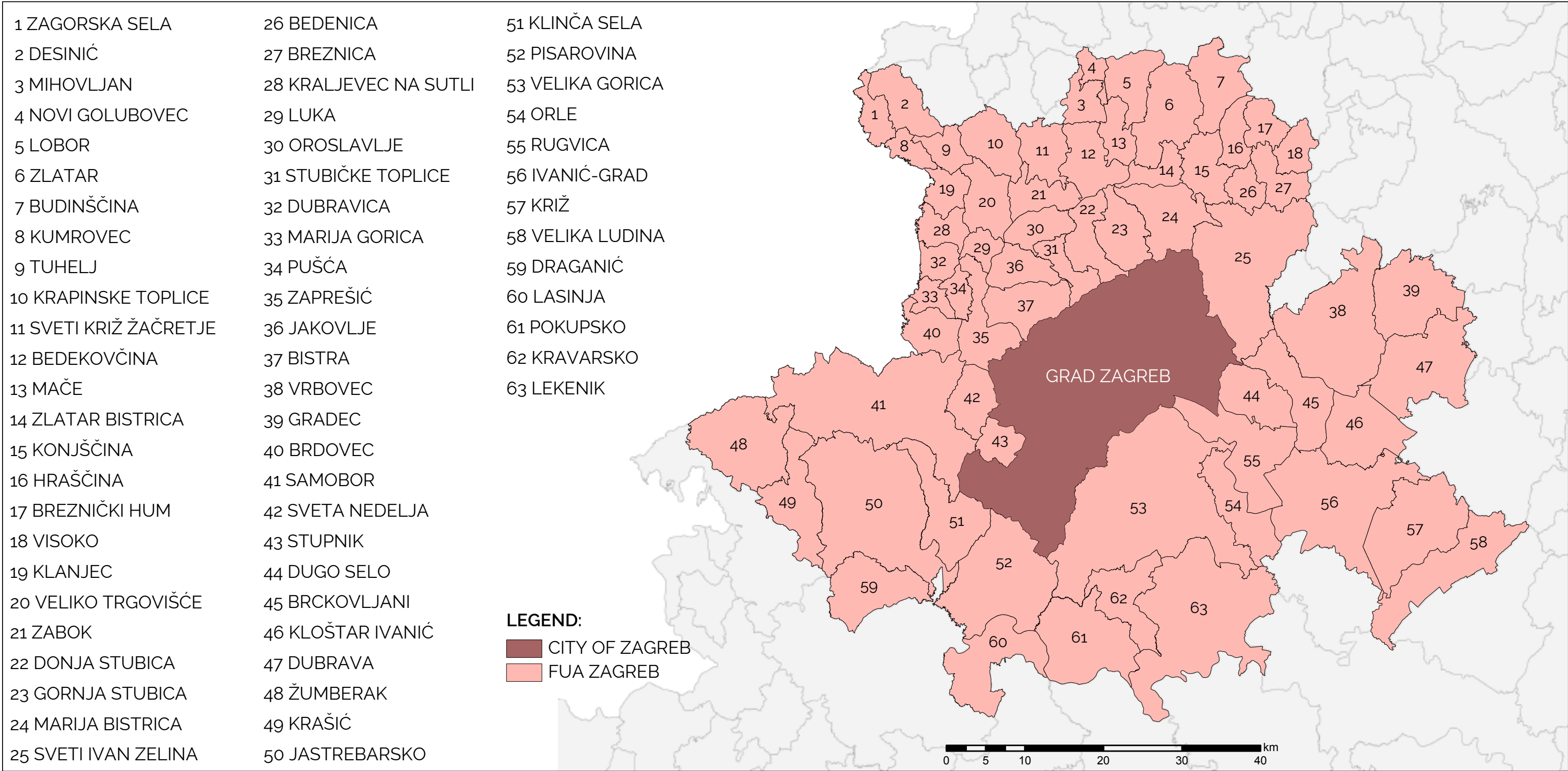
The two largest city districts in terms of the area they cover – Sesvete and Brezovica, which together cover more than 45% of the total area of the City of Zagreb – extend almost exclusively to the areas of a dozen of suburban settlements and cover only insignificant parts of the area of the settlement of Zagreb.

There are also 218 local council areas in the area of the City of Zagreb. Apart from the settlement of Zagreb, there also 67 other settlements.



FUA Zagreb covers the area of the City of Zagreb and 63 municipalities/cities (Map2). Most of the municipalities/cities that belong to FUA Zagreb are part of the County of Zagreb (31 municipalities/cities) and the County of Krapina-Zagorje (25 municipalities/cities), while a smaller part belongs to the County of Varaždin (three municipalities), the County of Karlovac (two municipalities) and the County of Sisak-Moslavina (two municipalities).

Map 2 SETTLEMENTS OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND MUNICIPALITIES/CITIES<sup>1</sup> IN FUA ZAGREB



<sup>1</sup> For the definition of the term "city", see [Zakon o lokalnoj i područnoj \(regionalnoj\) samoupravi](#)



1.3 Bits of history and culture

Historically speaking, the city of Zagreb was created out of two settlements on the neighbouring hills, Gradec and Kaptol, which form the core of today's city, i.e. its historical centre ("Gornji grad" (Upper Town) and part of "Donji grad" (Lower Town)). There are different theories about the origin of the name of the city of Zagreb. According to some, it is derived from the verb *zagrepsti*, meaning "to bury". According to others, it is related to the old Croatian name for the coast *b(e)reg*, which is still used today in the Krašić region, where Zagreb is referred to as Zabreg.

Most historians today believe that the name Zagreb has its root in the compound *zagrebb*, meaning "the place behind the fort" or "behind the hill". In recent times, the theory that before the establishment of the Zagreb diocese and the settlement on the Kaptol hill there was a monastery dedicated to St. Gabriel (San Gabriel, "Za'Gabriel"), from which the name Zagreb was ultimately created.

Bits of history:

1607

Jesuits founded a Grammar School („Gimnazija”).

1662

Jesuits opened the Academy with philosophy and theology courses. By the charter of King Leopold I, in 1669, it gained the title and rights of a university.

1705

The language in the Grammar School was Latin. It was attended by 693 students, of whom two were counts, three were barons, 250 noblemen, 428 common citizens and free peasants. The school provided classical education in social sciences.

Some of the most important historical figures are as follows:

Petrovaradin  
1801  
-  
Zagreb 1859

Josip Jelačić Bužimski – General and Ban of Croatia, Dalmatia and Slavonia from 1848 to 1859, a member of the noble family Jelačić, and one of the most important Croatian politicians, both in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in the entire history of Croats. He abolished serfdom and called the first election for the Croatian Parliament. As a military commander, he won a series of battles against the rebels in the Habsburg Monarchy during the Revolution in Hungary in 1848. In Croatia, he is celebrated as a national hero.

Zagreb 1838  
-  
Zagreb 1881

August Ivan Nepomuk Eduard Šenoa is a Croatian journalist and writer. He is the most influential and the most prolific Croatian writer of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the true creator of modern Croatian literature. He is the author of an extensive corpus of novels, the exemplary genre of contemporary literature, the pioneer of the historical novel and the creator of a modern urban language standard.

**Hermann Bollé** went down in history as Zagreb's greatest architect and restorer. Through his work, Zagreb got its recognisable cityscape, and some of the most beautiful works of architecture at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He was born in Cologne in 1845, he studied in Vienna, where he developed intellectually, and in Zagreb he intensively collaborated with Izidor Kršnjavi. Thanks to his work on the architecture of public spaces, the provincial town was transformed into a European centre.

Negovec  
near Vrbovec  
1873  
-  
Zagreb 1957

**Marija Jurić Zagorka** is the first professional female journalist and most widely read Croatian female writer. For some time, she edited the newspaper *Obzor*. She started and edited *Ženski list*, the first Croatian magazine for women, and the magazine *Hrvatica*. Her support in literature and journalistic work was Josip Juraj Strossmayer, who persuaded her to write a novel. She wrote novels intended for a wider audience in which she interweaves love stories with elements of national history. Some of her prose works have been dramatised and screened. She fought against social discrimination, Magyarisation and Germanisation, as well as for women's rights.

Some of the most important architectural and cultural sites are the following: the central city square – [Ban Josip Jelačić Square](#), [Croatian National Theatre](#), [Church of St. Mark](#) and [Botanical Garden](#). By visiting spacious [squares](#), [parks](#), [public monuments or architectural monuments](#), you will experience the culture and history of the city of Zagreb.

The historic core of the city of Zagreb (Figure 1) abounds with many cultural sites and is one of the most visited tourist locations in the city.

Državni zavod za statistiku / Croatian Bureau of Statistics

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Figure 1 PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CORE OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Source: SHUTTERSTOCK



1.4 Population

As in most other cities in the Republic of Croatia, the population change from the first census of population in 1857 until 1991 indicates an increasing trend in the number of inhabitants of the city of Zagreb, while FUA Zagreb and the entire county City of Zagreb recorded an increase in the number of inhabitants until 2011.

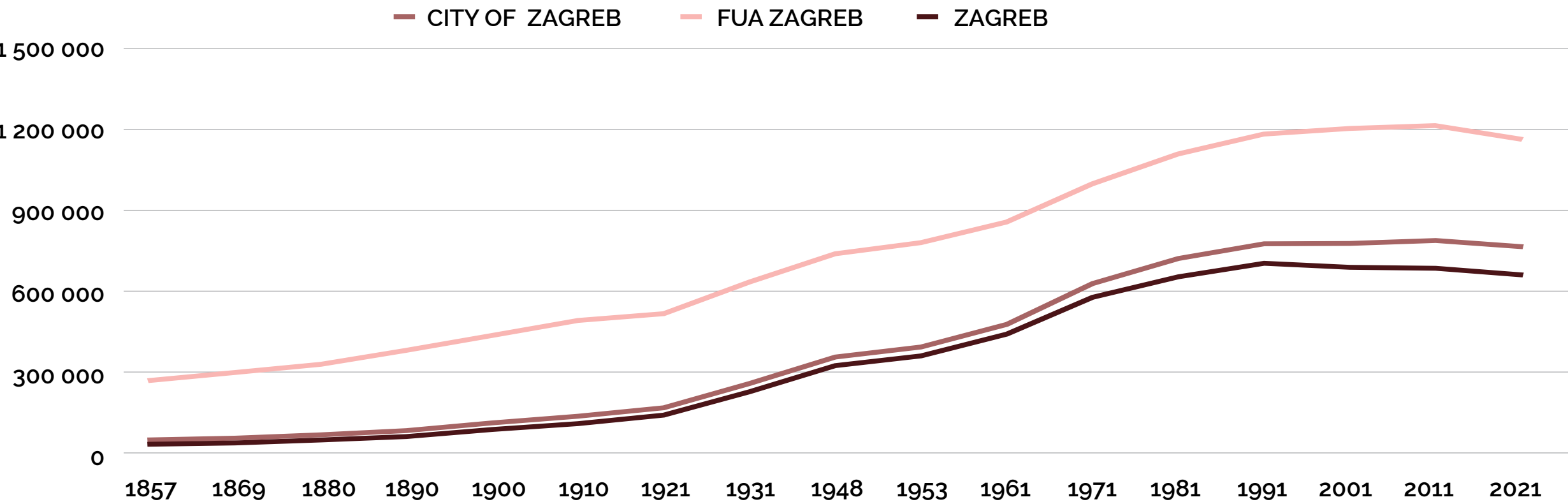
Recent years indicate a downward trend in the number of inhabitants. There are growing differences in the movement of the population between the city and its surrounding areas. For example, in 1857, the city of Zagreb accounted for 12% of the population of FUA Zagreb, while according to the 2021 Census, this share grew to 57% (Graph 1).

Observing the share of the population of FUA Zagreb in relation to the total population of the county City of Zagreb, we notice an interesting thing. The area of FUA Zagreb covers a much wider area than the county City of Zagreb, and therefore, the number of inhabitants of FUA Zagreb is greater than the number of inhabitants of the City of Zagreb. However, according to the 2021 Census, the share of the population of the City of Zagreb was 66% of the population of FUA Zagreb. It indicates that the majority of the population of FUA Zagreb lives in the area of the county City of Zagreb.

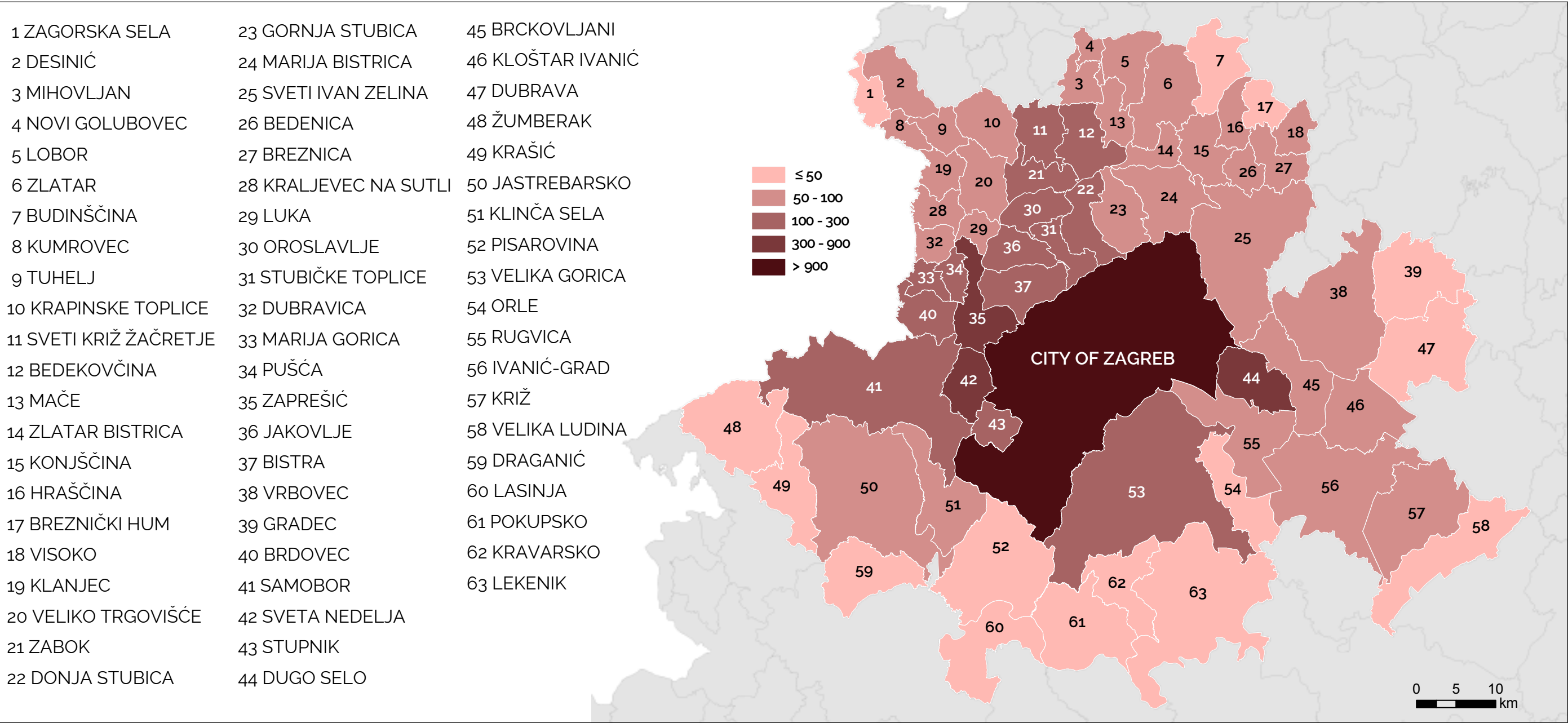


Population density in 2021 by municipalities/cities of FUA Zagreb indicates a higher number of inhabitants per square kilometre in municipalities/cities geographically closer to the City of Zagreb as the most densely populated spatial unit, while municipalities with a lower population density are located furthest from the City of Zagreb.

Graph 1 CHANGE IN THE POPULATION OF ZAGREB, FUA ZAGREB AND THE CITY OF ZAGREB, 1857 – 2021<sup>3</sup>



Map 3 POPULATION DENSITY OF MUNICIPALITIES/CITIES IN FUA ZAGREB IN 2021 (inhabitants/km²)



<sup>3</sup> Source: Settlements and population of the Republic of Croatia, 1857 – 2001, Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



As part of the project, demographic variables on age and sex, citizenship, place of birth, private households and dwellings, and the population according to activity and employment were also collected.

Comparing the number of inhabitants by sex in the City of Zagreb and FUA Zagreb in 2011 and 2021, a downward trend in the number of women and men at all three levels in approximately the same number is noticeable (Table 1, Graph 2).

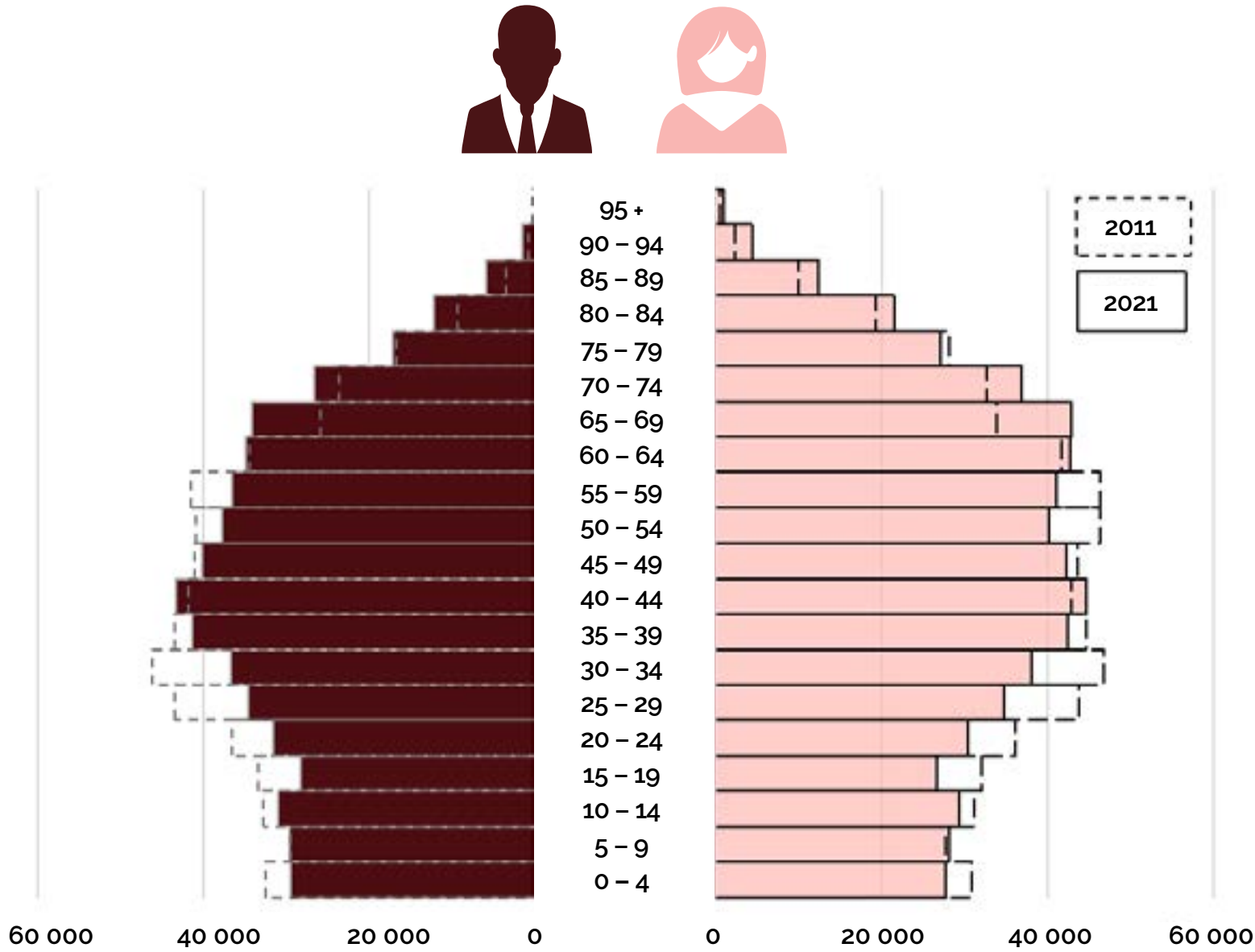
Table 1 POPULATION OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB, FUA ZAGREB AND THE SETTLEMENT OF ZAGREB, BY SEX, 2011 AND 2021<sup>4</sup>

County/city/FUA	Sex	Population, 2011 Census	Population, 2021 Census
City of Zagreb	All	790 017	767 131
	Men	369 339	358 616
	Women	420 678	408 515
FUA ZAGREB	All	1 218 002	1 167 460
	Men	576 915	552 890
	Women	641 087	614 570
Zagreb	All	688 163	663 592
	Men	319 969	308 607
	Women	368 194	354 985

The comparison of the population in 2011 and 2021 in FUA Zagreb is presented using the age-sex pyramid (Graph 2), which shows an increase in the number of inhabitants in age groups from 60 – 64 to 95 and over, and a decrease in the number of inhabitants in all five-year age groups from 0 – 4 to 55 – 59, except in the 40 – 44 age group, in which an increase in the number of inhabitants was recorded in 2021. It all indicates a trend of population aging.

4 Source: Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics  
Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics

Graph 2 POPULATION OF FUA ZAGREB, BY SEX AND FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, 2011 AND 2021 CENSUSES



The estimate of the number of private households and persons in private households in the City of Zagreb and FUA Zagreb is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND FUA ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022<sup>5</sup>

Year	CITY OF ZAGREB			FUA ZAGREB		
	Private households	Persons in private households	One-person households	Private households	Persons in private households	One-person households
2018	308 833	795 156	88 370	440 969	1 207 489	114 848
2019	309 354	796 498	88 519	440 298	1 205 653	114 673
2020	309 876	797 842	88 668	439 628	1 203 820	114 499
2021	310 399	799 188	88 818	438 960	1 201 989	114 325
2022	299 935	756 164	95 131	431 453	1 148 285	125 465

5 Data for the period 2018 – 2021 were estimated on the basis of the results of the 2011 Census, while data for 2022 were estimated on the basis of the results of the 2021 Census.

The small area estimation method was used to calculate population data according to activity and employment in the City of Zagreb/FUA Zagreb, as shown in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3 ESTIMATE OF ACTIVE POPULATION IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND FUA ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022

Year	CITY OF ZAGREB			FUA ZAGREB		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2018	388 420	198 576	189 844	583 852	302 807	281 045
2019	392 320	202 471	189 849	589 042	307 181	281 861
2020	392 982	202 813	190 169	588 146	306 714	281 432
2021	383 713	191 681	192 032	571 901	296 358	275 543
2022	362 512	174 517	187 995	565 144	294 439	270 705

Table 4 ESTIMATE OF UNEMPLOYED POPULATION IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND FUA ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022

Year	CITY OF ZAGREB			FUA ZAGREB		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2018	27 508	11 441	16 067	42 293	18 017	24 276
2019	21 212	12 503	8 709	30 381	18 435	11 946
2020	21 248	12 524	8 724	30 335	18 407	11 928
2021	20 897	13 509	7 388	29 344	17 973	11 372
2022	20 221	10 312	9 908	27 693	14 489	13 204





1.5 City statistics

In this chapter, the collected variables for the City of Zagreb and its functional urban area (FUA Zagreb) for 2021 and 2022 are analysed in more detail.

As regards traffic indicators, this project collected data on the length of cycle paths, the price of monthly public transport tickets and the price of taxi services in the area of the City of Zagreb (Table 5).

Table 5 LENGTH OF CYCLE PATHS, PRICES OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND TAXI SERVICES, THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED CARS AND DEATHS CAUSED BY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022

Year	Length of cycle paths (km)	Price of combined monthly ticket (all types of public transport) for 5 to 10 km in the central zone (€)	Price of a taxi ride within 5 km from the centre in the daytime (€)	Number of registered passenger cars	Number of deaths caused by traffic accidents
2018	251	-	-	282 241	23
2019	422	-	-	290 180	16
2020	431	53.33	4.11	296 047	23
2021	471	53.09	5.73	276 812	20
2022	493	53.09	6.80	280 404	29

By collecting data on the length of the cycle network, marked cycle paths and roads, it was determined that the city of Zagreb has 493 km of marked cycle paths and roads. The pilot project "Greenway – National cycle route No 2" is underway, aimed at building and equipping the part of the cycle path on the Blato – Sava Bridge route. The project is implemented by the City of Zagreb in cooperation with the County of Zagreb, and is currently in the fifth phase, which includes asphaltting of the section Blato – Sava Bridge with eco-asphalt in a length of 1.66 km. Croatia will thus have, for the first time, a cycle path paved with eco-asphalt produced in the asphalt base "Asfaltna baza Zagrebačkih cesta" in Rakitje.

As for the price of the combined monthly ticket for all types of public transport in the area of 5 – 10 km from the city centre, it has not significantly changed in the area of the city of Zagreb in recent years and amounts to around 53 €.

The price of a taxi ride in the city centre or within a distance of 5 km from the city centre in the daytime in 2021 in the City of Zagreb was 5.73 €, and in 2022, it increased to 6.80 €.

The largest increase in the number of deaths caused by traffic accidents was recorded in 2022, and the data on the number of registered passenger cars is also interesting.

For the local population, but also as part of the wider tourist offer of the City of Zagreb, the cultural contents of museums, theatres, cinemas and city libraries are very important (Table 6).

Table 6 NUMBER OF SEATS IN CINEMAS, ANNUAL ATTENDANCE OF CINEMAS AND MUSEUMS, NUMBER OF THEATERS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022

Year	Number of cinema visitors	Number of museum visitors	Number of theatres	Number of public libraries	Number of seats in cinemas
2018	2 212 000	555 885	95	330	9 149
2019	2 240 000	-	86	348	9 185
2020	649 000	-	80	334	8 643
2021	1 075 000	91 955	67	336	8 643
2022	1 401 000	-	74	334	9 309

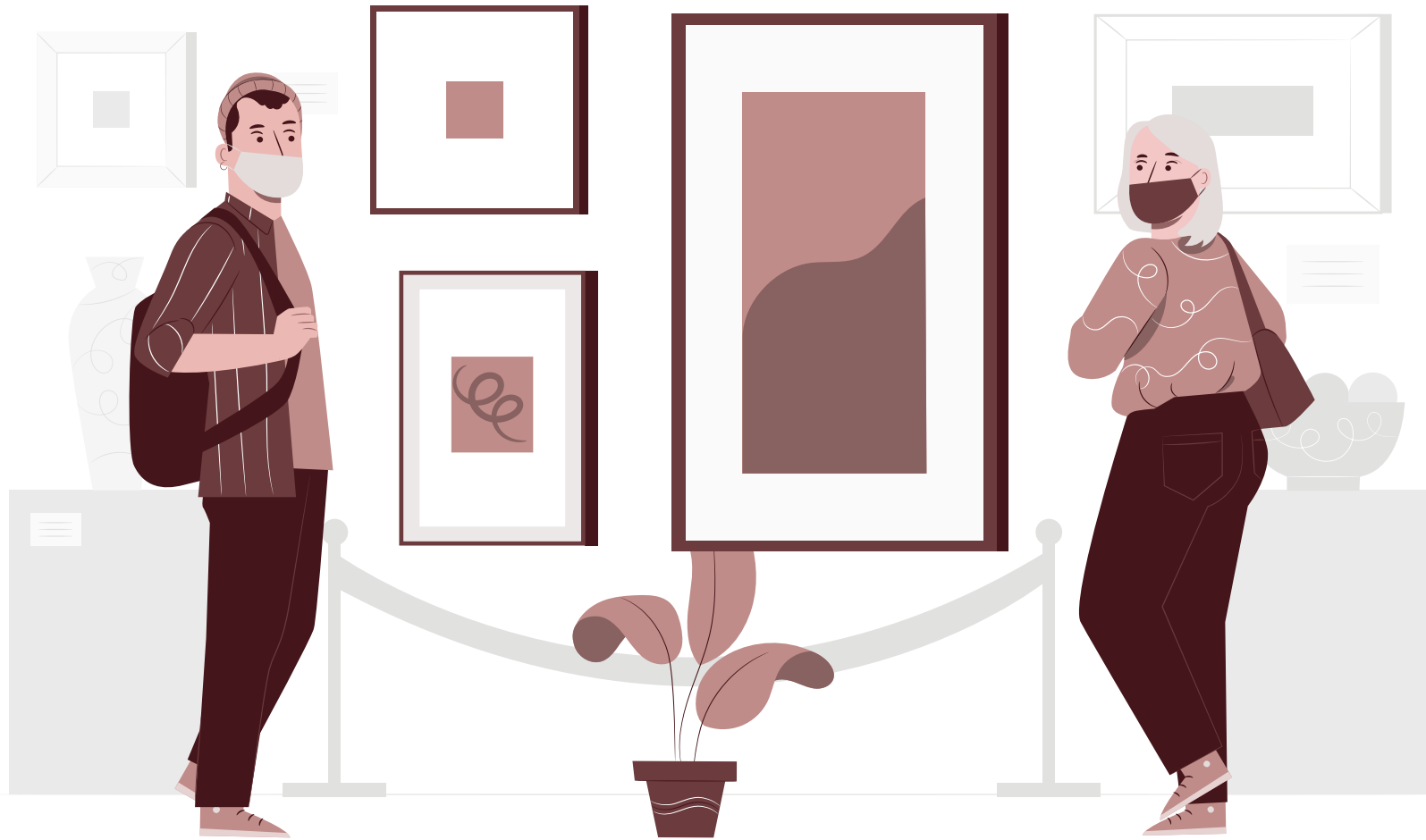
Cinemas in the City of Zagreb:

- Cineplexx
- CineStar Arena IMAX
- CinesStar Novi Zagreb
- CineStar Zagreb
- Dokukino KIC
- Forum
- Kaptol Boutique Cinema
- Kino Europa
- Kinoteka
- Ljetna pozornica Tuškanac
- Tuškanac.

The most important museums in the City of Zagreb are the following:

- Archaeological Museum
- Ethnographic Museum
- Glyptothèque of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts
- Museum of Chocolate
- Mushroom Museum
- Zagreb City Museum
- Museum of Illusions
- Novi Val Museum
- Museum of Broken Relationships
- Museum of Contemporary Art
- Mini Train Museum – Backo Mini Express.

The number of visitors declined significantly after the COVID-19 pandemic was declared in 2020, when museums and cinemas were closed for several months. In the area of the City of Zagreb, reconstruction is in progress due to the earthquake that occurred in 2020 and as a result, a large number of museums are currently closed.



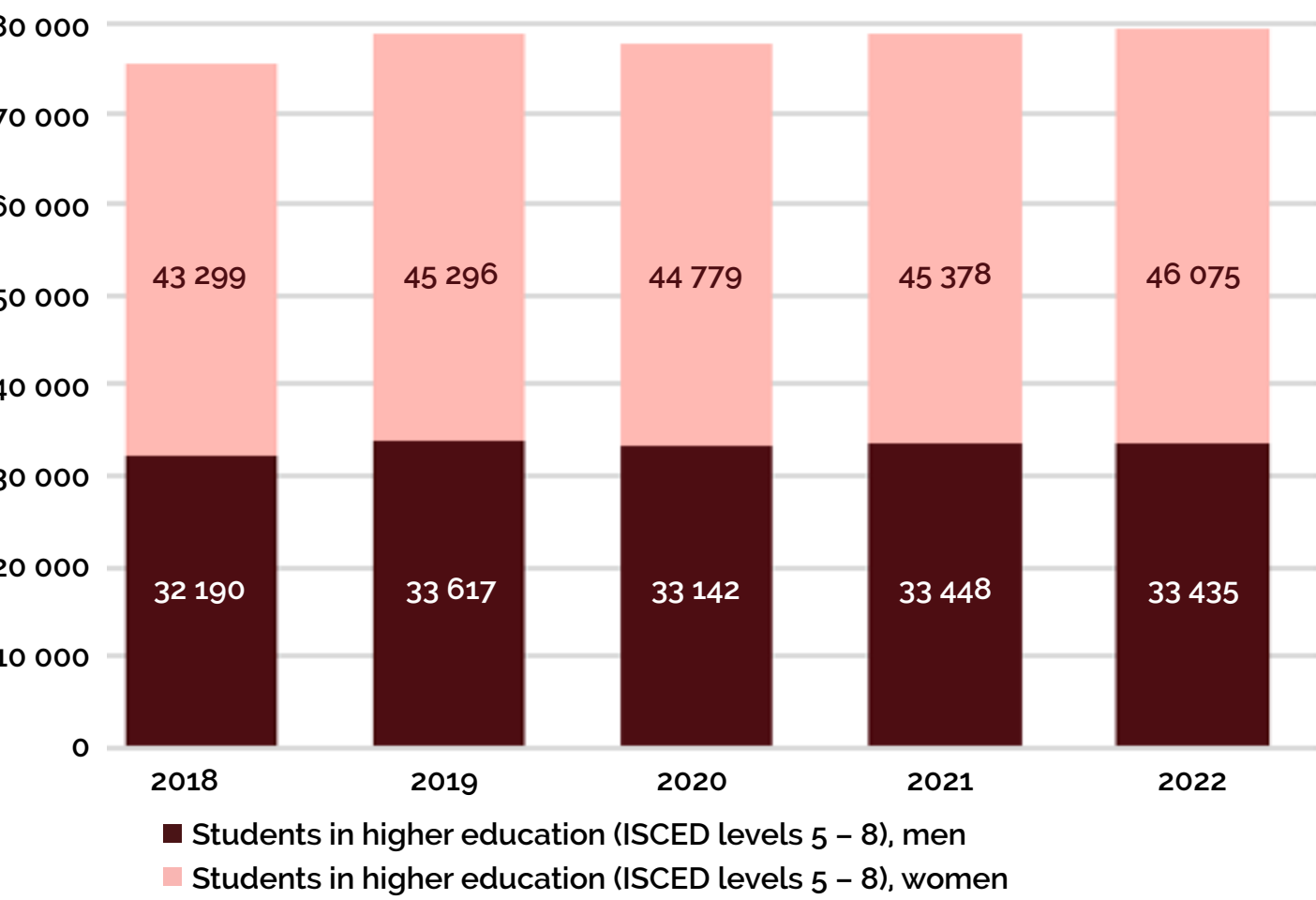


Furthermore, as part of the project, data on the number of students enrolled in higher education (ISCED 5 – 8) were also collected, which show an increase in the total number of enrolled students, with a slight decrease in the number of enrolled men (Table 7, Graph 3).

Table 7 NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022

Year	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), total	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), men	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), women
2018	75 489	32 190	43 299
2019	78 913	33 617	45 296
2020	77 921	33 142	44 779
2021	78 826	33 448	45 378
2022	79 510	33 435	46 075

Graph 3 NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022



As for the number of persons employed according to the National Classification of Activities 2007, in the 2018 – 2022 period, a growth was recorded in almost all activities, especially in information and communication. In recent years, there has been a decline in the number of persons employed in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy (sections B, C and D), and a slight decrease in the number of persons employed in financial and insurance activities (section K) (Tables 8 and 9).



Table 8 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 (SECTIONS A TO J) IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND FUA ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022

Year	City/FUA	Total number of persons employed	Persons employed in agriculture and fishing	Persons employed in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy	Persons employed in construction	Persons employed in trade, transportation, hotels and restaurants	Persons employed in information and communication
2018	ZAGREB	564 829	8 632	72 655	25 749	162 630	28 618
	FUA ZAGREB	663 555	9 853	102 845	35 320	195 116	29 668
2019	ZAGREB	562 617	9 155	76 853	25 478	160 032	29 438
	FUA ZAGREB	662 010	10 265	107 091	35 332	192 708	30 570
2020	ZAGREB	606 778	9 351	85 799	26 602	173 691	33 604
	FUA ZAGREB	720 627	10 723	118 288	38 941	210 922	35 292
2021	ZAGREB	602 284	9 281	76 565	30 158	166 786	37 336
	FUA ZAGREB	717 666	10 720	108 386	43 468	204 470	39 328
2022	ZAGREB	610 001	9 350	77 405	32 245	167 123	39 446
	FUA ZAGREB	729 833	10 801	109 822	46 428	206 173	41 631

Table 9 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 (SECTIONS K TO U) IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND FUA ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022

Year	City/FUA	Persons employed in financial and insurance activities	Persons employed in real estate activities	Persons employed in professional, scientific and technical activities	Persons employed in public administration, defence, education and health activities	Persons employed in arts, entertainment and recreation
2018	ZAGREB	31 242	4 724	67 270	141 224	22 085
	FUA ZAGREB	31 467	4 964	72 145	157 951	24 226
2019	ZAGREB	30 631	4 832	67 167	137 942	21 089
	FUA ZAGREB	30 835	5 038	72 066	155 097	23 008
2020	ZAGREB	31 577	3 550	70 188	147 199	25 217
	FUA ZAGREB	31 835	3 832	76 801	165 446	28 547
2021	ZAGREB	30 937	4 577	74 555	147 255	24 834
	FUA ZAGREB	31 194	4 857	81 558	165 398	28 287
2022	ZAGREB	30 675	4 647	76 195	148 007	24 908
	FUA ZAGREB	30 962	4 930	83 847	166 756	28 483



1.6 Tourism activity

In Zagreb, it is possible to be in the very centre of the city and enjoy real nature and green areas at the same time. Wherever you go, Zagreb attracts you with its numerous urban parks with a long-standing tradition and extremely valuable natural heritage. Among them, the so-called Lenuci's Horseshoe or Green Horseshoe is particularly prominent, which is the common name for seven squares and their parks located in Donji grad ("Lower Town"), which together form a green oasis in the form of a horseshoe in the very centre of the city. The most important cultural attractions are also located in the very centre of Zagreb, and they are about 20 minutes' easy walk away from each other.

According to the statistical report "Tourism, 2021", the following numbers of tourist arrivals and nights were recorded in the area of the City of Zagreb and individual cities/municipalities that make up FUA Zagreb (Table 10).

Table 10 BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND FUA ZAGREB, 2021<sup>6</sup>

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
CITIES								
City of Zagreb	19 071	608	634 975	176 510	458 285	1 375 248	354 384	1 020 864
Donja Stubica	317	19	14 748	13 125	1 623	30 664	26 808	3 856
Dugo Selo	126	3	790	400	390	1 455	660	795
Klanjec	42		410	257	153	993	574	419
Ivanić-Grad	235	5	7 634	5 640	1 994	25 150	16 586	8 564
Jastrebarsko	506	26	12 408	3 670	8 738	18 837	5 482	13 355
Oroslavje	270	37	z	z	z	z	z	z
Samobor	387	24	9 691	4 194	5 497	18 570	7 582	10 988
Sveti Ivan Zelina	227	23	1 598	912	686	3 472	1 352	2 120
Sveta Nedelja	301	5	15 757	2 573	13 184	25 379	4 980	20 399
Vrbovec	33	2	z	z	z	z	z	z
Zabok	81	6	3 441	1 105	2 336	5 236	1 769	3 467
Zlatar	16	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Velika Gorica	576	36	23 161	7 239	15 922	38 697	11 919	26 778
Zaprešić	167	2	2 794	1 404	1 390	5 228	2 155	3 133
MUNICIPALITIES								
Bedekovčina	20	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Brckovljani	19	4	397	331	66	1 068	519	549
Brdovec	27	1	318	239	79	396	261	135
Breznica	14	2	z	z	z	z	z	z
Budinščina	16	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Desinić	51	2	z	z	z	z	z	z
Draganić	24	-	z	z	z	z	z	z

6 Source: Statistical Report 1700 Tourism, 2021, Croatian Bureau of Statistics

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
Gornja Stubica	56	11	916	487	429	1 705	703	1 002
Gradec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hraščina	26	6	z	z	z	z	z	z
Breznički Hum	10	2	z	z	z	z	z	z
Jakovlje	4	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Klinča Sela	24	4	301	66	235	590	150	440
Kloštar Ivanić	5	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Konjščina	18	6	z	z	z	z	z	z
Kraljevec na Sutli	2	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Krapinske Toplice	231	32	13 394	9 368	4 026	26 642	19 460	7 182
Križ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lasinja	12	6	z	z	z	z	z	z
Lekenik	69	12	z	z	z	z	z	z
Lobor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mače	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marija Bistrica	155	1	6 302	5 028	1 274	10 216	7 738	2 478
Mihovljan	4	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Pisarovina	116	13	2 528	1 928	600	3 883	2 216	1 667
Pušća	10	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Rugvica	8	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Stubičke Toplice	484	108	24 427	17 893	6 534	61 788	49 173	12 615
Sveti Križ Začretje	76	2	1 445	295	1 150	2 283	528	1 755
Tuhelj	934	30	56 088	40 563	15 525	134 035	86 300	47 735
Velika Ludina	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veliko Trgovišće	52	10	1 435	624	811	2 486	1 157	1 329
Visoko	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zagorska Sela	26	5	320	90	230	618	181	437
Zlatar Bistrica	24	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Krašić	27	10	198	56	142	1 364	163	1 201
Marija Gorica	13	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Žumberak	26	8	358	236	122	1 476	752	724
Orle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pokupsko	14	1	413	248	165	935	476	459
Kravarско	18	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Bistra	3	1	z	z	z	z	z	z
Luka	2	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Dubravica	4	2	z	z	z	z	z	z
Bedenica	19	4	217	103	114	986	265	721
Stupnik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumrovec	83	4	792	441	351	1 740	803	937
Novi Golubovec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FUA	25 091	1 086	837 256	295 025	542 051	1 801 140	605 096	1 196 104



Of the total number of permanent beds, total number of tourist arrivals and total number of tourist nights in 2021 in FUA Zagreb, the City of Zagreb accounted for 76.0% of permanent beds, 75.8% of tourist arrivals and 76.4% of tourist nights.

According to the statistical report "Tourism, 2022", the following numbers of tourist arrivals and nights were recorded in the area of the City of Zagreb and individual cities/municipalities that make up FUA Zagreb (Table 11).

Table 11 BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND FUA ZAGREB, 2022<sup>7</sup>

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
CITIES								
City of Zagreb	23 992	972	1 078 669	234 266	844 403	2 206 044	430 872	1 775 172
Donja Stubica	329	12	12 829	10 684	2 145	26 631	21 539	5 092
Dugo Selo	136	9	2 021	639	1 382	4 349	1 183	3 166
Klanjec	42	3	471	313	158	1 087	602	485
Ivanić-Grad	359	5	10 426	6 987	3 439	29 120	20 887	8 233
Jastrebarsko	536	30	21 740	7 293	14 447	33 161	10 894	22 267
Oroslavje	144	5	z	z	z	z	z	z
Samobor	417	31	15 810	5 655	10 155	28 669	9 398	19 271
Sveti Ivan Zelina	137	28	2 192	1 112	1 080	5 239	1 740	3 499
Sveta Nedelja	309	7	23 536	3 264	20 272	37 457	5 526	31 931
Vrbovec	36	5	z	z	z	z	z	z
Zabok	93	6	4 097	1 398	2 699	5 558	1 996	3 562
Zlatar	26	1	z	z	z	z	z	z
Velika Gorica	621	48	39 201	9 545	29 656	65 098	14 284	50 814
Zaprešić	169	2	4 887	2 500	2 387	8 330	3 801	4 529
MUNICIPALITIES								
Bedekovčina	22	4	z	z	z	z	z	z
Brckovljani	19	4	160	64	96	857	89	768
Brdovec	18	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Breznica	5	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Budinščina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Desinić	45	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Draganić	23	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Dubrava	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gornja Stubica	67	14	1 146	646	500	1 682	946	736
Gradec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hrašćina	29	3	361	167	194	839	257	582
Breznički Hum	12	4	z	z	z	z	z	z

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
Klinča Sela	27	4	588	101	487	1 120	256	864
Kloštar Ivanić	19	6	143	61	82	635	61	574
Konjščina	29	8	465	253	212	1 053	530	523
Kraljevec na Sutli	14	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Krapinske Toplice	240	35	13 697	8 428	5 269	29 860	19 149	10 711
Križ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lasinja	16	6	237	121	116	1 314	277	1 037
Lekenik	69	12	z	z	z	z	z	z
Lobor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mače	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marija Bistrica	166	5	10 671	6 304	4 367	16 595	9 822	6 773
Mihovljan	14	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Pisarovina	134	18	2 903	1 898	1 005	4 394	2 254	2 140
Pušća	18	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Rugvica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stubičke Toplice	488	107	32 403	18 849	13 554	81 056	54 464	26 592
Sveti Križ Začretje	88	6	2 202	463	1 739	3 574	932	26 442
Tuhelj	920	44	66 614	37 882	28 732	167 086	81 631	85 455
Velika Ludina	10	3	z	z	z	z	z	z
Veliko Trgovišće	70	19	1 403	507	896	3 190	949	2 241
Visoko	4	2	z	z	z	z	z	z
Zagorska Sela	32	6	452	88	364	1 148	223	925
Zlatar Bistrica	16	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Krašić	30	11	269	60	209	1 919	175	1 744
Marija Gorica	13	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Žumberak	42	6	455	245	210	1 950	809	1 141
Orle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pokupsko	32	3	455	249	206	1 089	520	569
Kravarско	4	-	z	z	z	z	z	z
Bistra	3	1	z	z	z	z	z	z
Luka	6	1	z	z	z	z	z	z
Dubravica	4	2	z	z	z	z	z	z
Bedenica	19	4	219	80	139	1 521	305	1 216
Stupnik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumrovec	32	8	797	366	431	2 000	672	1 328
Novi Golubovec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FUA	30 170	1 512	1 351 632	360 571	991 061	2 773 982	697 174	2 100 608

7 Source: Statistical Report 1722 Tourism, 2022, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



Of the total number of permanent beds, total number of tourist arrivals and total number of tourist nights in 2022 in FUA Zagreb, the City of Zagreb accounted for 79.5% of permanent beds, 79.8% of tourist arrivals and 79.5% of tourist nights.

The City of Zagreb is one of the most visited and most attractive cities in terms of tourism in Croatia. The reason for its great popularity among tourists is the fact that it is the capital of Croatia with rich tourist offer that consists

of a variety of landmarks, natural beauties, gastronomy, cultural, sports and entertainment events. One of the most visited and most attractive locations is King Tomislav Square with Art Pavilion (Figure 2).

In addition to the rich tourist offer of the city of Zagreb, the tourist offer of the cities/municipalities that make up FUA Zagreb should also be mentioned. The town of Samobor (Figure 3) is particularly famous for tourism. Numerous cultural sites and natural beauties of the Žumberak-

Samoborsko gorje Nature Park are very popular among tourists. As regards the rich gastronomic offer, we should definitely mention the famous cake "samoborska kremšnita". The town is most visited during the Samobor Carnival and the re-enactment of the Battle of Samobor 1441.

Stubičke Toplice and Krapinske Toplice are known for their spa tourism. On the territory of the municipality of Marija Bistrica is the famous Croatian National Shrine of Saint Mary of Marija Bistrica (Figure 4).

Figure 2 KING TOMISLAV SQUARE WITH ART PAVILION<sup>8</sup>



<sup>8</sup> Source: SHUTTERSTOCK

Figure 3 CENTRAL SQUARE IN SAMOBOR<sup>9</sup>



<sup>9</sup> Source: SHUTTERSTOCK

Figure 4 PILGRIMS IN THE SHRINE OF ST. MARY OF MARIJA BISTRICA<sup>10</sup>



<sup>10</sup> Source: SHUTTERSTOCK



<b>REFERENCES:</b>		<b>LIST OF TABLES:</b>		<b>LIST OF GRAPHS:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">City of Zagreb, Local self-government</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Croatian National Shrine of Saint Mary of Marija Bistrica</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Croatia.hr, City of Zagreb</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Encyclopaedia, Zagreb</a></li><li>• Kristijan Herceg <a href="#">Jesuits in Croatia - Education and Science</a></li><li>• <a href="#">InfoZagreb, Attractions</a></li><li>• <a href="#">InfoZagreb, Museums</a></li><li>• <a href="#">InfoZagreb, Cinemas</a></li><li>• <a href="#">InfoZagreb Zagreb through centuries</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Facts about Zagreb, Marijan Biruš</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Portal for ethnic minorities in Croatia</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Poslovni turizam, Zagreb</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Settlements and population of the Republic of Croatia, 1857 – 2001, Croatian Bureau of Statistics</a></li><li>• <a href="#">SHUTTERSTOCK</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Statistical Report 1700 Tourism, 2021, Croatian Bureau of Statistics</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Statistical Report 1722 Tourism, 2022, Croatian Bureau of Statistics</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Town of Samobor, overview of events</a></li></ul>		Table 1      POPULATION OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB, FUA ZAGREB AND THE SETTLEMENT OF ZAGREB, BY SEX, 2011 AND 2021		Graph 1      CHANGE IN THE POPULATION OF ZAGREB, FUA ZAGREB AND THE CITY OF ZAGREB, 1857 – 2021	
		Table 2      ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND FUA ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022		Graph 2      POPULATION OF FUA ZAGREB, BY SEX AND FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, 2011 AND 2021 CENSUSES	
		Table 3      ESTIMATE OF ACTIVE POPULATION IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND FUA ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022		Graph 3      NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022	
		Table 4      ESTIMATE OF UNEMPLOYED POPULATION IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND FUA ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022		<b>LIST OF MAPS:</b>	
		Table 5      LENGTH OF CYCLE PATHS, PRICES OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND TAXI SERVICES, THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED CARS AND DEATHS CAUSED BY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022		Map 2      SETTLEMENTS OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND MUNICIPALITIES/CITIES IN FUA ZAGREB	
		Table 6      NUMBER OF SEATS IN CINEMAS, ANNUAL ATTENDANCE OF CINEMAS AND MUSEUMS, NUMBER OF THEATERS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022		Map 3      POPULATION DENSITY OF MUNICIPALITIES/CITIES IN FUA ZAGREB IN 2021 (inhabitants/km²)	
		Table 7      NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022		<b>LIST OF FIGURES:</b>	
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		Table 9      NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 (SECTIONS K TO U) IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND FUA ZAGREB, 2018 – 2022		Figure 2      ART PAVILION	
		Table 10      BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND FUA ZAGREB, 2021		Figure 3      CENTRAL SQUARE IN SAMOBOR	
		Table 11      BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND FUA ZAGREB, 2022		Figure 4      PILGRIMS IN THE SHRINE OF ST. MARY OF MARIJA BISTRICA	





SPLIT



# 2 SPLIT

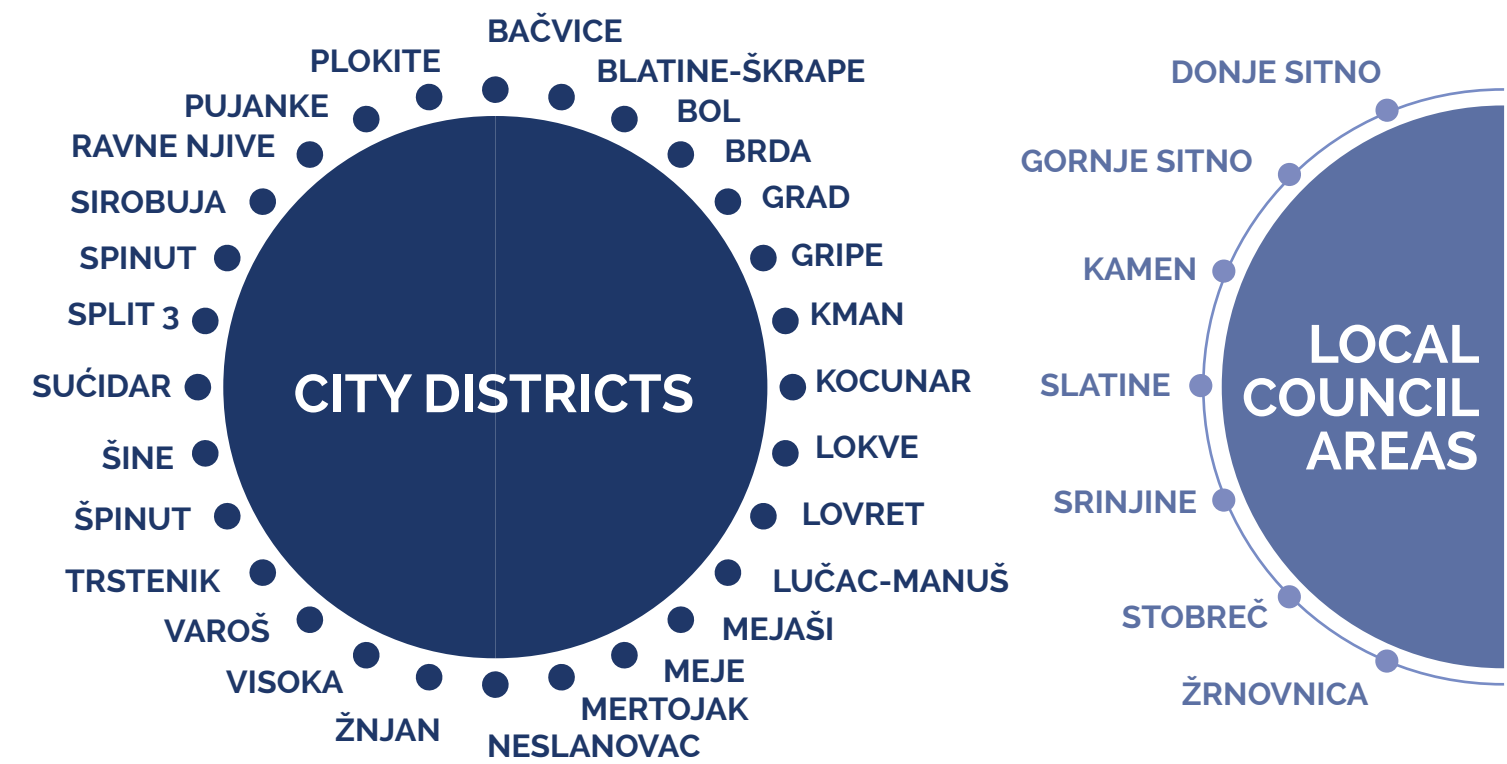
## 2.1 General information and geographical position

The city of Split is located on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea, in central Dalmatia, on the Split (Marjan) peninsula. It is positioned between the rivers Žrnovnica in the east and Jadro in the north. It is surrounded by mountains – Mosor in the northeast, Kozjak in the northwest and Marjan hill in the west, which is located near the old city centre and is one of the most important symbols of the city. In addition to the mountains, Split is also surrounded by the sea on three sides. It has a Mediterranean climate, characterised by dry and hot summers and cool, but moderate and wet winters.

## 2.2 Administrative and territorial division

The City of Split is an administrative, educational, cultural and economic centre. The origin of the name "Split" comes from the ancient name *Aspalathos*, which is usually derived from the Mediterranean bush *Spartium junceum*, which is widely spread in the area. According to another hypothesis, the name of the city originated from the Greek term *Salonas palation*, which means “the big palace near Solin” (Diocletian's Palace).

According to local self-government, the City of Split is divided into city districts and local council areas.



As an administrative and territorial unit within the County of Split-Dalmatia, the City of Split includes an area consisting of eight settlements: Donje Sitno, Gornje Sitno, Kamen, Slatine, Split, Srinjine, Stobreč and Žrnovnica.

FUA Split covers the area of the City of Split and 26 municipalities/cities (Map 4). Most of the municipalities/cities are part of the County of Split-Dalmatia (24 of them), except for the municipalities of Ružić and Unešić, which belong to the County of Šibenik-Knin.

Map 4 SETTLEMENTS OF THE CITY OF SPLIT AND MUNICIPALITIES/CITIES IN FUA SPLIT





2.3 Bits of history and culture

3<sup>rd</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup>  
century BCE

1242

1312

1703

1806

1918

The urban settlement of Split was founded as a Greek colony *Aspálathos* (Ἀσπάλαθος). During the early Middle Ages, Split was mostly part of Byzantine Dalmatia, and occasionally under the control of Croatian kings.

The Tatars besieged Split, which gave refuge to King Bela IV. As a token of his gratitude, the king donated money to the city of Split for the construction of the bell tower of the Split cathedral.

The Statute of the city of Split was legalized, regulating all basic aspects of city life.

Jesuits came to Split. They are important because of their work on the religious renewal of Dalmatia, which was then under the rule of the Venetians, and lived between frequent wars, infectious diseases, danger from bandits and pirates, as well as spiritual and material poverty.

Under the command of General Lauriston, French units entered Split. Napoleon appointed the then young general Auguste Marmont as the military commander of Dalmatia.

Split was part of the Kingdom of SHS (later the Kingdom of Yugoslavia) and obtained the status of the main port of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, because Zadar, Rijeka and Pula were under Italian administration, and Croatian businessmen from those three cities, as well as from Trieste, after the collapse of Austria-Hungary, transferred their businesses to Split.

As for industrial production in Split, the Dalbelo liqueur factory and the long tradition of shipbuilding (today's Brodosplit shipyard) are well-known.

Some of the most important historical figures are as follows:

1450 - 1524

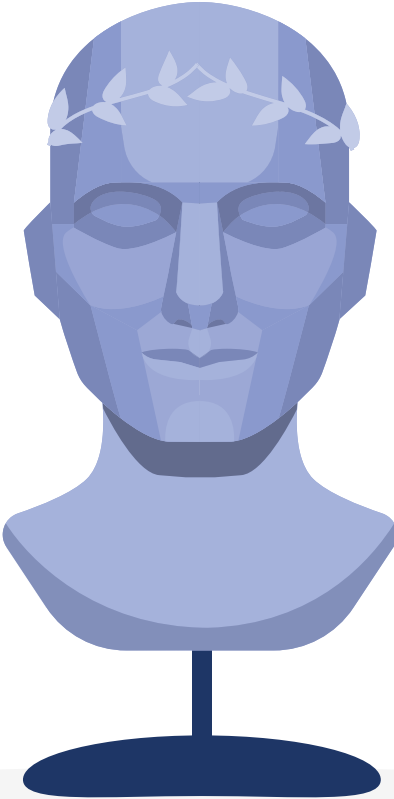
1822 - 1891

1833 - 1962

**Marko Marulić** (lat. *Marcus Marulus Spalatensis*) was a Croatian writer and Christian humanist, and the father of Croatian literature. He is often referred to as "Splićanin". His rich and diverse oeuvre of exceptional literary stylisation easily reaches diverse readership.

**Antonijo Bajamonti** is one of the most deserving mayors for the development of the city of Split. He built numerous buildings that still contribute to the cityscape of the capital of Dalmatia.

**Ivan Meštrović** is the most famous Croatian sculptor. He studied at Pavle Bilinić's Stone Workshop in Split and at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna, and most of his works were created under the influence of the Viennese Art Nouveau.



As regards the most significant architectural and cultural sites, we should definitely mention Diocletian's Palace, which was built by the Roman emperor Diocletian in 305 on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea, in his native Dalmatia. The streets of Split are also very interesting in terms of architecture, especially those that lead from the city centre towards the Marjan hill (Figure 5).

Figure 5 "SPLITSKA KALA" (typical narrow street in Split)<sup>11</sup>



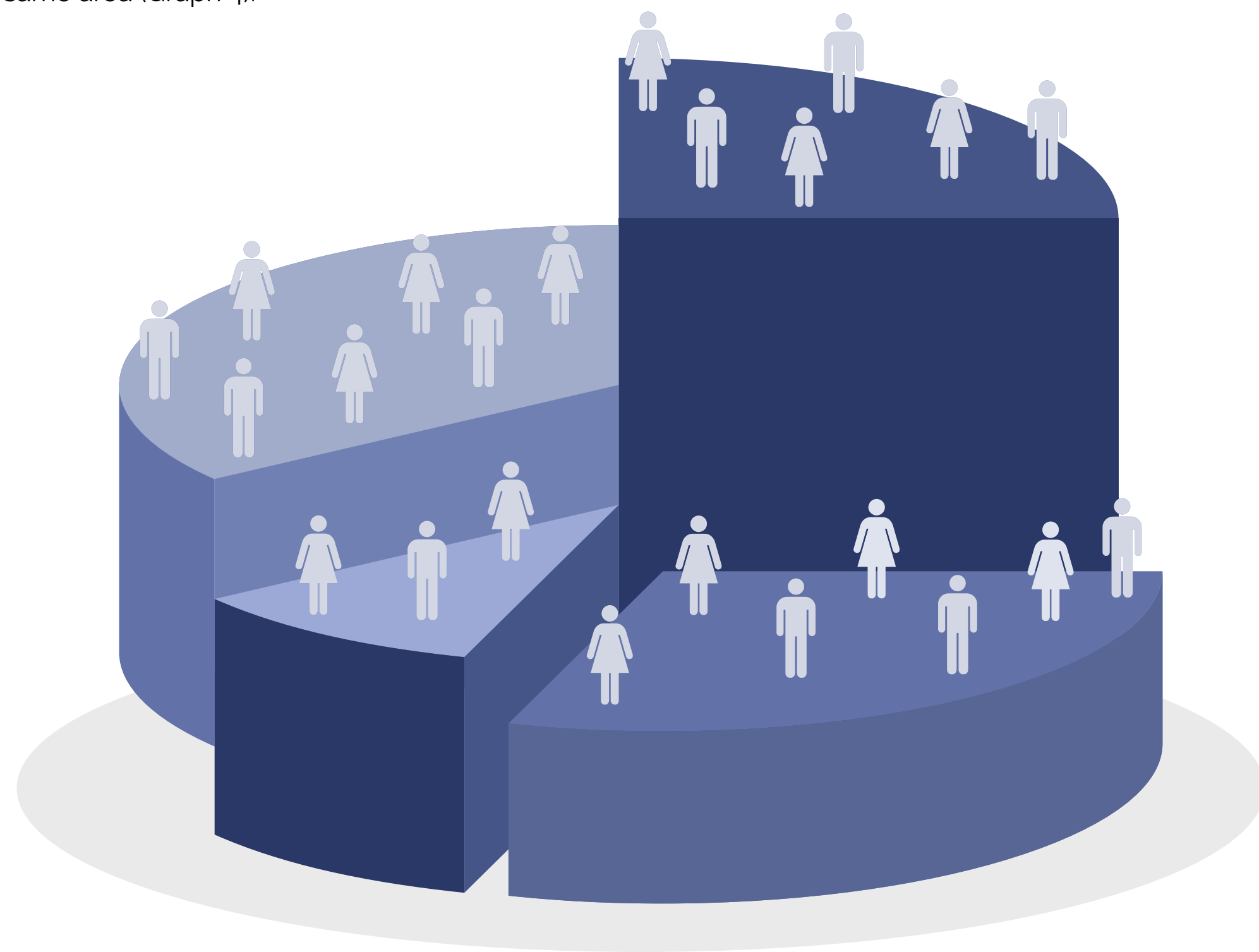
In 1952, the Meštrović Gallery, a museum institution, was founded in the palace of Ivan Meštrović, which was built for residential and business purposes from 1931 to 1936. In 1979, the historical core, together with Diocletian's Palace, was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List, before Rome and Venice.

<sup>11</sup> Source: SHUTTERSTOCK



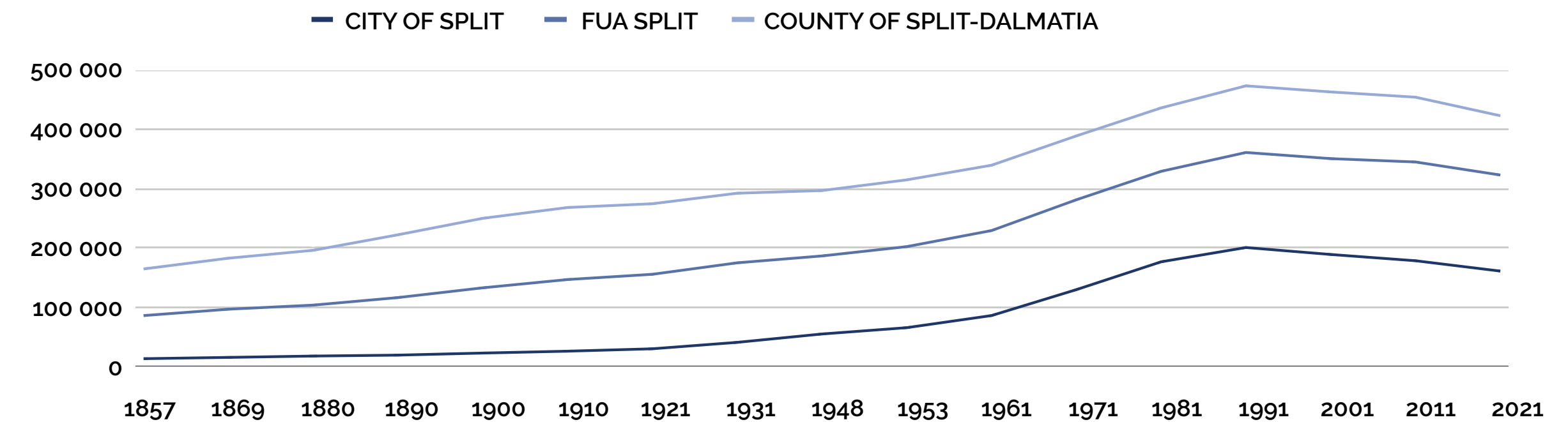
## 2.4 Population

Population movements since the first population census clearly indicate the trend of population migration from FUA Split to the city of Split. Since the 80s of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, only a fifth of the residents of FUA Split lived in the city of Split itself. According to the 2021 Census, half of the inhabitants of FUA Split live in the city of Split itself, while the rest live in the settlements that gravitate towards it. It is also evident that in 1857, 51% of the population of the County of Split-Dalmatia lived in the area of FUA Split, while today slightly more than 76% of the total population of the County of Split-Dalmatia lives in the same area (Graph 4).

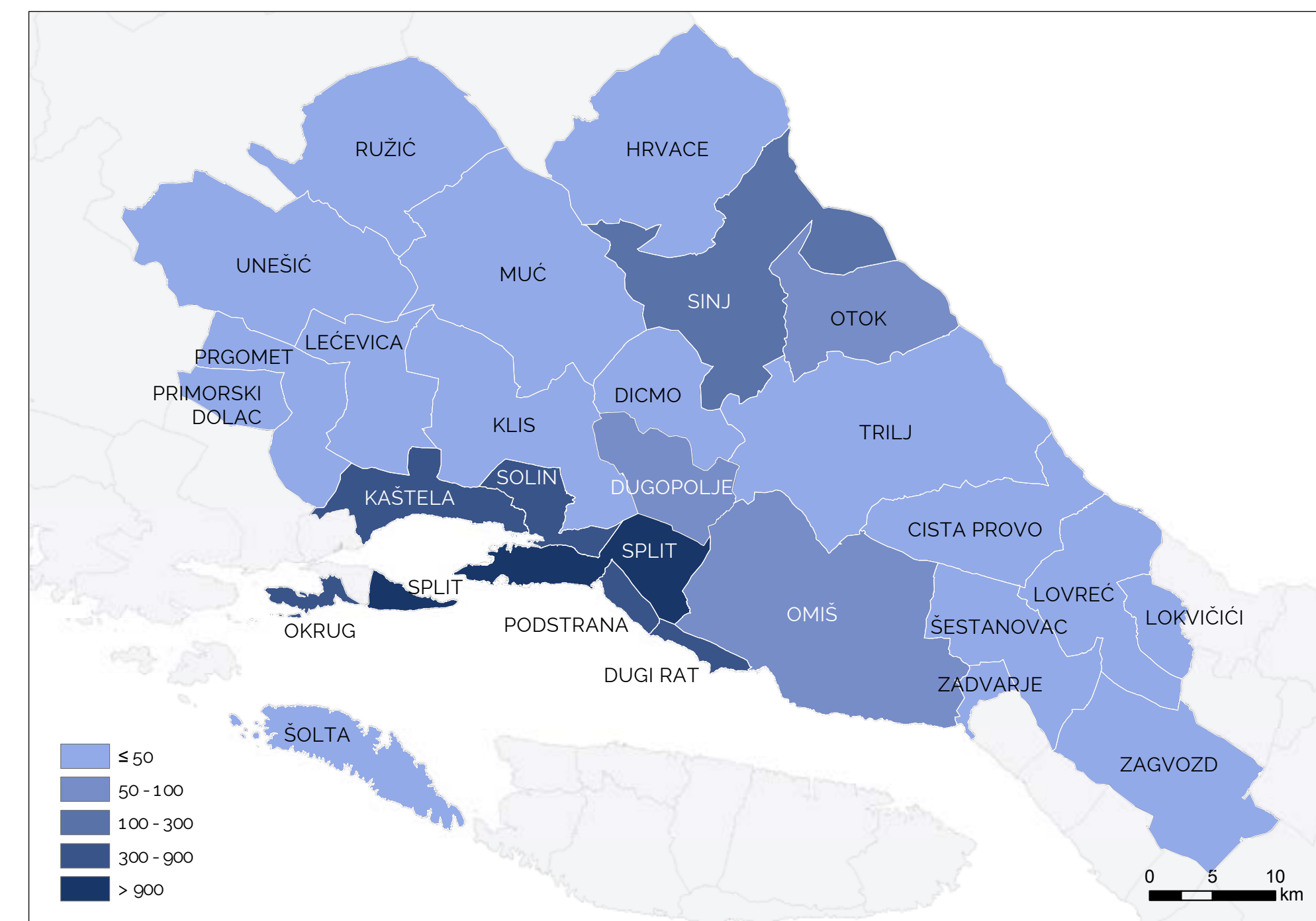


Population density in 2021 by municipalities/cities of FUA Split (Map 5) indicates a higher number of inhabitants per square kilometre in municipalities/cities (Podstrana, Solin, Kaštela, Dugi Rat, Okrug) that are geographically closer to the City of Split as the most densely populated spatial unit, while municipalities with a lower population density are located near secondary urban areas – towns of Sinj and Omiš.

**Graph 4 CHANGE IN THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTY OF SPLIT-DALMATIA, THE CITY OF SPLIT AND FUA SPLIT, 1857 – 2021<sup>12</sup>**



**Map 5 POPULATION DENSITY OF MUNICIPALITIES/CITIES IN FUA SPLIT IN 2021 (inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>)**



<sup>12</sup> Source: Settlements and population of the Republic of Croatia, 1857 – 2001, Population by age and sex, by settlements – 2011 Census, Population by age and sex, by settlements – 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



As part of the project, demographic variables on age and sex, private households and dwellings, and the population according to activity and employment were also collected.

Comparing the number of inhabitants by sex in the County of Split-Dalmatia, the city of Split and FUA Split in 2011 and 2021, a downward trend in the number of women and men at all three levels in approximately the same number is noticeable (Table 12).

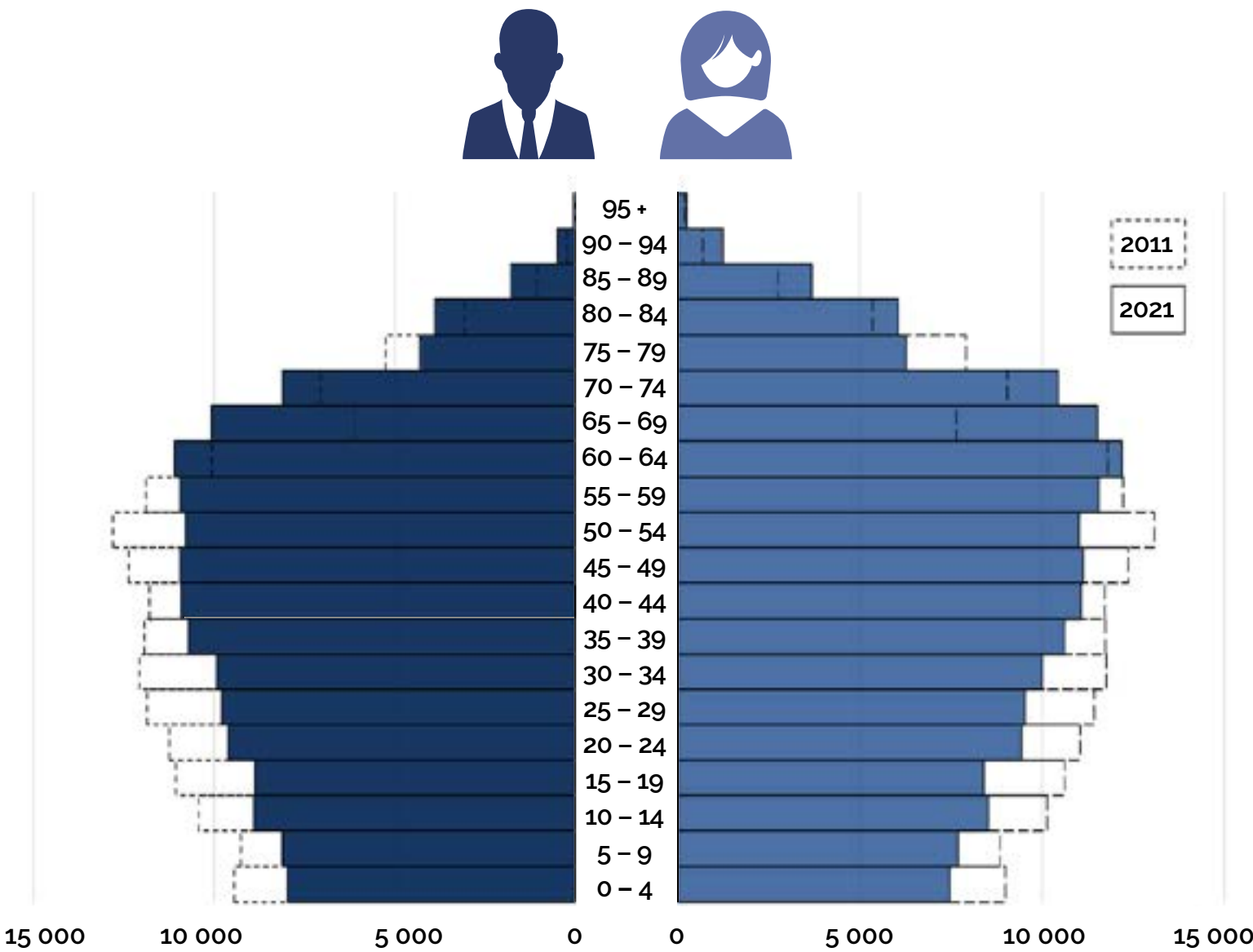
Table 12 POPULATION OF THE COUNTY OF SPLIT-DALMATIA, FUA SPLIT AND THE CITY OF SPLIT, BY SEX, 2011 AND 2021<sup>13</sup>

County/FUA/city	Sex	Population, 2011 Census	Population, 2021 Census
County of Split-Dalmatia	All	454 798	423 407
	Men	221 295	205 299
	Women	233 503	218 108
FUA SPLIT	All	345 183	323 097
	Men	167 538	156 189
	Women	177 645	166 908
City of SPLIT	All	178 102	160 577
	Men	84 477	75 583
	Women	93 625	84 994

The comparison of the population in 2011 and 2021 in FUA Split is presented using the age-sex pyramid (Graph 5), which shows an increase in the number of inhabitants in the age groups 60 – 64, 65 – 69 and 70 – 74, and a decrease in the number of inhabitants in all five-year age groups from 0 – 4 to 55 – 59, which clearly indicates a trend of population ageing.

13 Source: Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics  
Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics

Graph 5 POPULATION OF FUA SPLIT, BY SEX AND FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, 2011 AND 2021 CENSUSES



As part of the project, variables on private households in the City of Split and FUA Split were also collected, as presented in Table 13.

Table 13 ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CITY OF SPLIT AND FUA SPLIT, 2018 – 2022<sup>14</sup>

Year	CITY OF SPLIT			FUA SPLIT		
	Private households	Persons in private households	One-person households	Private households	Persons in private households	One-person households
2018	60 384	169 202	13 287	116 838	341 383	24 691
2019	59 960	168 014	13 194	116 359	339 983	24 590
2020	59 539	166 834	13 101	115 882	338 589	24 489
2021	59 121	165 663	13 009	115 406	337 200	24 389
2022	59 631	156 999	16 151	116 315	320 555	29 548

14 Data for the period 2018 – 2021 were estimated on the basis of the results of the 2011 Census, while data for 2022 were estimated on the basis of the results of the 2021 Census.

The small area estimation method was used to calculate population data according to activity and employment in the City of Split/FUA Split, as shown in Tables 14 and 15.

Table 14 ESTIMATE OF ACTIVE POPULATION IN THE CITY OF SPLIT AND FUA SPLIT, 2018 – 2022

Year	CITY OF SPLIT			FUA SPLIT		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2018	71 713	35 594	36 119	144 059	73 452	70 607
2019	71 646	36 375	35 271	143 902	75 048	68 854
2020	71 143	36 120	35 023	143 312	74 740	68 572
2021	82 304	43 748	38 556	148 718	79 368	69 351
2022	83 589	42 704	40 885	154 865	80 094	74 770

Table 15 ESTIMATE OF UNEMPLOYED POPULATION IN THE CITY OF SPLIT AND FUA SPLIT, 2018 – 2022

Year	CITY OF SPLIT			FUA SPLIT		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2018	9 684	4 705	4 979	19 422	9 682	9 740
2019	6 586	2 676	3 910	13 178	5 500	7 678
2020	6 540	2 657	3 883	13 124	5 477	7 647
2021	8 104	3 517	4 587	16 598	7 495	9 103
2022	7 762	3 411	4 351	16 693	7 444	9 249





2.5 City statistics

In this chapter, the collected variables for the City of Split and its functional urban area (FUA Split) for the 2018 – 2022 period are analysed in more detail.

As regards traffic indicators, this project collected data on the length of cycle paths, the price of monthly public transport tickets and the price of taxi services in the area of the City of Split (Table 16).

Table 16 LENGTH OF CYCLE PATHS, PRICES OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND TAXI SERVICES, THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED CARS AND DEATHS CAUSED BY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY OF SPLIT, 2018 – 2022

Year	Length of cycle paths (km)	Price of combined monthly ticket (all types of public transport) for 5 to 10 km in the central zone (€)	Price of a 5 km taxi ride to the centre in the daytime (€)	Number of registered passenger cars	Number of deaths caused by traffic accidents
2018	20	39.27	6.62	70 516	7
2019	20	39.10	6.80	72 018	6
2020	20	39.27	6.75	72 057	7
2021	20	39.27	7.20	62 692	4
2022	20	41.66	7.58	63 758	2

By collecting data on the length of the cycle network, marked cycle paths and roads, it was determined that the city of Split has 20 km of marked cycle paths and roads. It should be mentioned that an EU project is underway for the development of the cycle path system of the urban agglomeration of Split, which should increase this length in the future.

As for the price of the combined monthly ticket for all types of public transport in the area of 5 to 10 km from the city centre, it exists in the area of the City of Split only for the public bus transport service provided by a company owned by the city. The price of a monthly ticket for public city transport in 2021 amounted to 39.27 €, and in 2022, it increased to 41.66 €.

The price of a taxi ride in the city centre or within a distance of 5 km from the city centre in the daytime in 2021 in Split was 7.20 €, and in 2022, it increased to 7.58 €. This price is greatly affected by the tourist season, when the prices of taxi services grow due to the increased influx of tourists who are more inclined to use taxi services.

The number of deaths caused by traffic accidents has been decreasing since 2020, and the data on the number of registered passenger cars is also interesting.

For the local population, but also as part of the wider tourist offer of the City of Split, the cultural contents of museums, theatres, cinemas and city libraries are very important (Table 17, Graph 6).

Table 17 NUMBER OF SEATS IN CINEMAS, ANNUAL ATTENDANCE OF CINEMAS AND MUSEUMS, NUMBER OF THEATERS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE CITY OF SPLIT, 2018 – 2022

Year	Number of seats in cinemas	Number of cinema visitors	Number of museum visitors	Number of theatres	Number of public libraries
2018	4 098	699 357	459 910	9	9
2019	3 347	593 725	561 913	9	9
2020	4 099	220 383	111 264	9	9
2021	3 851	368 980	212 754	9	9
2022	5 973	446 825	345 876	9	9

Members of the city library of Marko Marulić can borrow books at nine locations.

Furthermore, data on visitors to cinemas were collected. In recent years, the number of cinemas in Split has gradually decreased, as traditional cinemas in the city centre have been replaced by multiplexes located in shopping centres.

The following cinemas operate in Split:

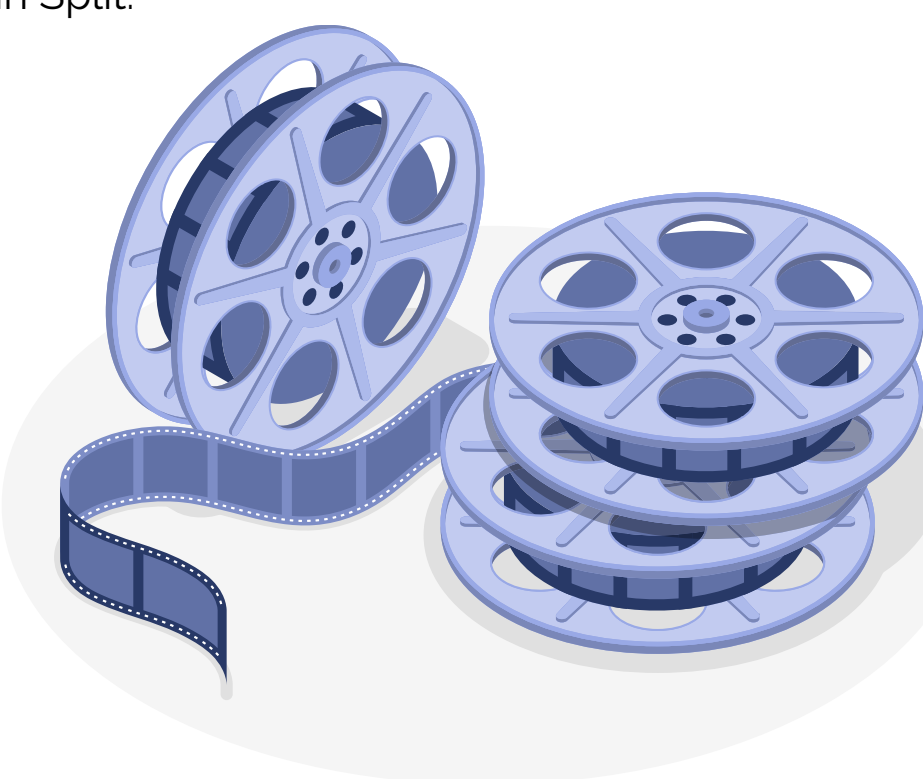
[Kino Karaman](#), founded in 1907

[Multiplexi Cinestar](#)

[Multiplex Cineplexx](#)

[Kinoteka Zlatna vrata](#)

[Ljetno Kino Bačvice](#).



There are two important film festivals in Split:

[Mediterranean Film Festival Split](#):

[Split Film Festival](#).

The city of Split is home to numerous museums that preserve pieces of the history of the city and the surrounding area. Diocletian's Palace and cellars are particularly interesting, which, together with the historical city centre, were added the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1979. The Palace, which is also called a "living monument", is unique because it is still inhabited today, 1717 years after its completion, by the citizens of the city of Split.

Museums of the city of Split:

[Archaeological Museum](#)

[Split City Museum](#)

[Ethnographic Museum](#)

[Museum of Croatian](#)

[The Meštrović Gallery and The Meštrović's Crikvine-Kaštilac](#)

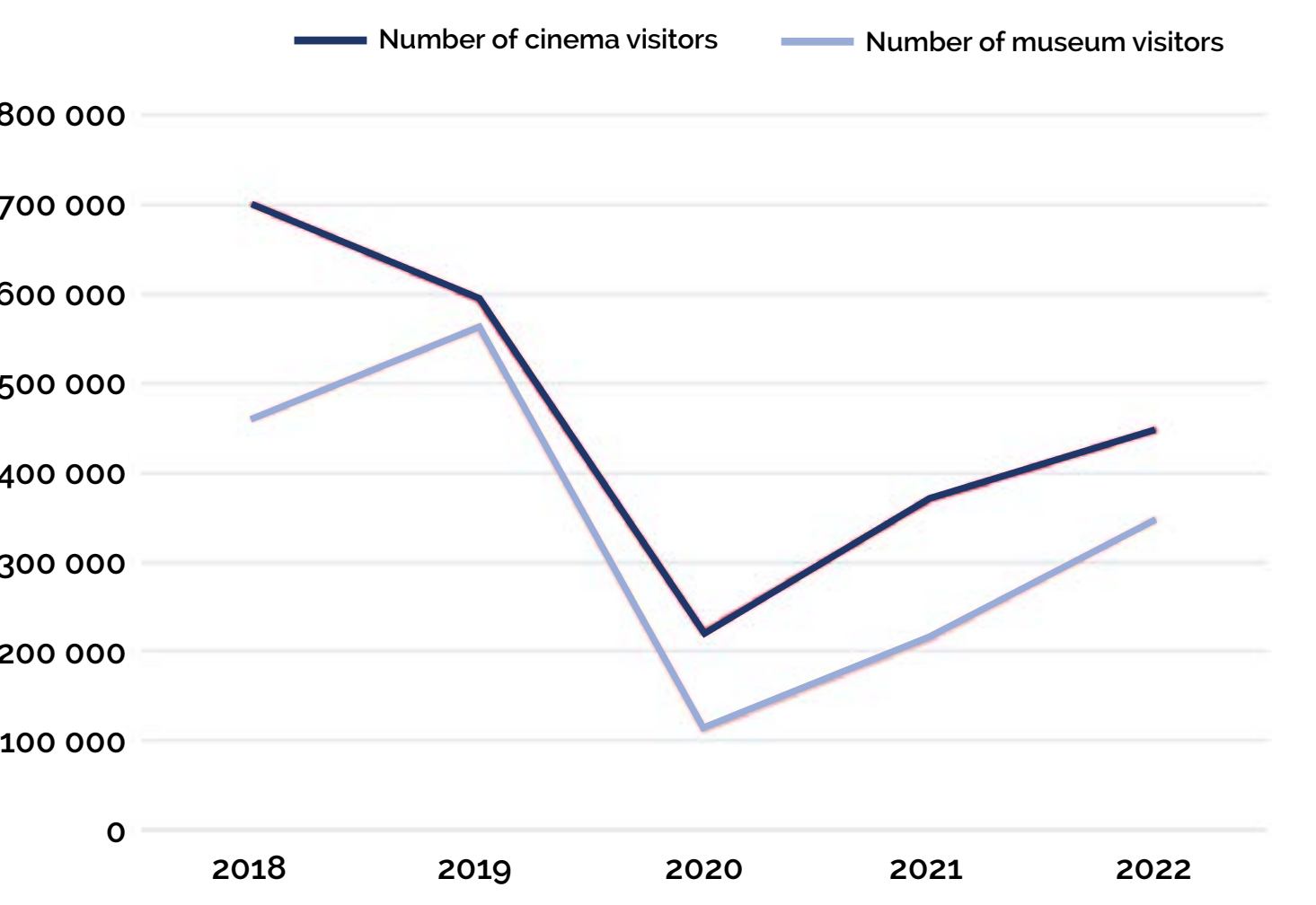
[Archaeological Monuments](#)

[Croatian Maritime Museum](#)

[Natural History Museum and Zoo](#)

[Split Sports Hall of Fame](#)

Graph 6 NUMBER OF VISITORS TO CINEMAS AND MUSEUMS OF THE CITY OF SPLIT, 2018 – 2022





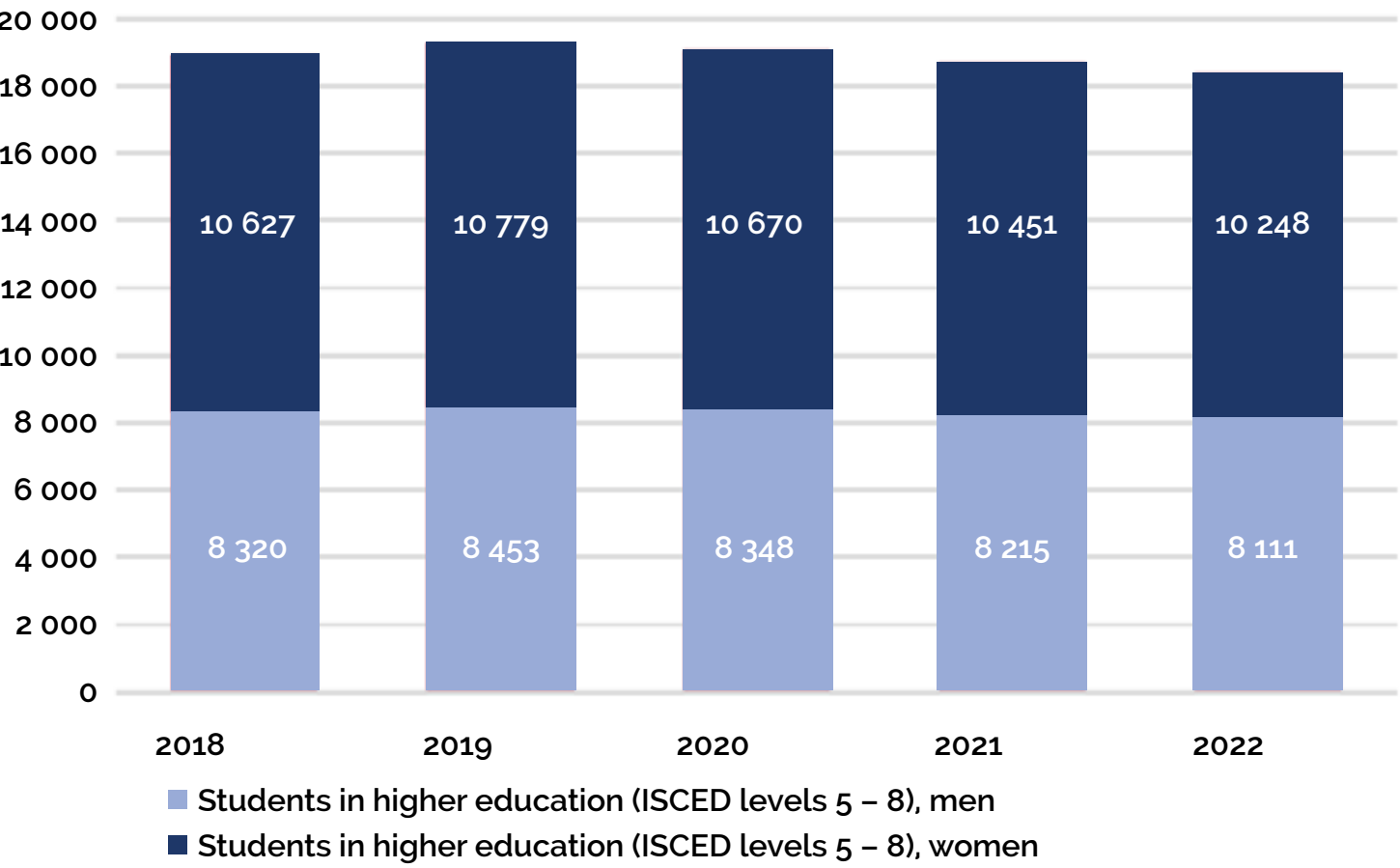
The number of visitors to cinemas and museums declined significantly after the COVID-19 pandemic was declared in 2020, when museums and cinemas were closed for several months. As a direct consequence of the pandemic, some “modern” museums, which were not co-financed by the public sector, were closed permanently.

Furthermore, as part of the project, data on the number of students enrolled in higher education (ISCED 5 – 8) were also collected, which show a stagnation or a slight decrease in the total number of enrolled students, which is actually correlated with the previously presented negative trend in the number of inhabitants in these age groups (Table 18, Graph 7).

Table 18 NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF SPLIT, 2018 – 2022

Year	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), total	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), men	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), women
2018	18 947	8 320	10 627
2019	19 232	8 453	10 779
2020	19 018	8 348	10 670
2021	18 666	8 215	10 451
2022	18 359	8 111	10 248

Graph 7 NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF SPLIT, 2018 – 2022



As for the number of persons employed according to the National Classification of Activities 2007, in the 2018 – 2022 period, a growth was recorded in almost all activities, especially in information and communication. The only continuous decline in the number of employed persons was recorded in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy (sections B, C and D) (Tables 19 and 20).



Table 19 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 (SECTIONS A TO J) IN THE CITY OF SPLIT AND FUA SPLIT, 2018 – 2022

Year	City/FUA	Total number of persons employed	Persons employed in agriculture and fishing	Persons employed in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy	Persons employed in construction	Persons employed in trade, transportation, hotels and restaurants	Persons employed in information and communication
2018	SPLIT	62 297	209	7 295	4 757	19 228	1 685
	FUA SPLIT	95 820	795	15 021	8 301	31 873	1 897
2019	SPLIT	62 643	192	7 331	4 694	19 241	1 651
	FUA SPLIT	94 479	767	14 914	8 537	29 760	1 854
2020	SPLIT	68 497	221	6 517	5 188	21 238	1 727
	FUA SPLIT	108 006	922	14 589	10 044	35 855	2 045
2021	SPLIT	67 907	223	7 074	5 182	19 786	1 796
	FUA SPLIT	109 210	1 028	15 452	10 239	35 383	2 146
2022	SPLIT	69 187	238	6 253	5 411	20 508	2 059
	FUA SPLIT	111 534	1 058	15 089	10 802	36 163	2 419

Table 20 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 (SECTIONS K TO U) IN THE CITY OF SPLIT AND FUA SPLIT, 2018 – 2022

Year	City/FUA	Persons employed in financial and insurance activities	Persons employed in real estate activities	Persons employed in professional, scientific and technical activities	Persons employed in public administration, defence, education and health activities	Persons employed in arts, entertainment and recreation
2018	SPLIT	1 824	538	6 642	16 781	3 338
	FUA SPLIT	1 889	649	8 701	21 501	5 193
2019	SPLIT	1 856	576	6 595	17 320	3 187
	FUA SPLIT	1 912	705	8 607	22 362	5 061
2020	SPLIT	2 778	765	7 856	18 044	4 163
	FUA SPLIT	2 850	910	10 565	23 579	6 647
2021	SPLIT	2 683	766	7 868	18 462	4 067
	FUA SPLIT	2 741	915	10 585	24 099	6 622
2022	SPLIT	2 733	697	8 176	18 938	4 174
	FUA SPLIT	2 793	843	11 018	24 577	6 772



2.6 Tourism activity

The City of Split is one of the most visited and most attractive cities in terms of tourism in Croatia. Its rich tourist offer consists of a variety of landmarks, natural beauties, gastronomy, cultural, sports and entertainment events.

According to the statistical report "Tourism, 2021", the following numbers of tourist arrivals and nights were recorded in the area of the City of Split and individual cities/municipalities that make up FUA Split (Table 21).



Table 21 BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF SPLIT AND FUA SPLIT, 2021<sup>15</sup>

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
CITIES								
SPLIT	27 523	5 988	478 040	66 340	411 700	1 715 549	165 624	1 549 925
Kaštela	8 937	1 013	71 538	6 380	65 158	472 249	25 257	446 992
Omiš	14 600	1 562	125 947	8 500	117 447	841 703	36 546	805 157
Sinj	324	80	6 874	3 732	3 142	18 217	6 652	11 565
Solin	993	264	16 700	5 512	11 188	65 726	11 094	54 632
Trilj	445	48	2 109	431	1 678	14 266	1 186	13 080
MUNICIPALITIES								
Cista Provo	120	38	737	33	704	6 270	190	6 080
Dicmo	165	55	991	6	985	8 343	20	8 323
Dugi Rat	6 484	596	48 079	3 669	44 410	348 111	18 226	329 885
Dugopolje	194	54	1 426	165	1 261	9 743	294	9 449
Hrvace	112	18	564	109	455	3 855	202	3 653
Klis	412	162	3 510	417	3 093	20 845	768	20 077
Lećevica	64	21	367	16	351	3 222	95	3 127
Lokvičići	31	6	z	z	z	z	z	z
Lovreć	97	36	445	16	429	3 824	58	3 766
Muč	123	36	669	60	609	4 775	113	4 662
Okrug	9 673	1 259	73 214	3 359	69 855	531 970	21 730	510 240
Otok	46	18	274	6	268	2 180	30	2 150
Podstrana	7 687	805	78 004	8 518	69 486	466 235	28 608	437 627
Prgomet	53	10	z	z	z	z	z	z
Primorski Dolac	58	24	341	15	326	2 694	77	2 617
Šestanovac	224	84	1 496	72	1 424	13 339	265	13 074
Šolta	2 428	244	13 976	2 565	11 411	122 715	20 328	102 387
Zadvarje	353	20	402	30	372	3 289	118	3 171
Zagvozd	281	84	z	z	z	z	z	z
Ružić	56	18	237	16	221	1 978	71	1 907
Unešić	68	18	378	10	368	3 277	36	3 241
FUA SPLIT	81 551	12 561	926 318	109 977	816 341	4 684 375	337 588	4 346 787

Of the total number of permanent beds, total number of tourist arrivals and total number of tourist nights in 2021 in FUA Split, the City of Split accounted for 33.8% of permanent beds, 51.6% of tourist arrivals and 36.6% of tourist nights.

15 Source: Statistical Report 1700 Tourism, 2021., Croatian Bureau of Statistics



According to the statistical report “Tourism, 2022”, the following numbers of tourist arrivals and nights were recorded in the area of the City of Split and individual cities/municipalities that make up FUA Split (Table 22).



Table 22 BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF SPLIT AND FUA SPLIT, 2022<sup>16</sup>

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
CITIES								
SPLIT	30 258	3 167	786 592	82 171	704 421	2 620 705	185 110	2 435 595
Kaštela	10 057	1 365	104 774	8 852	95 922	628 560	28 940	599 620
Omiš	14 990	1 860	158 003	9 361	148 642	993 074	36 799	956 275
Sinj	372	84	10 582	5 222	5 360	24 710	8 893	15 817
Solin	1 111	281	26 272	5 893	20 379	95 937	11 540	84 397
Trilj	411	44	2 694	489	2 205	17 479	1 415	16 064
MUNICIPALITIES								
Cista Provo	148	44	973	26	947	7 651	126	7 525
Dicmo	182	55	1 279	14	1 265	10 089	68	10 021
Dugi Rat	6 706	700	59 603	3 491	56 112	411 953	16 527	395 426
Dugopolje	221	56	2 243	265	1 978	13 491	406	13 085
Hrvace	108	16	650	111	539	4 918	302	4 616
Klis	466	162	4 509	371	4 138	26 847	675	26 172
Lećevica	62	19	350	7	343	3 074	40	3 034
Lokvičići	54	12	302	1	301	2 772	7	2 765
Lovreč	97	34	590	30	560	5 068	183	4 885
Muč	149	28	868	65	803	6 920	134	6 786
Okrug	9 956	1 450	89 072	3 486	85 586	628 074	22 773	605 301
Otok	63	20	z	z	z	z	z	z
Podstrana	8 023	970	110 159	8 723	101 436	599 484	28 783	570 701
Prgomet	55	8	428	6	422	3 035	60	2 975
Primorski Dolac	55	12	z	z	z	z	z	z
Šestanovac	228	66	1 760	102	1 658	14 427	299	14 128
Šolta	2 475	275	15 336	2 414	12 922	127 567	17 228	110 339
Zadvarje	82	12	582	38	544	4 468	164	4 304
Zagvozd	338	88	2 685	22	2 663	17 850	124	17 726
Ružić	71	22	z	z	z	z	z	z
Unešić	86	21	497	20	477	4 775	135	4 640
FUA SPLIT	86 824	10 871	1 380 803	131 180	1 249 623	6 272 928	360 731	5 912 197

Of the total number of permanent beds, total number of tourist arrivals and total number of tourist nights in 2022 in FUA Split, the City of Split accounted for 34.9% of permanent beds, 56.9% of tourist arrivals and 41.8% of tourist nights.

16 Source: Statistical Report 1722 Tourism, 2022., Croatian Bureau of Statistics



Diocletian's Palace and cellars, and the Cathedral of Saint Domnius are among the most important tourist attractions in the city of Split.

A rich tourist offer is also provided by other cities/municipalities of FUA Split. For example, the town of Sinj and its surroundings offer many interesting attractions. There is the Museum of the Cetinska Krajina Region, the well-known *Sinjska alka* and many natural beauties of the Cetina river. *Sinjska alka* is an ancient knightly tournament that has been held in the town of Sinj for more than three centuries, and since 2010, it has been included in the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List.

The towns of Omiš and Kaštela are also very popular with tourists and have a rich tourist offer made up of various natural and cultural sites.

Six kilometres north of the city of Split, in today's Solin, there are the remains of the ancient town of Salona. It was the metropolis of the Roman province of Dalmatia. Only some parts of the town have been preserved, i.e. only the remains of the famous Amphitheatre in Salona (Figure 6).



Figure 6 REMAINS OF THE AMPHITHEATRE IN THE AREA OF TODAY'S SOLIN<sup>17</sup>

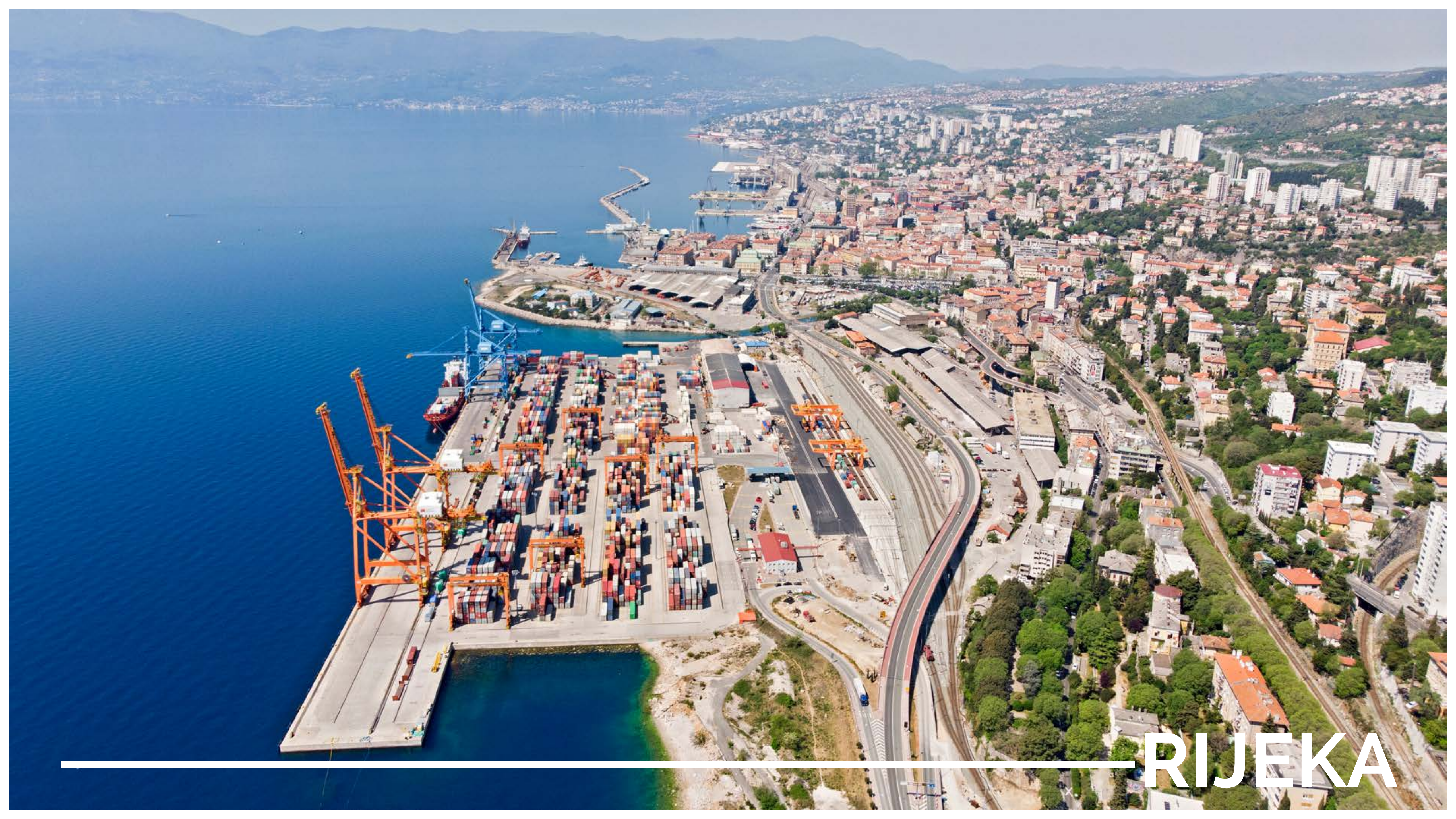


<sup>17</sup> Source: SHUTTERSTOCK



REFERENCES:		LIST OF TABLES:		LIST OF GRAPHS:	
• <a href="#">City of Split</a>		Table 12	POPULATION OF THE COUNTY OF SPLIT-DALMATIA, FUA SPLIT AND THE CITY OF SPLIT, BY SEX, 2011 AND 2021	Graph 4	CHANGE IN THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTY OF SPLIT-DALMATIA, THE CITY OF SPLIT AND FUA SPLIT, 1857 – 2021
• Kristijan Herceg <a href="#">Jesuits in Croatia - Education and Science</a>		Table 13	ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CITY OF SPLIT AND FUA SPLIT, 2018 – 2022	Graph 5	POPULATION OF FUA SPLIT, BY SEX AND FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, 2011 AND 2021 CENSUSES
• <a href="#">Museum of Sinjska alka</a>		Table 14	ESTIMATE OF ACTIVE POPULATION IN THE CITY OF SPLIT AND FUA SPLIT, 2018 – 2022	Graph 6	NUMBER OF VISITORS TO CINEMAS AND MUSEUMS OF THE CITY OF SPLIT, 2018 – 2022
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• <a href="#">Settlements and population of the Republic of Croatia, 1857 – 2001, Croatian Bureau of Statistics</a>		Table 18	NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF SPLIT, 2018 – 2022	Map 5	POPULATION DENSITY OF MUNICIPALITIES/ CITIES IN FUA SPLIT IN 2021 (inhabitants/km²)
• <a href="#">SHUTTERSTOCK</a>		Table 19	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 IN THE CITY OF SPLIT AND FUA SPLIT, 2018 – 2022 (first part)	LIST OF FIGURES:	
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• <a href="#">Statistical Report 1700 Tourism, 2021, Croatian Bureau of Statistics</a>		Table 21	BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF SPLIT AND FUA SPLIT, 2021	Figure 6	REMAINS OF THE AMPHITHEATRE IN THE AREA OF TODAY’S SOLIN
• <a href="#">Statistical Report 1722 Tourism, 2022, Croatian Bureau of Statistics</a>		Table 22	BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF SPLIT AND FUA SPLIT, 2022		





RIJEKA



## 3 RIJEKA

### 3.1 General information and geographical position

The city of Rijeka is the largest Croatian port. It is located in the very heart of Kvarner, at the mouth of the Rječina river, which flows into the Gulf of Rijeka, and at the foot of the mountain barrier which is the narrowest (40 to 50 km) and lowest (Gornje Jelenje, 929 m; Postojnska vrata, 698 m) in its hinterland. The climate is moderately warm and humid.

The city of Rijeka is located in the vicinity of the seats of neighbouring counties; for example, the distance to Pazin is 60 km, to Karlovac 140 km, to Gospić 155 km and to Zadar 225 km. The following cities in the region are within a 100 km radius: Pula – Pola, Trieste and Ljubljana, while most of the capitals and centres of Central Europe are within a 500 km distance, such as Budapest, Vienna, Munich, Milan, etc.

The land part can be divided into two units: the built-up parts of the settlement on the coastal part and the part of the natural area consisting of forest and agricultural land in the northern and eastern hinterland. Most of the western part is located on a plain (Zamet, Gornji Zamet, Drenova) all the way to Škurinjska Draga, and a similar orthography of the area is present in the eastern part of the city (Sušak) between the canyons of Rječina, Draga and Martinšćica, as the most prominent spatial faults. The northern part of the area is topographically and morphologically more diverse. It is interesting that Lubanj, as the highest peak of the city, is located at an altitude of 498 meters and 1.5 km of linear distance from the sea. Natural-geographical and topographical circumstances determined the development and functions of the city of Rijeka.

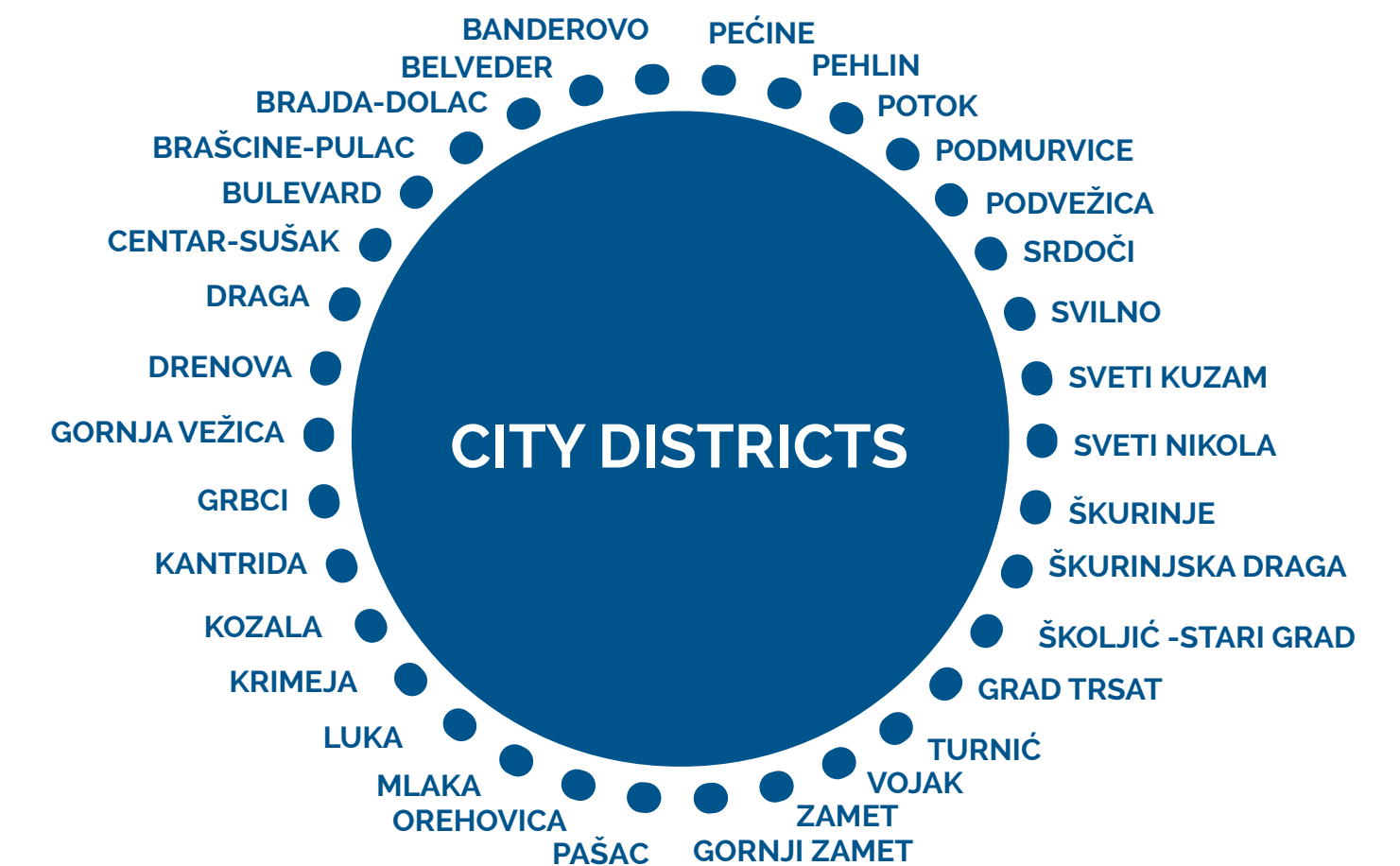
### 3.2 Administrative and territorial division

The City of Rijeka is an administrative, educational, cultural and economic centre.

The origin of the name Rijeka dates back to distant past. For example, in Italian, the city of Rijeka is referred to as *Fiume*, in Slovenian *Reka*, while in Chakavian dialect, it is referred to as *Reka* or *Rika*. The name of the city in Hungarian was originally *Szentvit*, but was later changed to *Fiume*. In German, Rijeka was referred to as *Sankt Veit am Flaum* or *Pflaum*.

All the mentioned ancient and modern denominations mean "river" in those languages, referring to the river Rječina (in Italian Eneo, in Chakavian Rečina) also known as *Fiumara*, *Tarsia*, *Rěčina* and *Pflaum*, which flows through the city and once divided it into two parts, and into two states at the same time.

According to local self-government, the City of Rijeka is divided into local council areas.





As an administrative and territorial unit within the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar, the City of Rijeka includes the area of the settlement of Rijeka.

FUA Rijeka covers the area of the City of Rijeka and 14 municipalities/cities (Map 6) within the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar.

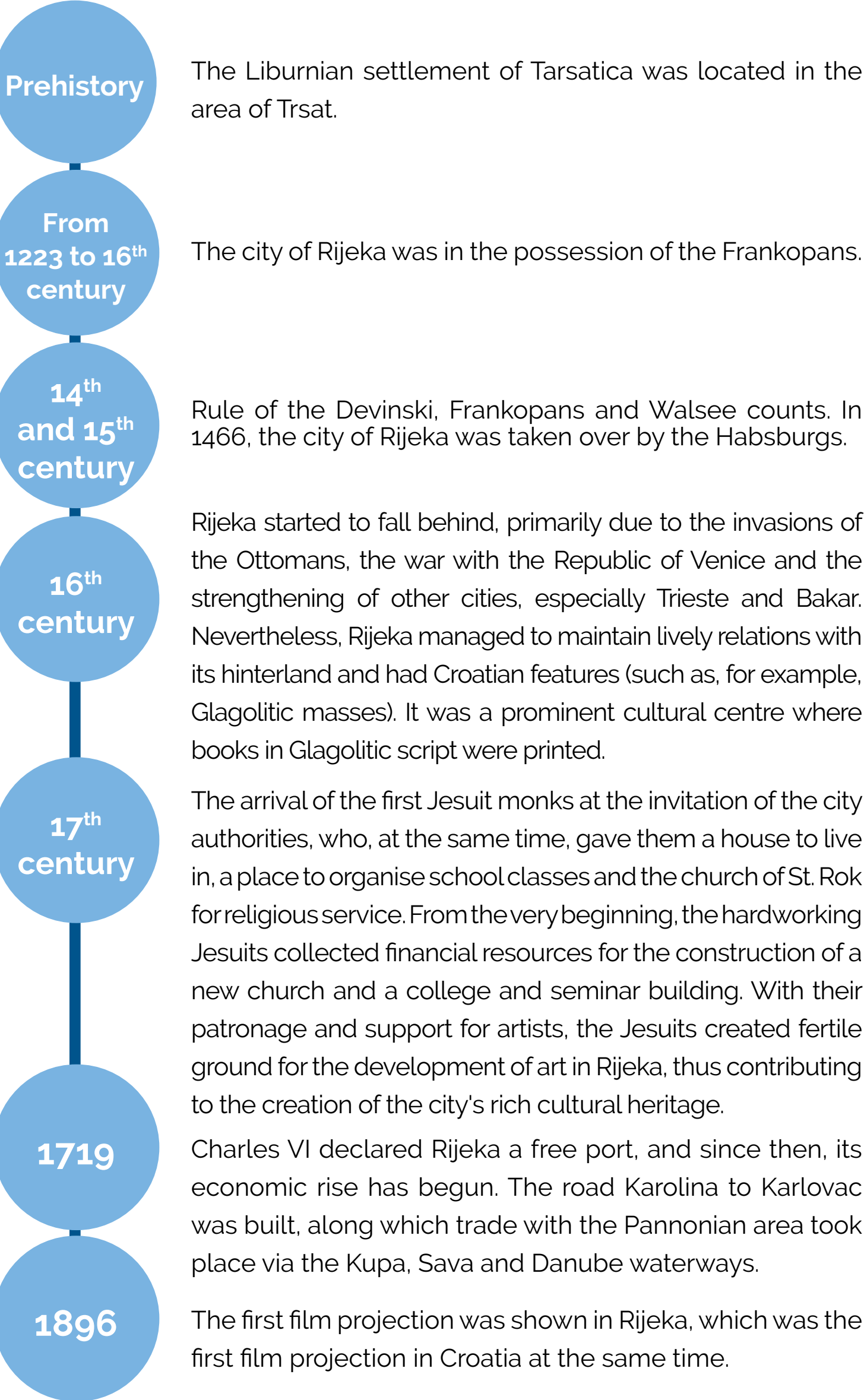


Map 6 CITY OF RIJEKA AND CITIES/MUNICIPALITIES IN FUA RIJEKA





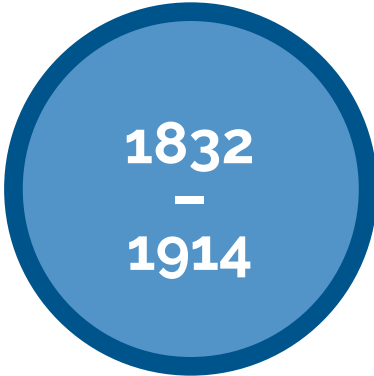
3.3 Bits of history and culture



Among the most distinctive historical events is the creation of "morčić" in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. It is a type of Croatian autochthonous folk jewellery and has been one of the most recognisable symbols of Rijeka and Kvarner since the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Rijeka has a rich history of the development of industrial production, such as sugar refineries and sail factories, paper factory "Hartera", and the Whitehead torpedo factory, to today's oil refinery and shipyard Viktor Lenac d.d., which was initially called Lazarus, and shipyard "3. maj".

Među najvažnijim povijesnim ličnostima kao najpoznatiji Riječanin ističe se



**Ivan pl. Zajc** – a composer and a conductor, the founder of Croatian opera, the director of the Croatian Music Institute in Zagreb, the author of 19 operas (Nikola Šubić Zrinski, 1876), 26 operettas ("Momci na brod"), oratorios, cantatas, solo songs, etc.

Some of the most important architectural and cultural sites are the following:

**Petar Kružić Stairway**, which were built in 1531, 1725 and 1745. They were named after the captain of Klis, Petar Kružić, who built their first part in 1531. The upper part was built in 1725 by Gavro Aichelburg, the duke of Styria, Carniola and Carinthia, and captain of Brinj. At the beginning of the stairway, there is an entrance porch with a relief of Our Lady of Consolation (*Consolatrix afflictorum*) that dates back to 1745. The chapels next to the stairs are dedicated to saints. The stairs were renovated several times and new parts were added. A commemorative plaque was placed on the entrance porch in the memory of Petar Kružić. At the end of the stairs, there is the chapel of St. Nicholas with a Glagolitic inscription from 1531.

In the period from 1771 to 1924, the **Kozala cemetery** was built, which is the oldest cemetery in Rijeka. Its tombs and monuments reflect a rich cultural heritage. The Kozala cemetery is protected as cultural and historical heritage.

Around 1924, the Kozala cemetery gained its final planimetric shape and also reached its maximum possible ground extension.

The city of Rijeka also has a pet cemetery. It is assumed that it was built by hunters for the purpose of burying their hunting dogs and that it dates back to the very beginning of the 20th century, but the only trace is the gravestones that date back to the time between the two world wars. Until 2004, the pets of the citizens of Rijeka were buried in the cemetery, but also the pets of the citizens of the surrounding areas, as well as of Italy and Germany.

Some of the architectural and cultural attractions of Rijeka are the Croatian National Theatre of Ivan pl. Zajc, the Cathedral of St. Vitus (Figure 7) and Trsatska gradina castle.

Figure 7 CATHEDRAL OF ST. VITUS<sup>18</sup>



<sup>18</sup> Source: Rijeka Tourist Board

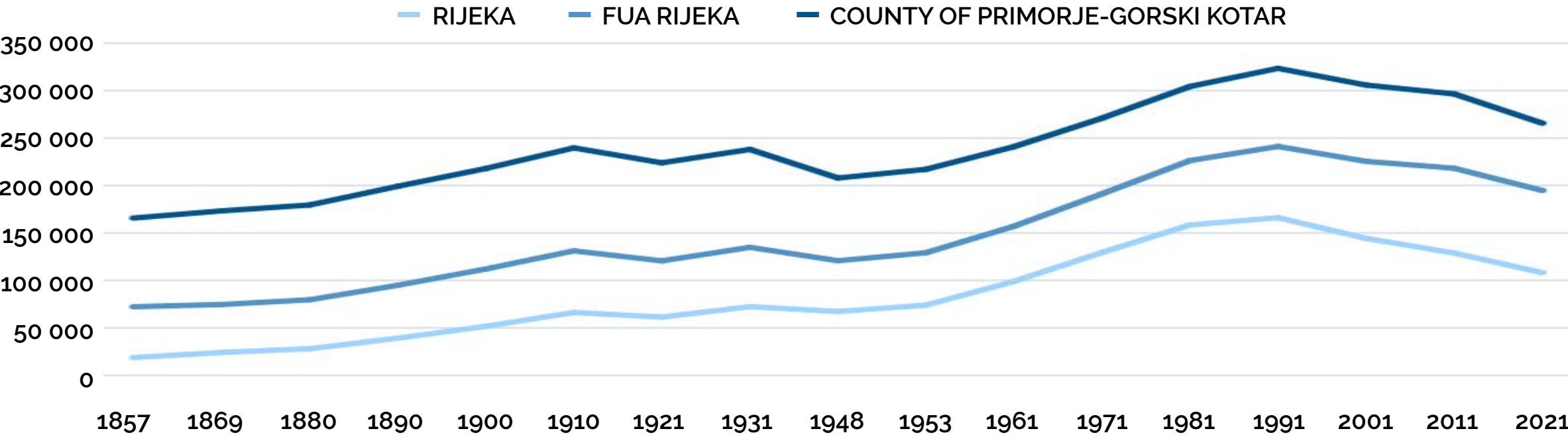


3.4 Population

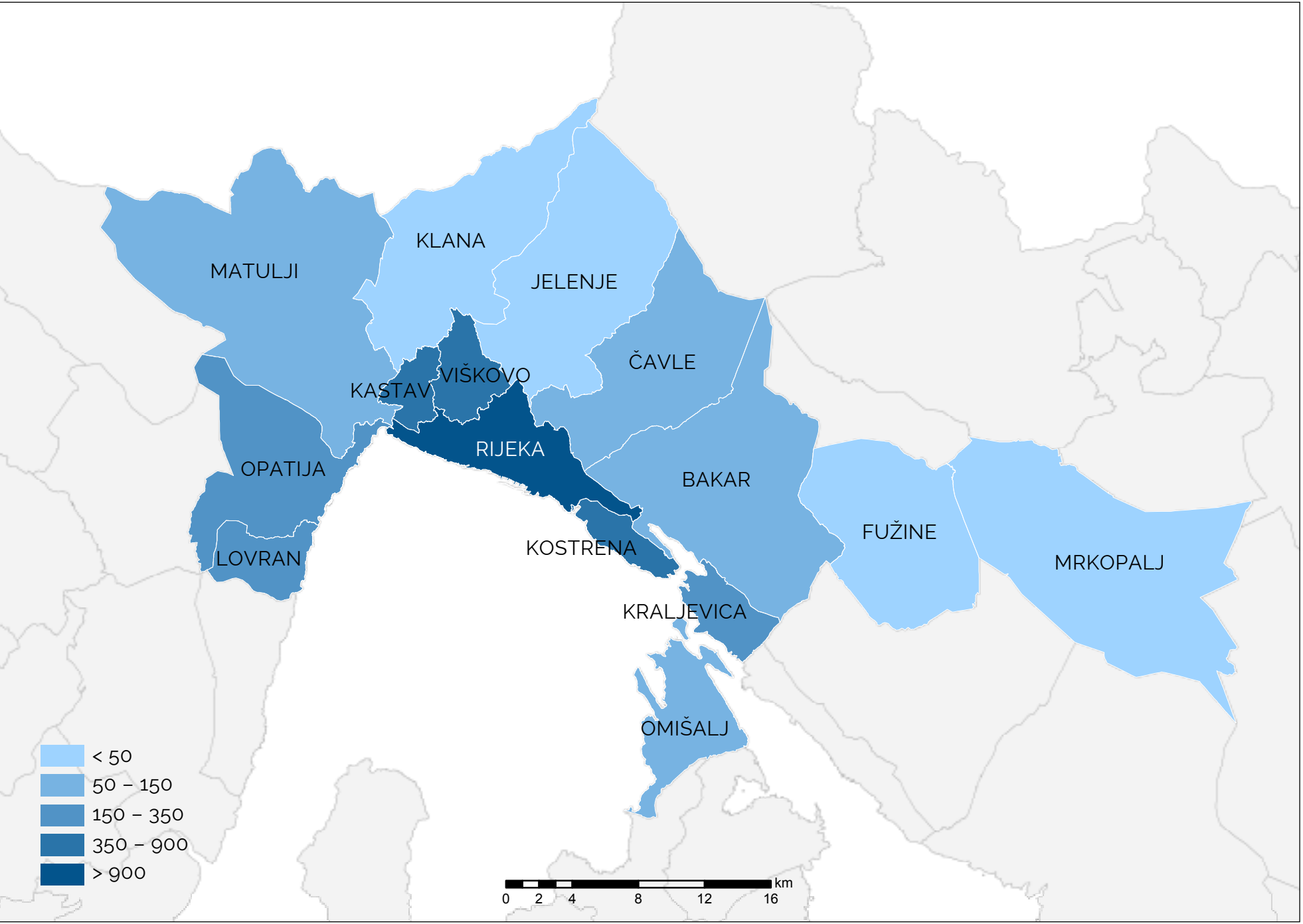
As in most other cities in the Republic of Croatia, the population change from the first census of population in 1857 until 1991 indicates an upward trend in the number of inhabitants of the city of Rijeka, FUA Rijeka and the entire County of Primorje-Gorski kotar. Unfortunately, recent years indicate a downward trend in the number of inhabitants. There are growing differences in the movement of the population between the city and its surrounding areas. For example, in 1857, the City of Rijeka accounted for 26% of the population of FUA Rijeka, while according to the 2021 census, this share grew to 56%.

Observing the share of the population of FUA Rijeka in the total population of the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar, it increased from 44% in 1857 to 73% in 2021. It indicates that, today, most of the population of the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar lives in the area of FUA Rijeka (Graph 8).

Graph 8 CHANGE IN THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTY OF PRIMORJE-GORSKI KOTAR, THE CITY OF RIJEKA AND FUA RIJEKA 1857 – 2021<sup>19</sup>



Map 7 POPULATION DENSITY OF MUNICIPALITIES/CITIES IN FUA RIJEKA IN 2021 (inhabitants/km²)



Population density in 2021 by municipalities/cities of FUA Rijeka (Map 7) indicates a higher number of inhabitants per square kilometre in the City of Rijeka and its neighbouring municipalities of Viškovo, Kastav and Kostrena. The least populated municipalities are the municipalities of Fužine and Mrkopalj, which are located in Gorski kotar and are the furthest from the city of Rijeka. The municipalities of Klanja and Jelenje are also sparsely populated municipalities within FUA Rijeka, mostly due to their geographical position in the mountainous part between the Rijeka coast, Gorski kotar and the Republic of Slovenia.

<sup>19</sup> Source: Settlements and population of the Republic of Croatia, 1857 – 2001, Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



As part of the project, demographic variables on age and sex, private households and dwellings, and the population according to activity and employment were also collected.

Comparing the number of inhabitants by sex in the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar, the City of Rijeka and FUA Rijeka in 2011 and 2021, a downward trend in the number of women and men can be observed at all three levels, with the largest decrease in the number of women (about 15%) and men (about 17%) being recorded in the City of Rijeka, while a similar decrease in the number of men (about 11%) and women (about 9%) was recorded in the area of FUA Rijeka and the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar (Table 23).

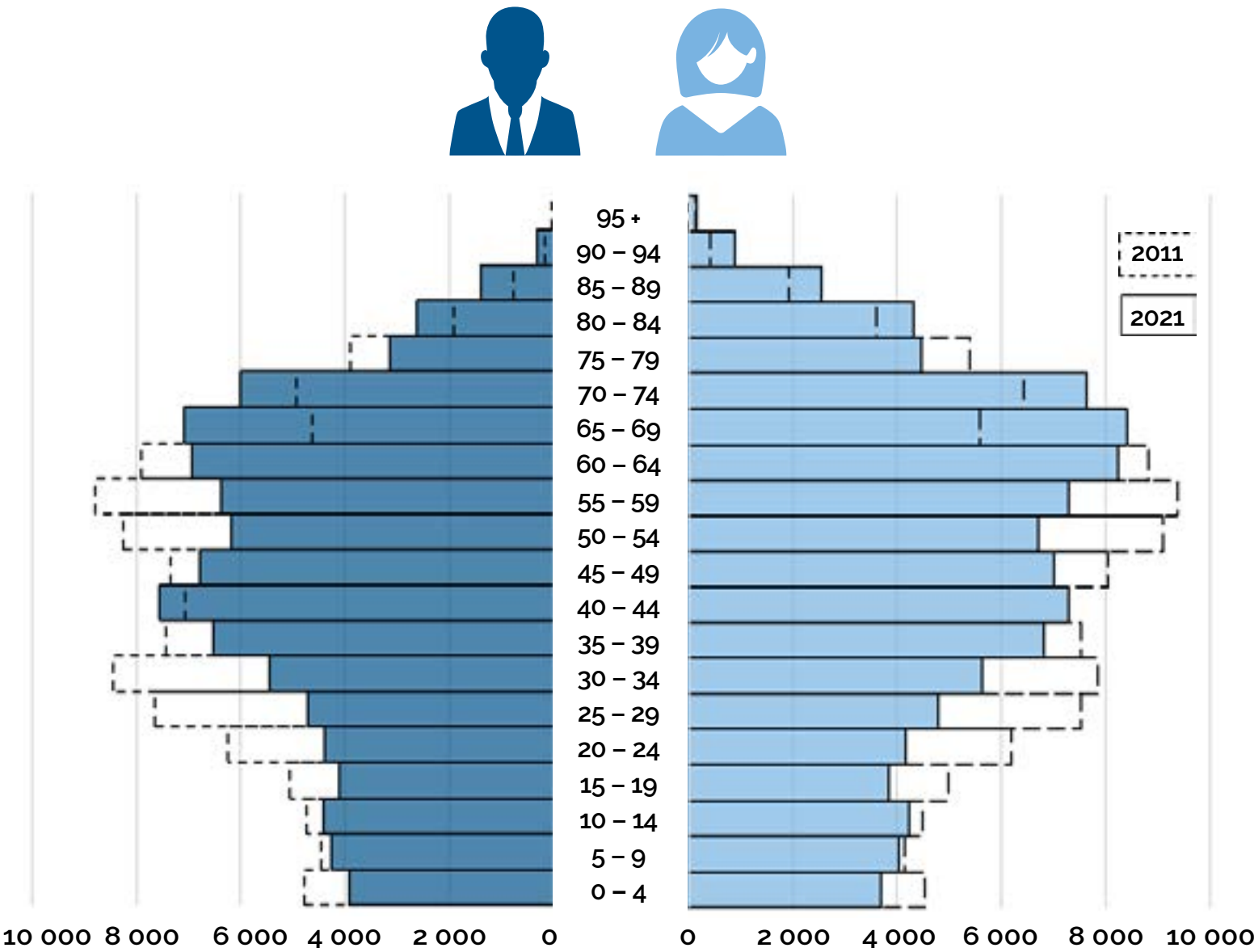
Table 23 POPULATION OF THE COUNTY OF PRIMORJE-GORSKI KOTAR, FUA RIJEKA AND THE CITY OF RIJEKA, BY SEX, 2011 AND 2021<sup>20</sup>

County/city/FUA	Sex	Population, 2011 Census	Population, 2021 Census
County of Primorje-Gorski kotar	All	296 195	265 419
	Men	143 085	127 054
	Women	153 110	138 365
FUA RIJEKA	All	217 920	194 516
	Men	104 539	92 287
	Women	113 381	102 229
City of RIJEKA	All	128 624	107 964
	Men	60 951	50 453
	Women	67 673	57 511

The comparison of the population in 2011 and 2021 in FUA Rijeka is presented using the age-sex pyramid (Graph 9), which shows an increase in the number of inhabitants in all age groups from 65 – 69 to 95 and over, except in the 75 – 79 age group. A decrease in the number of inhabitants is present in all five-year age groups from 0 – 4 to 60 – 64, except in the 40 – 44 age group. It all indicates a trend of population aging.

20 Source: Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics  
Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics

Graph 9 POPULATION OF FUA RIJEKA, BY SEX AND FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, 2011 AND 2021 CENSUSES



As part of the project, variables on private households in the City of Rijeka and FUA Rijeka were also collected, as presented in Table 24.

Table 24 ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CITY OF RIJEKA AND FUA RIJEKA, 2018 – 2022<sup>21</sup>

Year	RIJEKA			FUA RIJEKA		
	Private households	Persons in private households	One-person households	Private households	Persons in private households	One-person households
2018	48 748	117 646	14 137	82 874	208 042	21 881
2019	48 058	115 982	13 937	82 177	206 293	21 697
2020	47 378	114 342	13 740	81 486	204 559	21 515
2021	46 708	112 724	13 546	80 801	202 839	21 334
2022	47 306	104 953	16 541	80 287	190 359	25 184

21 Data for the period 2018 – 2021 were estimated on the basis of the results of the 2011 Census, while data for 2022 were estimated on the basis of the results of the 2021 Census.

The small area estimation method was used to calculate population data according to activity and employment in the City of Rijeka/FUA Rijeka, as shown in Tables 25 and 26.

Table 25 ESTIMATE OF ACTIVE POPULATION IN THE CITY OF RIJEKA AND FUA RIJEKA 2018 – 2022

Year	RIJEKA			FUA RIJEKA		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2018	53 368	27 444	25 924	93 771	49 034	44 737
2019	52 617	26 670	25 947	92 452	47 651	44 801
2020	51 873	26 293	25 580	91 675	47 250	44 424
2021	57 588	30 720	26 867	100 241	53 756	46 485
2022	62 404	32 641	29 763	94 138	46 651	47 487

Table 26 ESTIMATE OF UNEMPLOYED POPULATION IN THE CITY OF RIJEKA AND FUA RIJEKA 2018 – 2022

Year	RIJEKA			FUA RIJEKA		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2018	3 198	1 774	1 424	5 619	3 169	2 450
2019	2 921	1 230	1 691	5 132	2 322	2 810
2020	2 880	1 213	1 667	5 089	2 302	2 786
2021	5 037	2 054	2 983	8 171	3 885	4 286
2022	3 088	1 347	1 741	5 165	2 306	2 858





3.5 City statistics

In this chapter, the collected variables for the City of Rijeka and its functional urban area (FUA Rijeka) for 2021 and 2022 will be analysed in more detail.

As regards traffic indicators, this project collected data on the length of cycle paths, the price of monthly public transport tickets and the price of taxi services in the area of the City of Rijeka (Table 27).

Table 27 LENGTH OF CYCLE PATHS, PRICES OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND TAXI SERVICES, THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED CARS AND DEATHS CAUSED BY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY OF RIJEKA, 2018 – 2022

Year	Length of cycle paths (km)	Price of combined monthly ticket (all types of public transport) for 5 to 10 km in the central zone (€)	Price of a taxi ride within 5 km from the centre in the daytime (€)	Number of registered passenger cars	Number of deaths caused by traffic accidents
2018	-	37.23	4.05	51 620	3
2019	-	37.20	4.50	52 043	7
2020	-	36.64	3.98	52 422	5
2021	-	44.13	3.99	48 034	5
2022	-	44.06	3.98	48 470	3

By collecting data on the length of the cycle network, marked cycle paths and roads, it was determined that the city of Rijeka has no marked cycle paths, mostly due to the characteristics of the terrain, i.e. the lack of lower and flatter parts of the city suitable for marking cycle paths.

As for the price of the combined monthly ticket for all types of public transport in the area of 5 to 10 km from the centre of Rijeka, it has increased by 18% in the last five years and currently amounts to around 44 €.

The price of a taxi ride in the city centre or within a distance of 5 km from the city centre in the daytime in Rijeka was the highest in 2019, when it amounted to 4.50 €, while in 2022, it amounted to 3.98 €.

The number of deaths caused by traffic accidents in the city of Rijeka has been on the decline since 2019. In recent years, there has also been a decline in the number of registered passenger cars.

For the local population, but also as part of the wider tourist offer of the City of Rijeka, the cultural contents of museums, theatres, cinemas and city libraries are very important (Table 28, Graph 10).

Table 28 NUMBER OF SEATS IN CINEMAS, ANNUAL ATTENDANCE OF CINEMAS AND MUSEUMS, NUMBER OF THEATERS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE CITY OF RIJEKA, 2018 – 2022

Year	Number of cinema visitors	Number of museum visitors	Number of theatres	Number of public libraries	Number of seats in cinemas
2018	402 833	112 723	10	20	2 104
2019	395 847	112 730	13	20	2 114
2020	113 547	52 867	12	20	2 104
2021	172 783	50 469	13	20	2 179
2022	240 732	54 856	12	20	2 179

The following cinemas operate in this area:

[CineStar Rijeka](#)

[Art-kino Croatia.](#)

Drive-in cinema Autokino Kinotenk is located in the area of the Campus of the University of Rijeka.

Museums of the city of Rijeka are the following:

[Maritime and Historical Museum of the Croatian Littoral](#)

[Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art](#)

[Natural History Museum Rijeka](#)

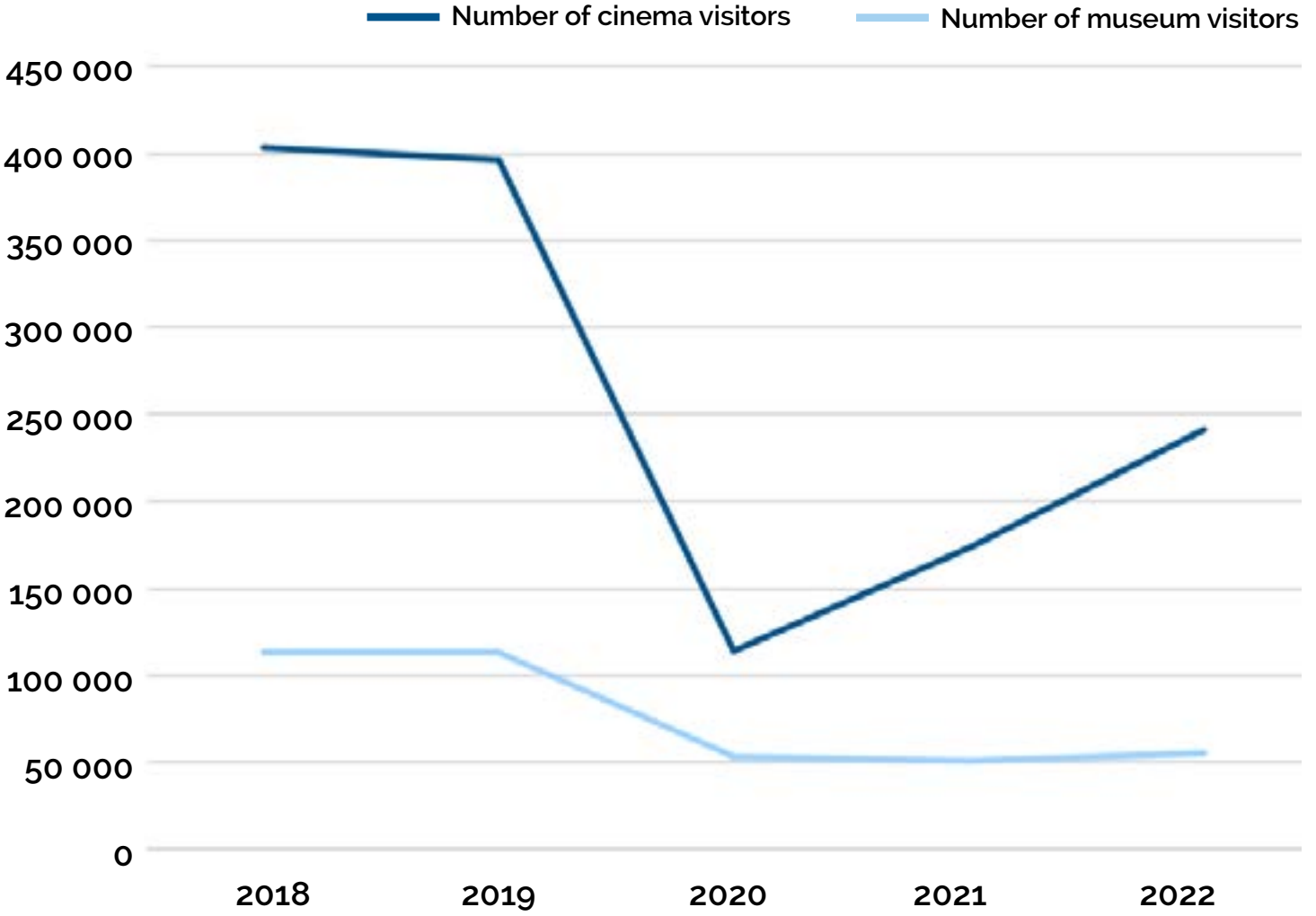
[City Museum of Rijeka](#)

[JGL Pharmacy Museum](#)

[Peek&Poke – Computer Museum.](#)

The number of visitors to cinemas declined significantly after the COVID-19 pandemic was declared in 2020, when museums and cinemas were closed for several months. In 2022, an increase in the number of cinema and museum visitors was recorded compared to 2021.

Graph 10 NUMBER OF VISITORS TO CINEMAS AND MUSEUMS OF THE CITY OF RIJEKA, 2018 – 2022



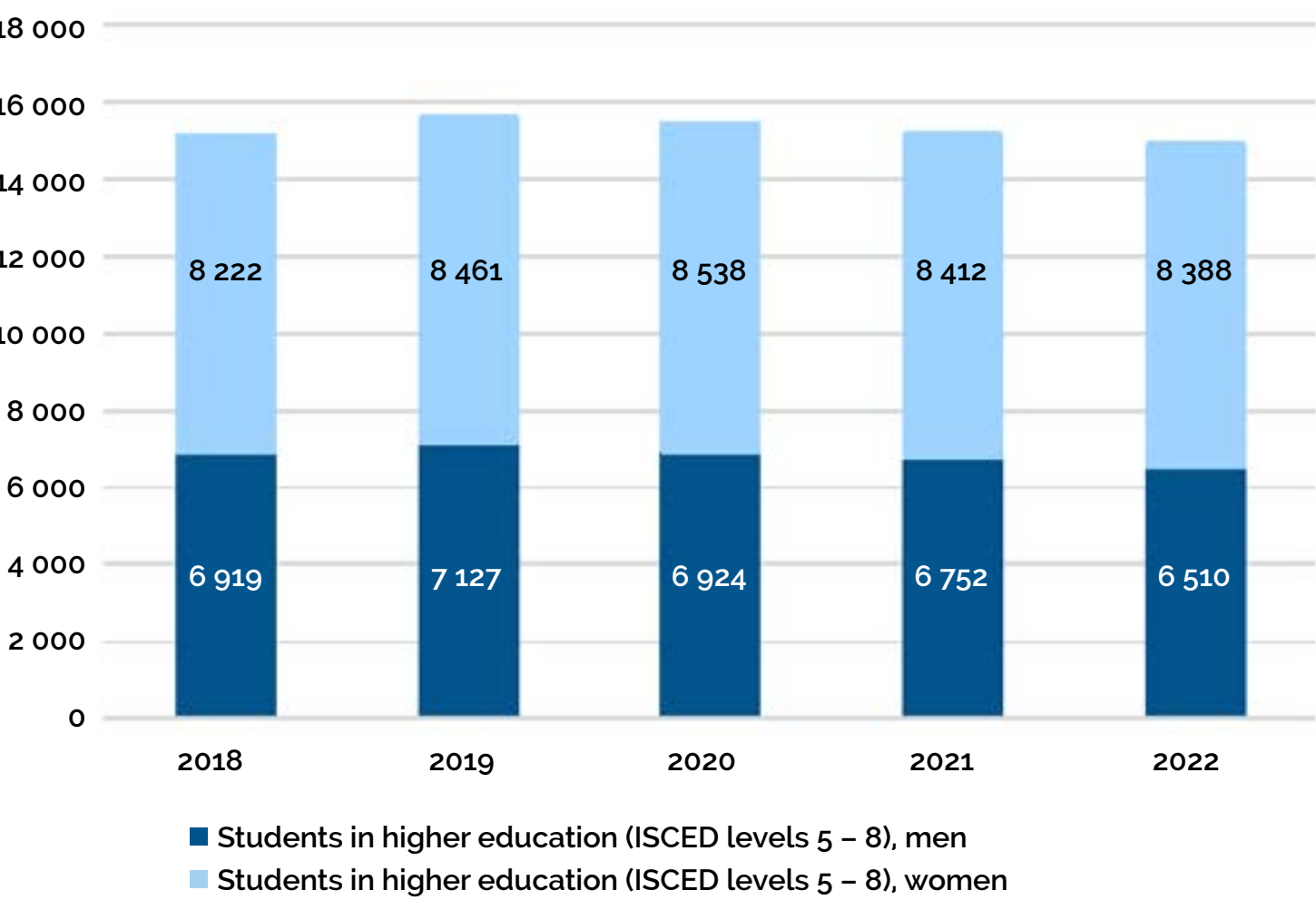


Furthermore, as part of the project, data on the number of students enrolled in higher education (ISCED 5 – 8) were also collected, which show an increase in the total number of enrolled students, with a slight decrease in the number of enrolled men (Table 29, Graph 11).

Table 29 NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF RIJEKA, 2018 – 2022

Year	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), total	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), men	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), women
2018	15 141	6 919	8 222
2019	15 588	7 127	8 461
2020	15 462	6 924	8 538
2021	15 164	6 752	8 412
2022	14 898	6 510	8 388

Graph 11 NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF RIJEKA, 2018 – 2022



As for the number of persons employed according to the National Classification of Activities 2007, in the 2018 – 2022 period, a growth was recorded in almost all activities, especially in information and communication. In recent years, there has been a slight decline in the number of persons employed in financial and insurance activities (section K), and a decrease in the number of persons employed in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy (sections B, C and D) in the area of FUA Rijeka, while in the area of the City of Rijeka, a slight increase in the number of persons employed in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy was recorded in 2022 (Tables 30 and 31).

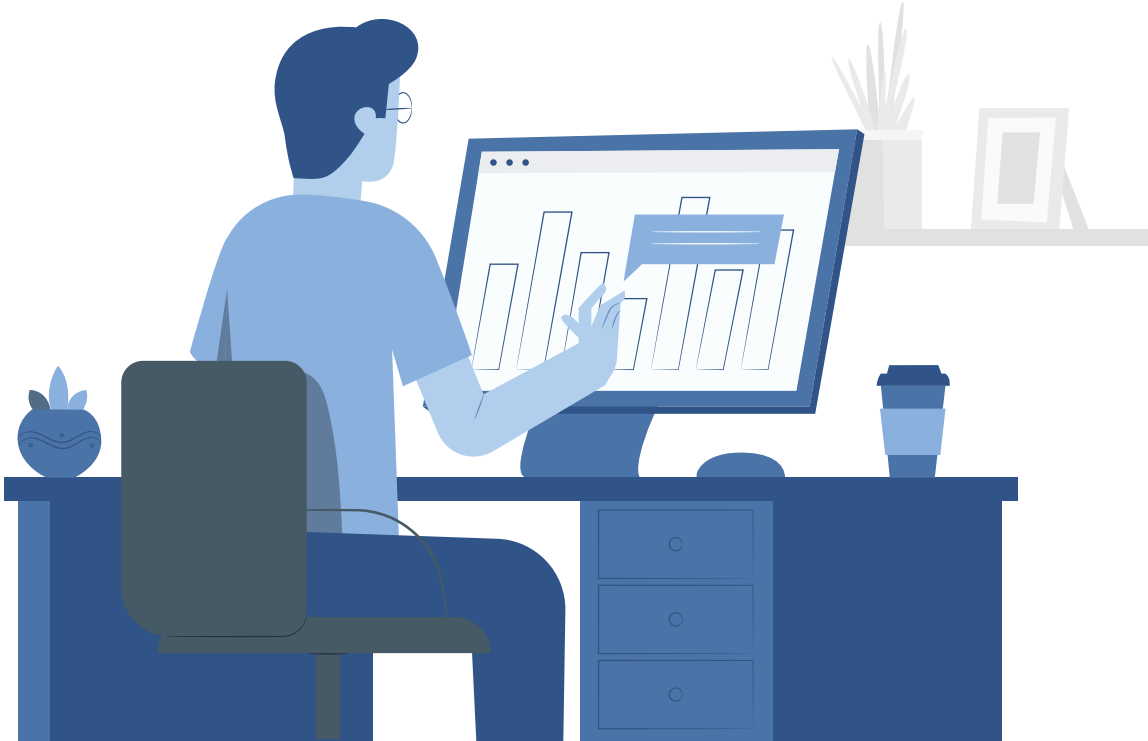


Table 30 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 (SECTIONS A TO J) IN THE CITY OF RIJEKA AND FUA RIJEKA, 2018 – 2022

Year	City/FUA	Total number of persons employed	Persons employed in agriculture and fishing	Persons employed in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy	Persons employed in construction	Persons employed in trade, transportation, hotels and restaurants	Persons employed in information and communication
2018	RIJEKA	50 231	98	6 642	1 895	15 460	1 197
	FUA RIJEKA	74 151	253	12 721	4 721	23 892	1 413
2019	RIJEKA	49 541	79	6 332	1 949	14 843	1 176
	FUA RIJEKA	72 855	227	12 424	4 810	22 951	1 419
2020	RIJEKA	52 623	108	5 444	2 202	15 501	1 386
	FUA RIJEKA	79 851	330	11 915	5 813	24 659	1 746
2021	RIJEKA	52 677	110	6 104	2 444	15 175	1 375
	FUA RIJEKA	79 438	350	12 437	6 175	23 934	1 747
2022	RIJEKA	53 798	103	6 212	2 564	15 571	1 523
	FUA RIJEKA	80 986	324	12 304	6 348	24 598	1 965

Table 31 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 (SECTIONS K TO U) IN THE CITY OF RIJEKA AND FUA RIJEKA, 2018 – 2022

Year	City/FUA	Persons employed in financial and insurance activities	Persons employed in real estate activities	Persons employed in professional, scientific and technical activities	Persons employed in public administration, defence, education and health activities	Persons employed in arts, entertainment and recreation
2018	RIJEKA	2 842	354	6 276	13 152	2 315
	FUA RIJEKA	2 879	510	7 903	16 433	3 426
2019	RIJEKA	2 825	350	6 106	13 464	2 417
	FUA RIJEKA	2 863	528	7 689	16 786	3 158
2020	RIJEKA	2 942	474	7 480	13 969	3 117
	FUA RIJEKA	2 992	701	9 834	17 565	4 296
2021	RIJEKA	2 950	468	6 906	14 165	2 980
	FUA RIJEKA	3 001	653	9 315	17 791	4 035
2022	RIJEKA	2 920	495	7 086	14 314	3 010
	FUA RIJEKA	2 981	702	9 564	18 022	4 178



3.6 Tourism activity

The city of Rijeka has been included in the European Healthy Cities Network since 1998. The project "Rijeka zdravi grad" (Rijeka healthy city) is a framework for solving the problems faced by many European cities, such as the aging of the population, environmental protection and social protection, i.e. everything that affects the health of citizens, and which should be taken into account when making political decisions at the local level.

The city of Rijeka is the first, and for now the only, city in Croatia that joined the seventh phase of the European Healthy Cities Network, a World Health Organization project whose goal is to strengthen interest in a positive concept of health in cities across Europe.

On 24 March 2016, the city of Rijeka was awarded the prestigious title of European Capital of Culture 2020, for its Port of Diversity programme, aimed at creating a city of culture and creativity for Europe and the future.

According to the statistical report "Tourism, 2021", the following numbers of tourist arrivals and nights were recorded in the area of the City of Rijeka and individual cities/municipalities that make up FUA Rijeka (Table 32).



Table 32 BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF RIJEKA AND FUA RIJEKA, 2021<sup>22</sup>

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
CITIES								
Rijeka	5 268	455	107 087	25 313	81 774	320 869	59 005	261 864
Bakar	367	128	3 224	575	2 649	19 064	1 429	17 635
Kastav	578	100	6 428	1 248	5 180	29 025	3 025	26 000
Kraljevica	2 547	266	28 711	3 239	25 472	133 335	14 088	119 247
Opatija	10 993	1 045	258 721	71 474	187 247	906 400	155 952	750 448
MUNICIPALITIES								
Čavle	328	10	4 293	2 373	1 920	12 492	5 382	7 110
Fužine	595	104	9 990	7 956	2 034	25 168	18 928	6 240
Jelenje	156	16	1 997	541	1 456	7 148	1 025	6 123
Klana	21	6	207	48	159	1 225	114	1 111
Kostrena	857	78	9 848	2 298	7 550	51 204	6 753	44 451
Lovran	4 341	356	51 595	12 303	39 292	233 431	36 838	196 593
Matulji	1 368	168	14 936	1 866	13 070	75 317	4 859	70 458
Mrkopalj	281	60	4 370	3 852	518	11 848	9 613	2 235
Omišalj	7 515	879	122 270	16 294	105 976	664 955	63 814	601 141
Viškovo	279	105	2 466	410	2 056	13 966	987	12 979
TOTAL FUA	35 494	3 776	626 143	149 790	476 353	2 505 447	381 812	2 123 635

Of the total number of permanent beds, total number of tourist arrivals and total number of tourist nights in 2021 in FUA Rijeka, the City of Rijeka accounted for 14.8% of permanent beds, 17.1% of tourist arrivals and 12.8% of tourist nights.



<sup>22</sup> Source: Statistical Report 1700 Tourism, 2021, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



According to the statistical report “Tourism, 2022”, the following numbers of tourist arrivals and nights were recorded in the area of the City of Rijeka and individual cities/municipalities that make up FUA Rijeka (Table 33).



Table 33 BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF RIJEKA AND FUA RIJEKA, 2022<sup>23</sup>

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
CITIES								
Rijeka	7 389	752	179 711	34 919	144 792	511 008	73 625	437 383
Bakar	337	85	4 077	569	3 508	23 195	1 444	21 751
Kastav	646	120	8 852	1 320	7 532	41 118	2 780	38 338
Kraljevica	2 513	255	44 041	3 967	40 074	179 870	13 558	166 312
Opatija	12 398	1 370	389 308	81 391	307 917	1 298 281	174 524	1 123 757
MUNICIPALITIES								
Čavle	380	32	4 804	2 426	2 378	14 089	5 327	8 762
Fužine	617	124	9 988	6 484	3 504	29 971	16 506	13 465
Jelenje	173	24	2 201	454	1 747	8 377	837	7 540
Klana	25	6	259	67	192	1 544	159	1 385
Kostrena	913	95	13 556	2 481	11 075	61 204	6 299	54 905
Lovran	4 243	472	79 705	14 577	65 128	329 011	39 628	289 383
Matulji	1 461	227	17 779	1 569	16 210	93 867	4 360	89 507
Mrkopalj	317	78	4 658	3 660	998	13 808	9 490	4 318
Omišalj	7 735	939	168 288	13 998	154 290	871 805	55 150	816 655
Viškovo	383	101	3 991	632	3 359	21 260	1 441	19 819
TOTAL FUA	39 530	4 680	931 218	168 514	762 704	3 498 408	405 128	3 093 280

Of the total number of permanent beds, total number of tourist arrivals and total number of tourist nights in 2022 in FUA Rijeka, the City of Rijeka accounted for 18.7% of permanent beds, 19.3% of tourist arrivals and 14.6% of tourist nights.



23 Source: Statistical Report 1722 Tourism, 2022, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



Among the most important tourist attractions is Trsat (Figure 8). It is an ideal place for a walk, a coffee and sightseeing, especially the Trsat Castle, which dates back to prehistoric times when it was just an observation post. In the immediate vicinity of the Trsat Castle is the Shrine of Our Lady of Trsat, one of the oldest in Croatia. There is a permanent museum exhibition and a gallery at the Castle. In the summer months, evening concerts, theatre plays and outdoor fashion shows are held.

Figure 8 VIEW OF THE CITY OF RIJEKA FROM TRSAT<sup>24</sup>



Astronomical Centre Rijeka is a unique and first establishment of its kind in Croatia, which combines an observatory and a planetarium. The only digital planetarium in Croatia and the wider region is part of the International Planetarium Society (IPS).

Among the most important events in Rijeka is the Rijeka Carnival, which has been one of the largest carnival parades in Europe and the world since 1982. It is a combination of the Venetian and Austrian civil carnivals with elements of the folklore and mythology of ancient Slavs. In addition to the international carnival parade, where you can see, among other things, autochthonous masks (Figure 9), the traditional Rijeka regatta “Fiumanka” is also very popular with tourists.

<sup>24</sup> Source: Rijeka Tourist Board

Figure: 9 MASK “MORČIĆI” AT INTERNATIONAL CARNIVAL PARADE<sup>25</sup>



A rich tourist offer is also provided by other cities/municipalities of FUA Rijeka. In the vicinity of the city of Rijeka, there are several tourist attractions that guests like to visit. Some of the most visited and most interesting ones for both the city's population and tourists are listed below.

Opatija is a famous summer resort with beautiful beaches, a 12 km promenade along the sea, hotels and beautiful parks. A special attraction is Park Angiolina, which houses the Croatian Museum of Tourism.

Bakar is known for “Bakarska vodica”. It is a sparkling wine made from grapes that grow on Bakar drywalls, the construction of which was encouraged by Maria Theresa, who allowed the serfs to turn the fields into vineyards. The walls were built until the 20th century, and were abandoned in 1956. Soon after that, they were declared an ethno-zone (protected landscape) and entered in the register of cultural monuments.

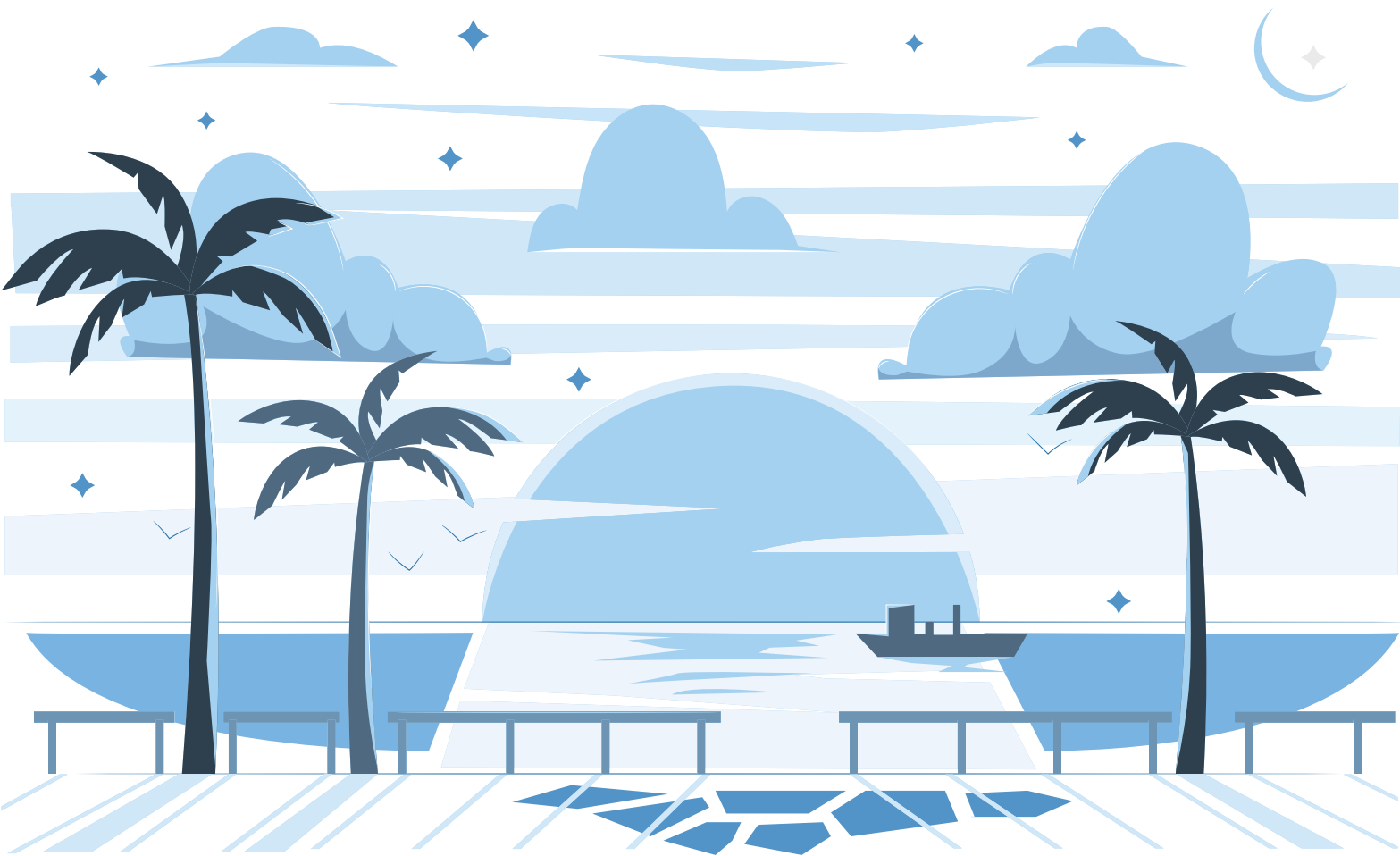
Fužine is a place with tourist tradition since 1874, when guests came by train on excursions. They developed on the historically famous Karolina road, along which there were inns and rest stops for caravans. It is also famous for lake Bajer, which has a rich tourist offer.

<sup>25</sup> Source: SHUTTERSTOCK

“Zvončari” is a characteristic folk custom maintained in the area of FUA Rijeka, which was added to UNESCO's List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2009.

Kastav is a picturesque town located on a hill above Rijeka. It is known for its narrow streets, stone architecture and panoramic view of the Kvarner Bay. During your visit to Kastav, you can explore its galleries and museums, and during the summer, you can enjoy the cultural event “Kastafsko kulturno leto”.

Of the natural beauties in this area, the Risnjak National Park stands out, with its untouched nature, forest trails and mountain peaks. It is interesting for tourists as an ideal place for hiking, walking and exploring the wealth of flora and fauna. Učka Nature Park is also located in this area. It is a protected area located between Istria and the Kvarner Bay, which is rich in diverse flora and fauna, and offers numerous outdoor activities. Tourists are most interested in hiking and mountain biking. The peak of Učka, Vojak, located at 1 401 meters above sea level, offers a wonderful view of the Kvarner Bay, which attracts many hikers.

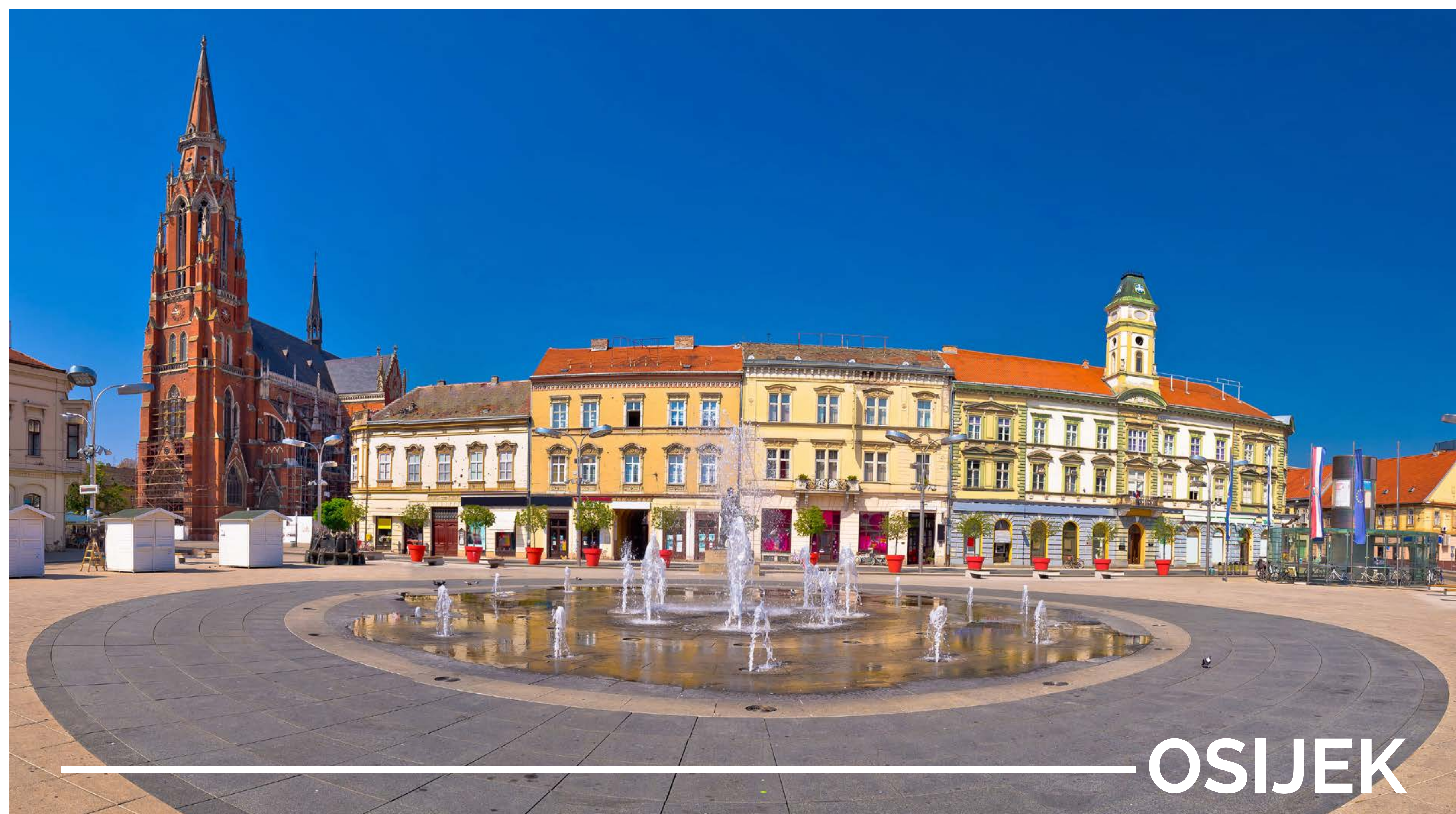




REFERENCES:

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— OSIJEK



# 4 OSIJEK

## 4.1 General information and geographical position

The city of Osijek is located in the north-eastern part of the Republic of Croatia, in the Pannonian basin on the right bank of the Drava River between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> kilometre from the mouth of the Danube River. It has a favourable geo-traffic position in relation to the main traffic corridors (Podunavlje, Podravina and Posavina) and has had this status mostly throughout its entire history.

The city of Osijek is surrounded by rich agricultural, water and forest resources and has a moderate continental climate. The area of FUA Osijek is an extremely flat and predominantly rural area, particularly suitable for agricultural activity. The Drava, Danube, Karašica and Vuka rivers flow through this area, which consists of plains, forests, small hills, fishponds, water courses and wetlands. This area has a rich historical, cultural and natural heritage with the Kopački rit Nature Park in the floodplain of the Danube and a number of protected gardens and parks.

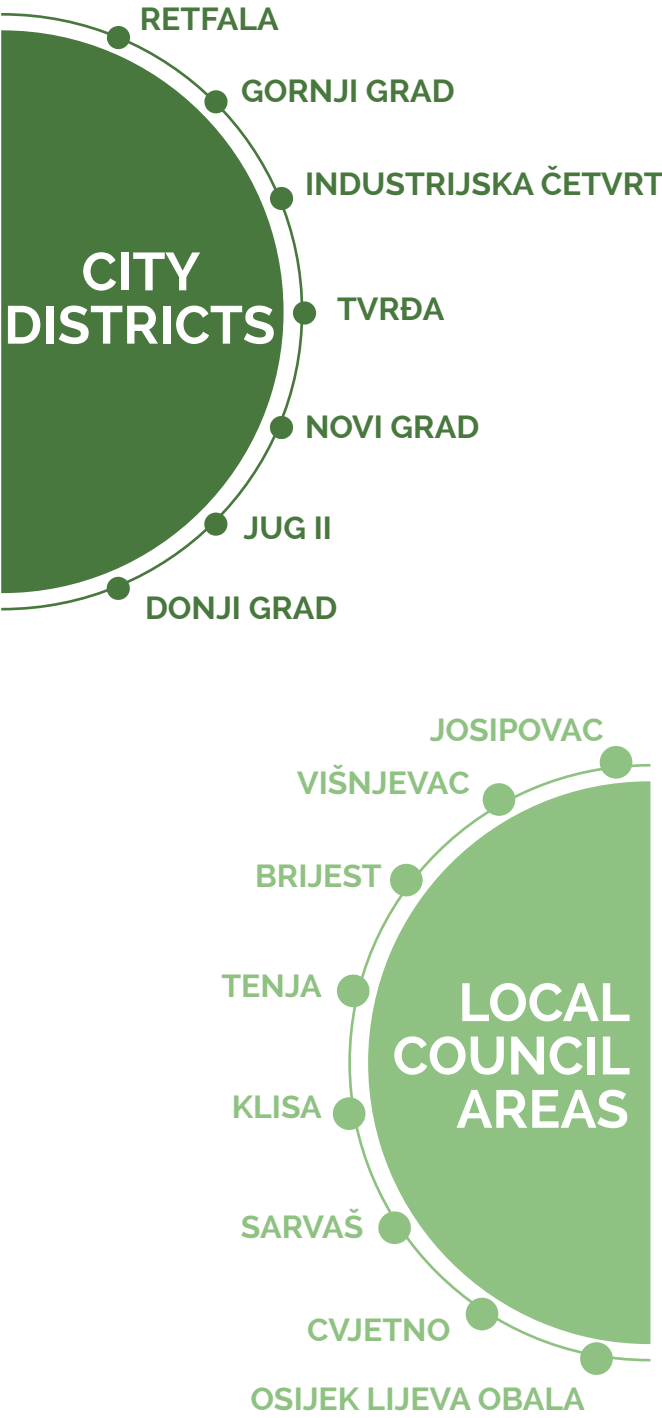
Osijek is often referred to as the greenest Croatian city, as it has 17 parks with a total area of 394 400 m². In the vicinity of Osijek, in the direction of the Kopački rit Nature Park and the Danube, the international Danube Cycle Path has been built. Osijek Airport (often referred to as “Klisa”) is also nearby. Osijek is also known as the city of bicycles, the unconquered city, the city of red “Fićo”, and on the other hand, the city of Art Nouveau, the city of “kompa” (a unique river vessel) and the city with the largest zoo in Croatia.

## 4.2 Administrative and territorial division

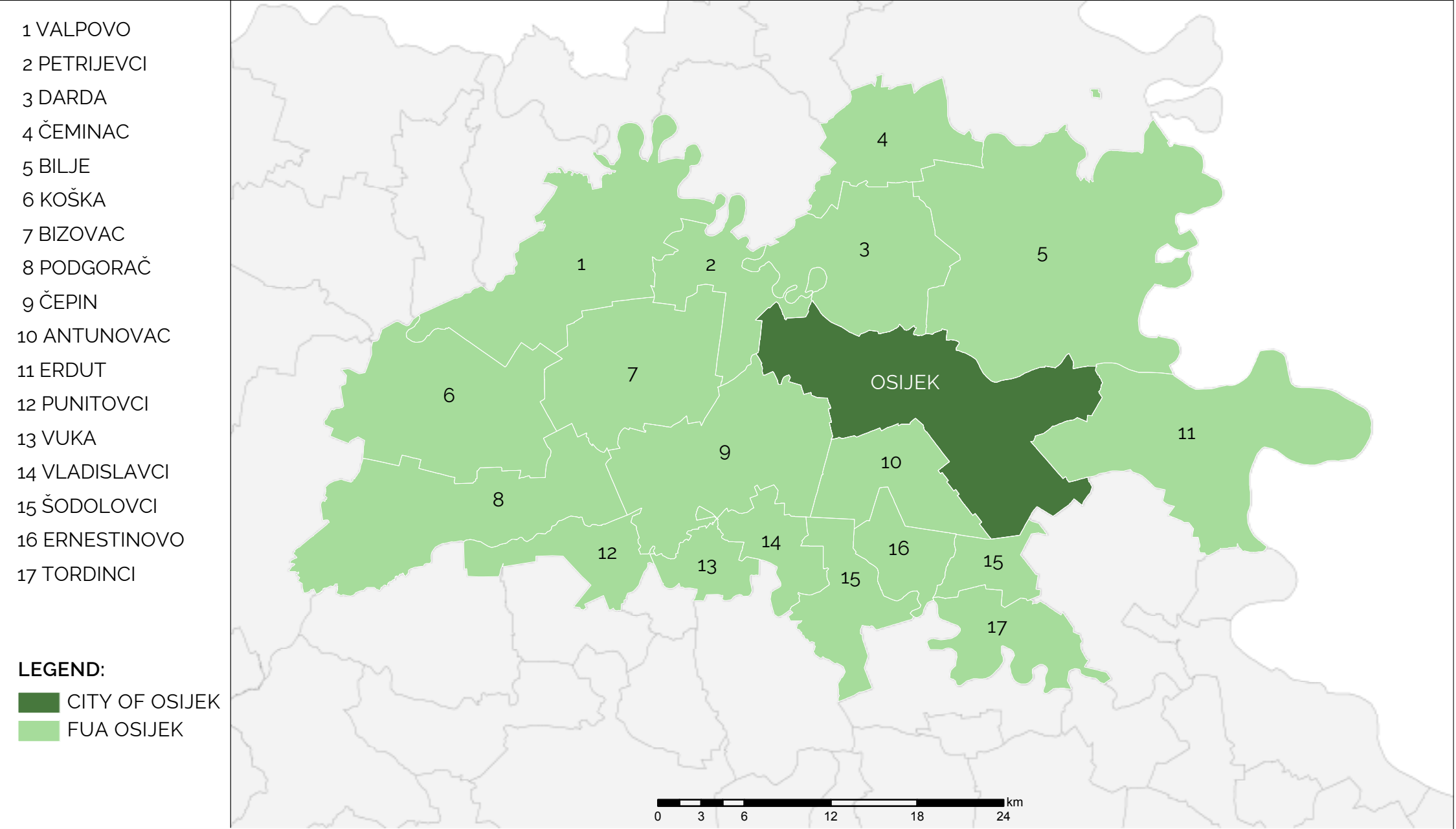
The City of Osijek is an administrative, educational, cultural and industrial centre. The origin of the name Osijek comes from the word for low water level “oseka” (low tide), which was suitable for settling in Osijek. Therefore, Croats gave the name Osijek to the settlement because of its somewhat elevated position in relation to the surrounding waters, a place where low tide (“oseka”) occurs, and is dry and suitable for the construction of dwellings.

Osijek is also referred to as “the city on the Drava”, because it stretches along the Drava river in its entire length, and the entire riverbank is protected by a fort and an embankment on the left bank. The fortified part of the riverbank is referred to as the Promenade. There is the Winter Port on the Promenade, made in 1898.

According to local self-government, the City of Osijek is divided into city districts and local council areas.



Map 8 SETTLEMENTS OF THE CITY OF OSIJEK AND MUNICIPALITIES/CITIES IN FUA OSIJEK





4.3 Bits of history and culture

The urban settlement of Osijek has a rich history dating back to the time before the Common Era.

4 – 1  
BCE

1196

1526

1786

1729

1939

1975

The first records of the existence of life in this area date back to the period 4 – 1 BCE.

During the Celtic and La Tène culture in the area of Osijek, in 1196, Osijek was mentioned for the first time under the Hungarian name *Ezek* as a trading post and crossing over the Drava river, while Germans called it *Esseg*.

A particularly significant year for this area is 1526, when the city was surrendered without fight to the Turkish invaders of the Ottoman Empire.

In 1786, the three city municipalities of Osijek were united: Nutarnji grad (Tvrd̑a), Gornji grad and Donji grad. Osijek City Day is celebrated on 2 December.

The city of Osijek has a rich history of the development of various industrial products, from the tradition of mills on the Drava river, through a brewery, match factory, leather factory, furniture factory to the still developed production of candy and chocolate, biscuits and soap.

The grammar school was founded in 1729 by the Jesuit monks, who came to Osijek after liberation from the Turks. Schooling was performed in the residence of the Jesuit monks in Tvrd̑a and in 1735 the school had 51 students

It is also important to mention that the Osijek education system produced two Nobel laureates (they attended "III. gimnazija" (3<sup>rd</sup> Grammar School)). These are Lavoslav Ružička, born in Vukovar (1887 – 1976), winner of the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1939, and Vladimir Prelog, born in Sarajevo (1906 – 1998), the winner of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1975.

Considering the rich historical and cultural heritage, numerous historical sites and a large number of historical, ethnographic and archaeological objects, the area of FUA Osijek has a great potential for the development of the tourist offer of the entire area, which has 267 protected cultural assets, the most significant of which are the following:

- Archaeological sites and zones: archaeological zone "Tvrd̑a-Gornji grad", archaeological zone "Mursa", "Pristanište" and "Vijenac Ivana Meštrovića" ("Roman Mursa"), Roman Danubian limes, Sarvaš, Bijelo Brdo, Belišće-Staro Valpovo, Osijek-Retfala, Tenja, Daljska planina
- Baroque Tvrd̑a, Osijek classicism, Art Nouveau and historicism (Gornji grad and Donji grad)

- Prandau-Normann Castle with a garden and centre of Valpovo
- Erdut Tower, Erdut
- Adamovich/Bartolović Castle in Tenja
- Tikveš Castle
- Prince Eugene of Savoy's Castle in Bilje
- Baron Esterhazy's Castle with a garden in Darda
- Kolodvar Fortress in Čepin
- Reiner Castle in Ernestinovo.

Figure 10: TVRĐA<sup>26</sup>



26 Source: Denis Despot, Archives of the Tourist Board of Osijek-Baranja County



Among the most important architectural and cultural sites of Osijek is a classicist castle with a garden and mausoleum of the Pejačević family, built between 1796 and 1801.

The Croatian National Theatre in Osijek was built in 1866 and was the first theatre building in Osijek. In the period from 1880 to 1882, "Kraljevska velika gimnazija" (the Great Royal Grammar School) was built by architect Herman Bollé, which represents an interesting episode in the Croatian history of historicism architecture.

The walls of Osijek were built primarily to defend the city against a possible new attack by the army of the Ottoman Empire, which occupied Osijek from 1526 to 1687, while the medieval fortress in the centre of the city ("Tvrđa") took its current architectural form in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 10).

The suspension pedestrian bridge, built in 1981, connects the city centre with the recreation centre on the left bank of the Drava river (Copacabana) and is one of the most famous and most beautiful symbols of the city.

Osijek is particularly famous for Art Nouveau, a style very popular in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. At the beginning of the 20th century, the buildings were built in the style of the so-called "Vienna Art Nouveau", and the largest among them is the Post Palace, built in the "Hungarian Art Nouveau" style.

The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (Figure 11) is the co-cathedral of the Archdiocese of Đakovo-Osijek on which, on the initiative of Bishop Josip Juraj Strossmayer, the construction of a 90-meter-high bell tower began in 1894, which is the second tallest bell tower in Croatia and Southeast Europe.

**Figure 11 CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL AND CENTRE OF OSIJEK<sup>27</sup>**



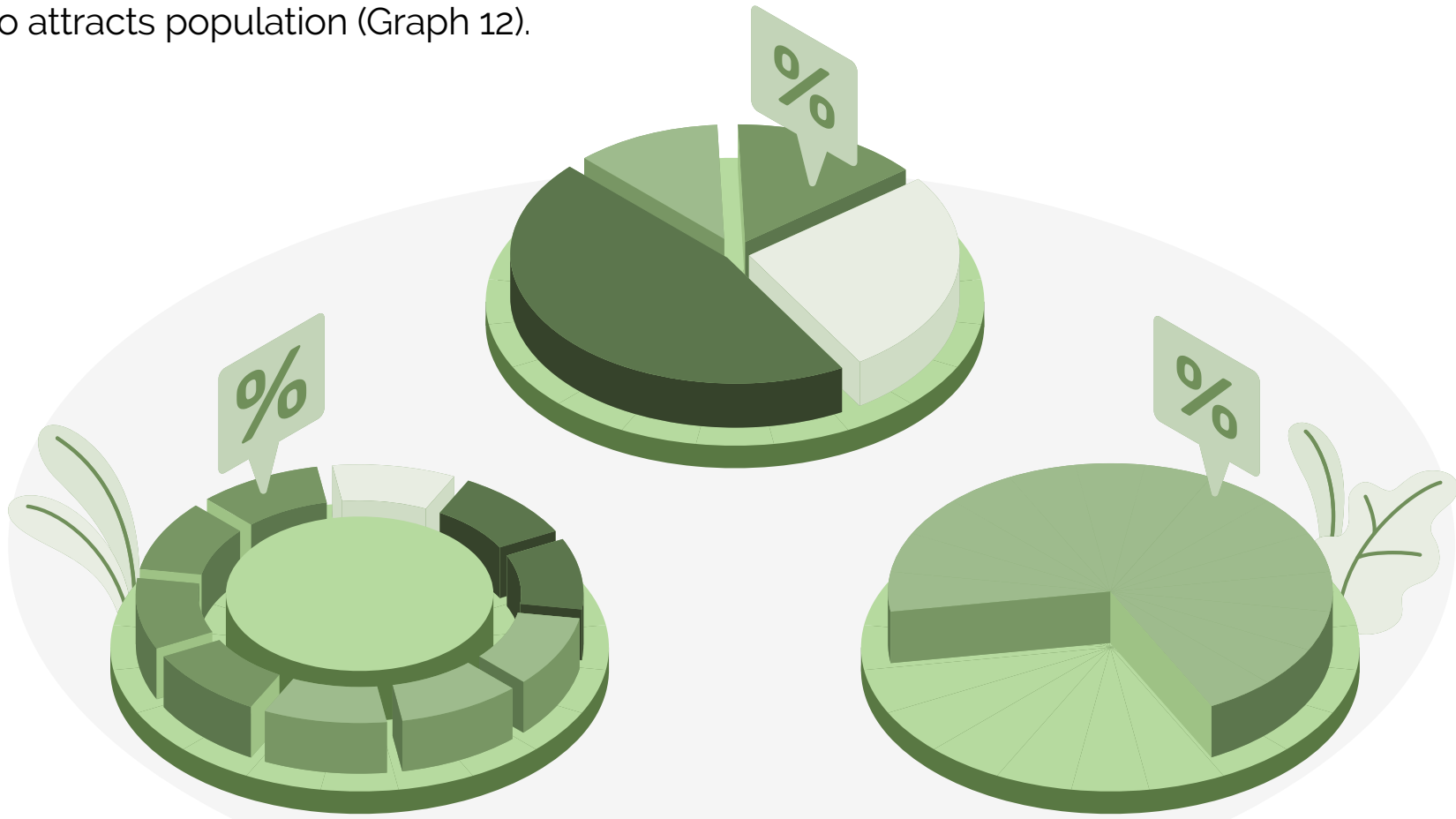
<sup>27</sup> SOURCE: Denis Despot, Archives of the Tourist Board of Osijek-Baranja County



4.4 Population

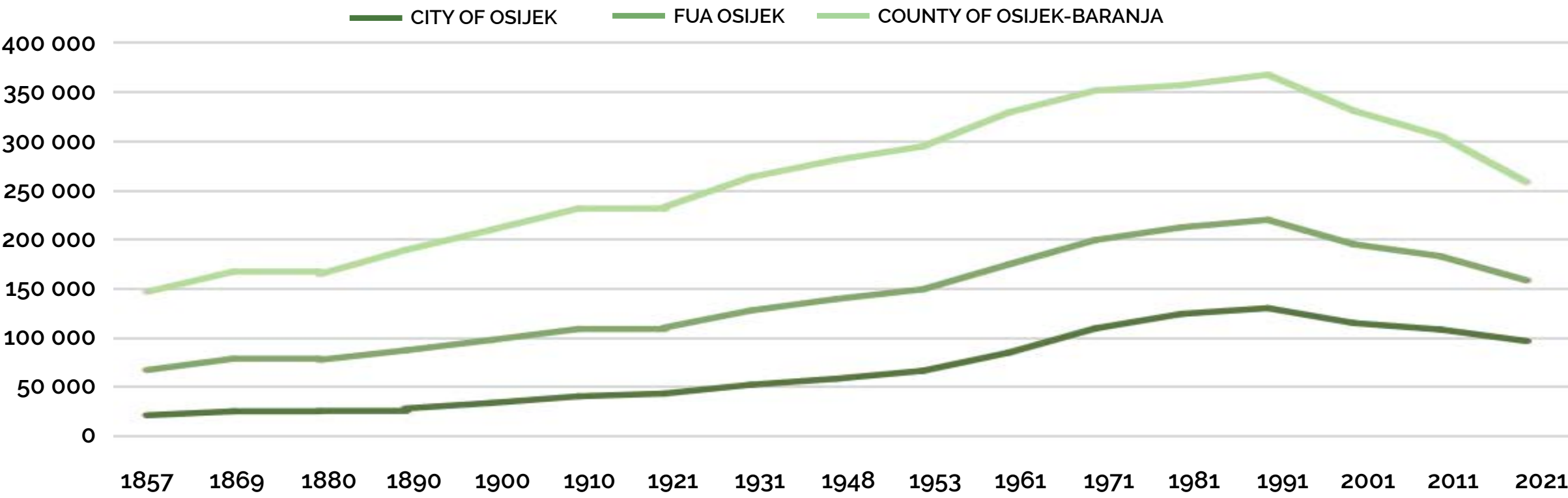
The population change from the first census of population in 1857 until 1991 indicates a trend of increase in the number of inhabitants of the city of Osijek, FUA Osijek and the entire County of Osijek-Baranja. However, recent years indicate a downward trend in the number of inhabitants and there are growing differences in the movement of the population between the city and its surrounding areas. For example, in 1857, the City of Osijek accounted for 31% of the population of FUA Osijek, while according to the 2021 census, this share grew to 61%. It was primarily due to the increasing emigration of the population from the municipalities/cities of FUA Osijek to the City of Osijek, but also to other urban centres of the Republic of Croatia and abroad.

Observing the share of the population of FUA Osijek in the total population of the County of Osijek-Baranja, it increased from 46% in 1857 to 61% in 2021. It indicates that most of the population of the County of Osijek-Baranja lives in FUA Osijek. The most important reason for that is the fact that the City of Osijek offers diverse vital and social contents, which makes FUA Osijek, due to its vicinity to the City of Osijek, more attractive for living than other municipalities/cities in the County of Osijek-Baranja. Furthermore, the costs of living in the surroundings of the City of Osijek are lower than the costs of living in the city itself, which also attracts population (Graph 12).

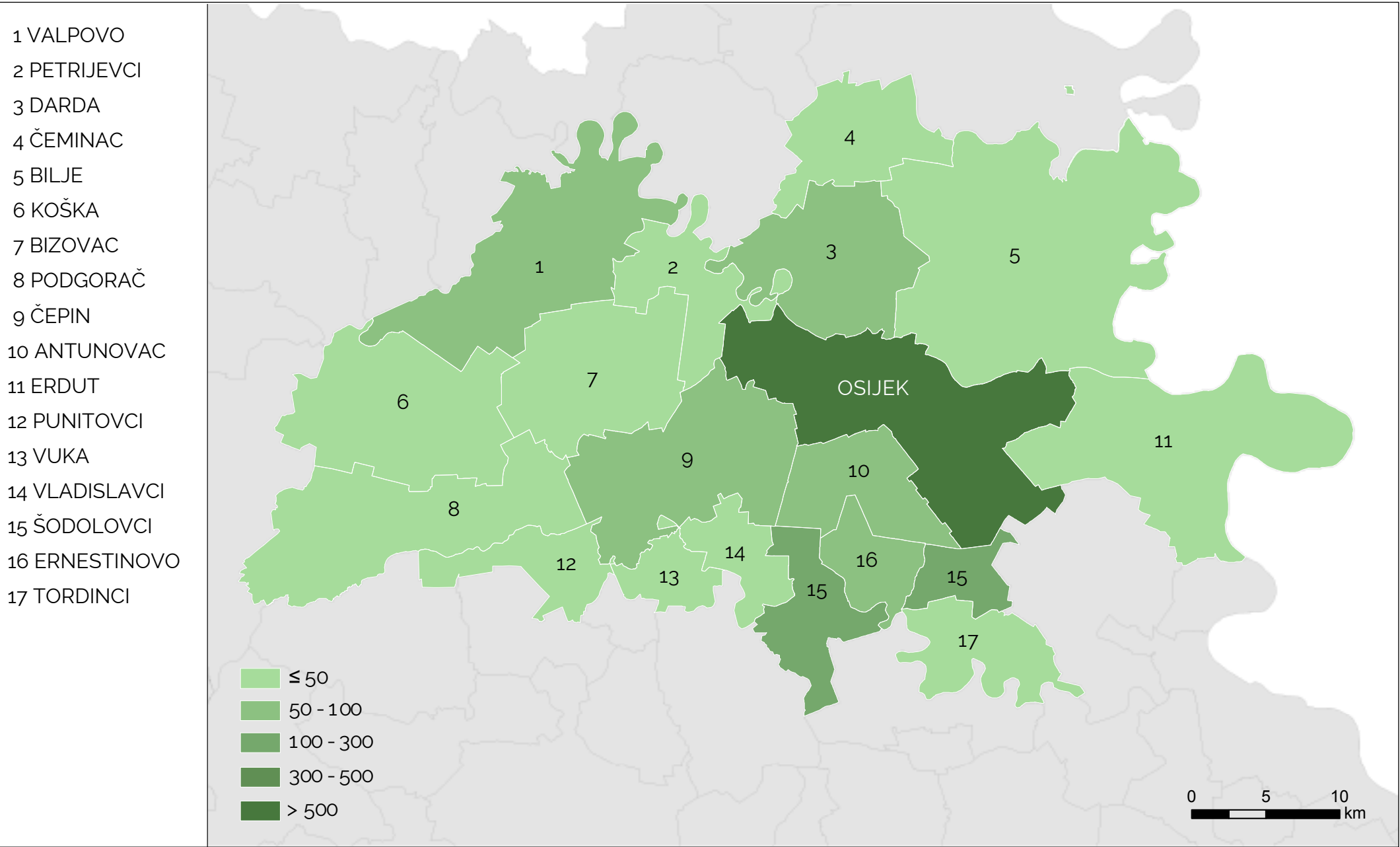


The map of the population density in 2021 by municipalities/cities of FUA Osijek (Map 9) shows that the City of Osijek is actually the only truly urbanised area with more than 500 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>, while other municipalities/cities have a significantly lower number of inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. Also, the influence of geography is confirmed in this case, i.e. municipalities and cities with a higher population density are closer to the City of Osijek as the most densely populated spatial unit.

Graph 12 CHANGE IN THE POPULATION OF THE CITY OF OSIJEK, FUA OSIJEK AND THE COUNTY OF OSIJEK-BARANJA, 1857 – 2021<sup>28</sup>



Map 9 POPULATION DENSITY OF MUNICIPALITIES/CITIES IN FUA OSIJEK IN 2021 (inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>)



<sup>28</sup> Source: Settlements and population of the Republic of Croatia, 1857 – 2001, Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



As part of the project, demographic variables on age and sex, private households and dwellings, and the population according to activity and employment were also collected.

Comparing the number of inhabitants by sex in the County of Osijek-Baranja, the City of Osijek and FUA Osijek in 2011 and 2021, an equal decline in the number of men and women in the County of Osijek-Baranja (by about 15%) and FUA Osijek (by about 13%) is observed, while a slightly greater decline in the number of women (10.99%) compared to the number of men (10.72%) is observed in the City of Osijek (Table 34).

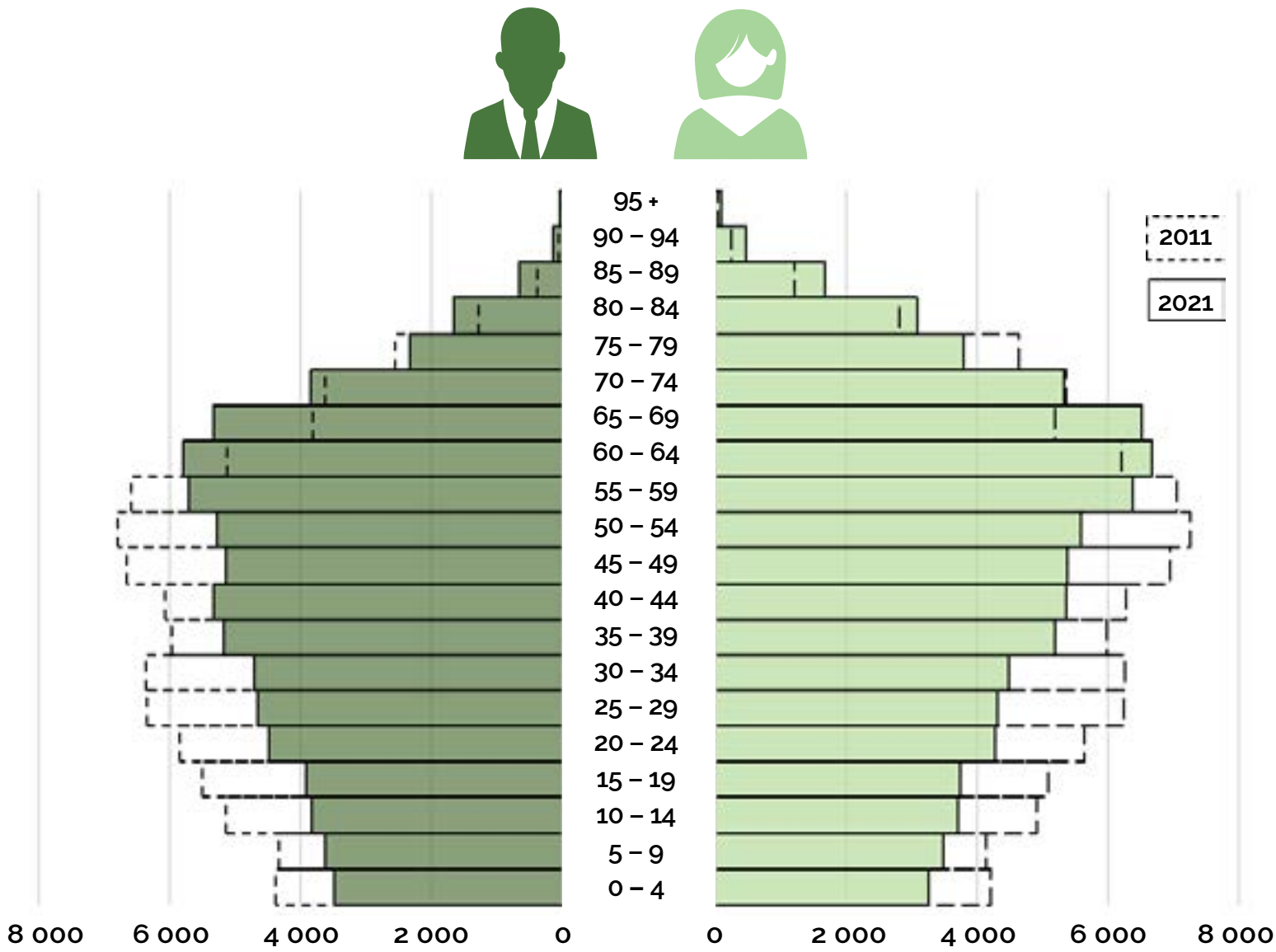
Table 34 POPULATION OF THE COUNTY OF OSIJEK-BARANJA, FUA OSIJEK AND THE CITY OF OSIJEK, BY SEX, 2011 AND 2021<sup>29</sup>

County/city/FUA	Sex	Population, 2011 Census	Population, 2021 Census
County of Osijek-Baranja	All	305 032	258 026
	Men	146 891	124 201
	Women	158 141	133 825
FUA Osijek	All	182 673	158 054
	Men	86 886	75 200
	Women	95 787	82 854
City of Osijek	All	108 048	96 313
	Men	50 357	44 960
	Women	57 691	51 353

The comparison of the population in 2011 and 2021 in FUA Osijek is presented using the age-sex pyramid (Graph 13), which shows an increase in the number of inhabitants in the age groups 60 – 64, 65 –69, 80 – 84, 85 – 89 and 90 – 94, and a decrease in the number of inhabitants in all five-year age groups from 0 – 4 to 55 – 59, which clearly indicates a trend of population ageing.

29 Source: Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics  
Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics

Graph 13 POPULATION OF FUA OSIJEK, BY SEX AND FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, 2011 AND 2021 CENSUSES



As part of the project, variables on private households in the City of Osijek and FUA Osijek were also collected, as presented in Table 35.

Table 35 ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CITY OF OSIJEK AND FUA OSIJEK, 2021 AND 2022<sup>30</sup>

Year	CITY OF OSIJEK			FUA OSIJEK		
	Private households	Persons in private households	One-person households	Private households	Persons in private households	One-person households
2018	40 615	103 760	11 306	64 208	171 494	16 600
2019	40 353	103 089	11 233	63 486	169 567	16 413
2020	40 092	102 423	11 160	62 772	167 661	16 229
2021	39 833	101 761	11 088	62 067	165 777	16 046
2022	38 856	94 006	12 301	61 329	153 901	18 260

30 Data for the period 2018 – 2021 were estimated on the basis of the results of the 2011 Census, while data for 2022 were estimated on the basis of the results of the 2021 Census.

The small area estimation method was used to calculate population data according to activity and unemployment in the City of Osijek/FUA Osijek, as shown in Tables 36 and 37).

Table 36 ESTIMATE OF ACTIVE POPULATION IN THE CITY OF OSIJEK AND FUA OSIJEK, 2018 – 2022

Year	CITY OF OSIJEK			FUA OSIJEK		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2018	43 771	22 938	20 833	72 067	38 595	33 472
2019	42 411	22 282	20 129	69 820	37 846	31 974
2020	42 137	22 138	19 999	69 035	37 421	31 615
2021	51 053	28 132	22 921	76 942	42 308	34 634
2022	53 777	28 985	24 792	79 387	43 123	36 264

Table 37 ESTIMATE OF UNEMPLOYED POPULATION IN THE CITY OF OSIJEK AND FUA OSIJEK, 2018 – 2022

Year	CITY OF OSIJEK			FUA OSIJEK		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2018	4 778	2 720	2 058	7 873	4 577	3 296
2019	4 498	1 966	2 532	7 417	3 309	4 108
2020	4 469	1 953	2 516	7 334	3 272	4 062
2021	4 277	1 537	2 740	7 274	2 956	4 317
2022	3 721	1 497	2 224	8 388	3 079	5 308





4.5 City statistics

In this chapter, the collected variables for the City of Osijek and its functional urban area (FUA Osijek) for the 2018 – 2022 are analysed in more detail.

As regards traffic indicators, this project collected data on the length of cycle paths, the price of monthly public transport tickets and the price of taxi services in the area of the City of Osijek (Table 38).

Table 38 LENGTH OF CYCLE PATHS, PRICES OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND TAXI SERVICES, THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED CARS AND DEATHS CAUSED BY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY OF OSIJEK, 2018 – 2022

Year	Length of cycle paths (km)	Price of combined monthly ticket (all types of public transport) for 5 to 10 km in the central zone (€)	Price of a 5 km taxi ride to the centre in the daytime (€)	Number of registered passenger cars	Number of deaths caused by traffic accidents
2018	53	37.07	2.70	34 479	2
2019	54	37.10	2.70	35 383	5
2020	54	36.49	2.65	36 048	6
2021	54	36.58	2.66	33 233	1
2022	55	36.50	3.76	33 593	-

For the local population, but also as part of the wider tourist offer of the City of Osijek, the cultural contents of museums, theatres, cinemas and city libraries are very important (Table 39, Graph 14).

In 2022 compared to 2021, the number of seats in cinemas decreased slightly, while the number of visitors to cinemas increased (by 29%), as well as the number of visitors to museums (by 42%). The number of theatres increased as well, while the City and University Library of Osijek kept the same number of branches and one bookmobile.



Table 39 NUMBER OF SEATS IN CINEMAS, ANNUAL ATTENDANCE OF CINEMAS AND MUSEUMS, NUMBER OF THEATERS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE CITY OF OSIJEK, 2018 – 2022

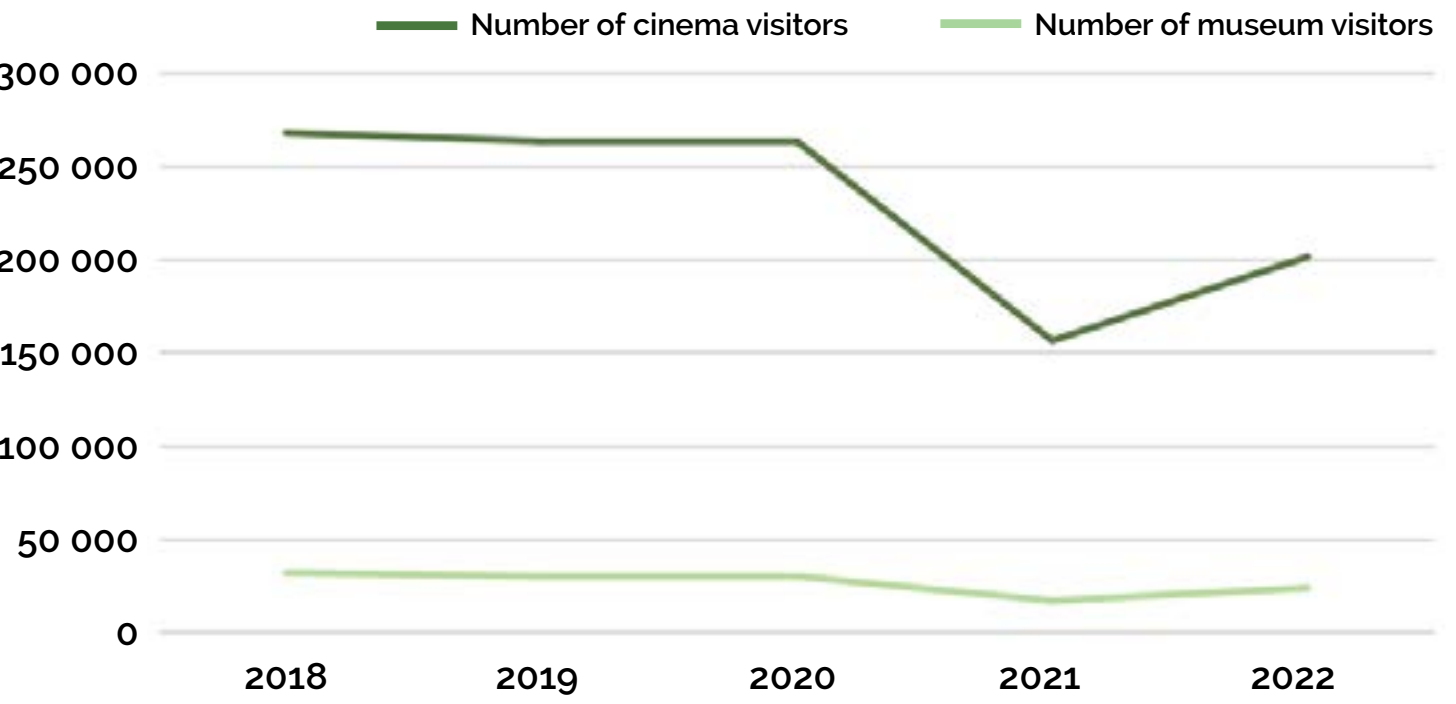
Year	Number of seats in cinemas	Number of cinema visitors	Number of museum visitors	Number of theatres	Number of public libraries
2018	1 431	268 046	31 503	4	5
2019	1 431	263 405	29 461	5	5
2020	1 431	263 405	29 461	5	5
2021	1 461	156 221	16 359	4	6
2022	1 431	201 250	23 212	5	6

Museums of the city of Osijek are the following:

- Museum of Slavonia, which was joined by the Archaeological Museum in 2012
- Museum of Fine Arts, Osijek
- Permanent Exhibition of the Water World. The exhibition is unique in many respects: it is located in the continental part of Croatia, in terms of the number of specimens (over a million) it is the largest one in Croatia and in this part of Central Europe, a special unit is made up of special individuals from the Adriatic Sea.

In addition to the museums, Osijek also has the State Archives, the Croatian National Theatre and Children's Theatre of Branko Mihaljević. [Cinemas in Osijek](#) are Uranija, Europa and Cinestar.

Graph 14 NUMBER OF VISITORS TO CINEMAS AND MUSEUMS OF THE CITY OF OSIJEK, 2018 – 2022

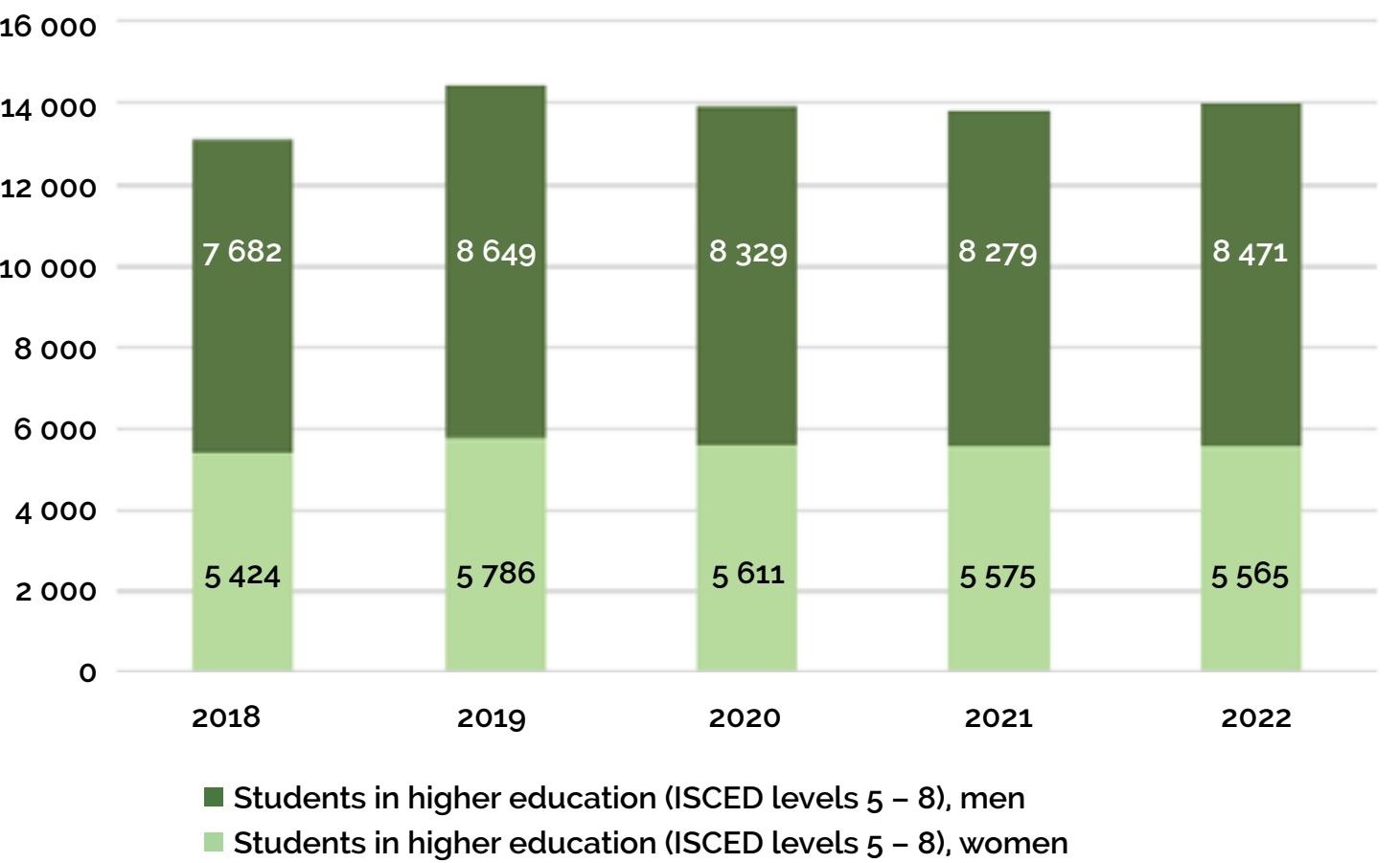


Furthermore, as part of the project, data on the number of students enrolled in higher education (ISCED 5 – 8) were also collected, which show a slight increase in the number of enrolled students (especially female students) at the end of the previous decade, and a stable stagnation in recent years (Table 40 and Graph 15).

Table 40 NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF OSIJEK, 2018 – 2022

Year	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), total	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), men	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), women
2018	13 106	5 424	7 682
2019	14 435	5 786	8 649
2020	13 940	5 611	8 329
2021	13 854	5 575	8 279
2022	14 036	5 565	8 471

Graph 15 NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF OSIJEK, 2018 – 2022





As for the number of persons employed according to the National Classification of Activities 2007, in the 2018 – 2022 period, the largest growth was recorded in public administration, defence, education, human health, information and communication, and arts, entertainment and recreation (Tables 41 and 42).



Table 41 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 (SECTIONS A TO J) IN THE CITY OF OSIJEK AND FUA OSIJEK, 2018 – 2022

Year	City/FUA	Total number of persons employed	Persons employed in agriculture and fishing	Persons employed in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy	Persons employed in construction	Persons employed in trade, transportation, hotels and restaurants	Persons employed in information and communication
2018	OSIJEK	36 119	1 030	6 603	3 114	6 988	919
	FUA OSIJEK	45 367	3 348	8 527	3 884	8 596	952
2019	OSIJEK	35 622	1 019	6 664	3 141	6 838	1 038
	FUA OSIJEK	44 828	3 235	8 669	3 900	8 257	1 070
2020	OSIJEK	38 140	1 432	6 294	3 284	7 351	1 378
	FUA OSIJEK	48 934	4 002	8 295	4 214	9 177	1 449
2021	OSIJEK	39 381	1 025	6 447	3 738	7 228	1 533
	FUA OSIJEK	50 238	3 477	8 509	4 779	9 117	1 624
2022	OSIJEK	40 651	1 030	6 305	3 954	7 376	1 752
	FUA OSIJEK	51 869	3 588	8 296	5 161	9 183	1 857

Table 42 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 (SECTIONS K TO U) IN THE CITY OF OSIJEK AND FUA OSIJEK, 2018 – 2022

Year	City/FUA	Persons employed in financial and insurance activities	Persons employed in real estate activities	Persons employed in professional, scientific and technical activities	Persons employed in public administration, defence, education and health activities	Persons employed in arts, entertainment and recreation
2018	OSIJEK	81	284	4 450	10 941	1 709
	FUA OSIJEK	86	299	4 853	12 870	1 952
2019	OSIJEK	65	248	4 009	11 011	1 589
	FUA OSIJEK	68	258	4 367	13 146	1 858
2020	OSIJEK	93	245	4 803	11 142	2 118
	FUA OSIJEK	100	257	5 317	13 494	2 629
2021	OSIJEK	94	242	5 135	11 821	2 118
	FUA OSIJEK	101	247	5 637	14 099	2 648
2022	OSIJEK	93	250	5 392	12 248	2 251
	FUA OSIJEK	100	258	5 916	14 658	2 852



4.6 Tourism activity

Thanks to the constant care for the environment, constant landscaping and maintenance of parks, Osijek is the winner of numerous awards and green ribbons. One of the international awards dates back to 2012, when Osijek was awarded the "Bronze Flower of Europe" for orderliness and quality of life. Osijek also received other recognitions for orderliness and green areas at the level of the Republic of Croatia, for example, for the "Green Capital of Europe 2016".

Osijek is a city with numerous tourist and cultural events (Osijek Summer of Culture, Head-on-east, Osijek Spring Fair, Beer Festival, Advent in Osijek, Pannonian Challenge, international bicycle race CroRace starting in Osijek (formerly Tour of Croatia), Antiques Fair, Osijek Summer Nights, Dobro World Cup gymnastics world cup, WineOs, festival of wine, delicacies and pleasant living, etc.).

According to the statistical report "Tourism, 2021", the following numbers of tourist arrivals and nights were recorded in the area of the City of Osijek and individual cities/municipalities that make up FUA Osijek (Table 43).



Table 43 BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF OSIJEK AND FUA OSIJEK, 2021<sup>31</sup>

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
CITIES								
OSIJEK	1 639	40	45 642	32 743	12 899	97 208	58 590	38 618
Valpovo	132	4	1 446	992	454	3 438	1 898	1 540
MUNICIPALITIES								
Antunovac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilje	381	42	6 088	4 589	1 499	12 027	8 417	3 610
Bizovac	124	2	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Čeminac	8	3	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Čepin	50	-	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Darda	16	11	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Erdut	86	4	599	466	133	1 246	796	450
Ernestinovo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koška	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petrijevci	27	3	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Podgorač	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punitovci	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Šodolovci	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vladislavci	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vuka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tordinci	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUA OSIJEK	2 463	109	53 775	38 790	14 985	113 919	69 701	44 218



<sup>31</sup> Source: Statistical Report 1700 Tourism, 2021, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



Of the total number of permanent beds, total number of tourist arrivals and total number of tourist nights in 2021 in FUA Osijek, the City of Osijek accounted for 66.5% of permanent beds, 84.8% of tourist arrivals and 85.3% of tourist nights.

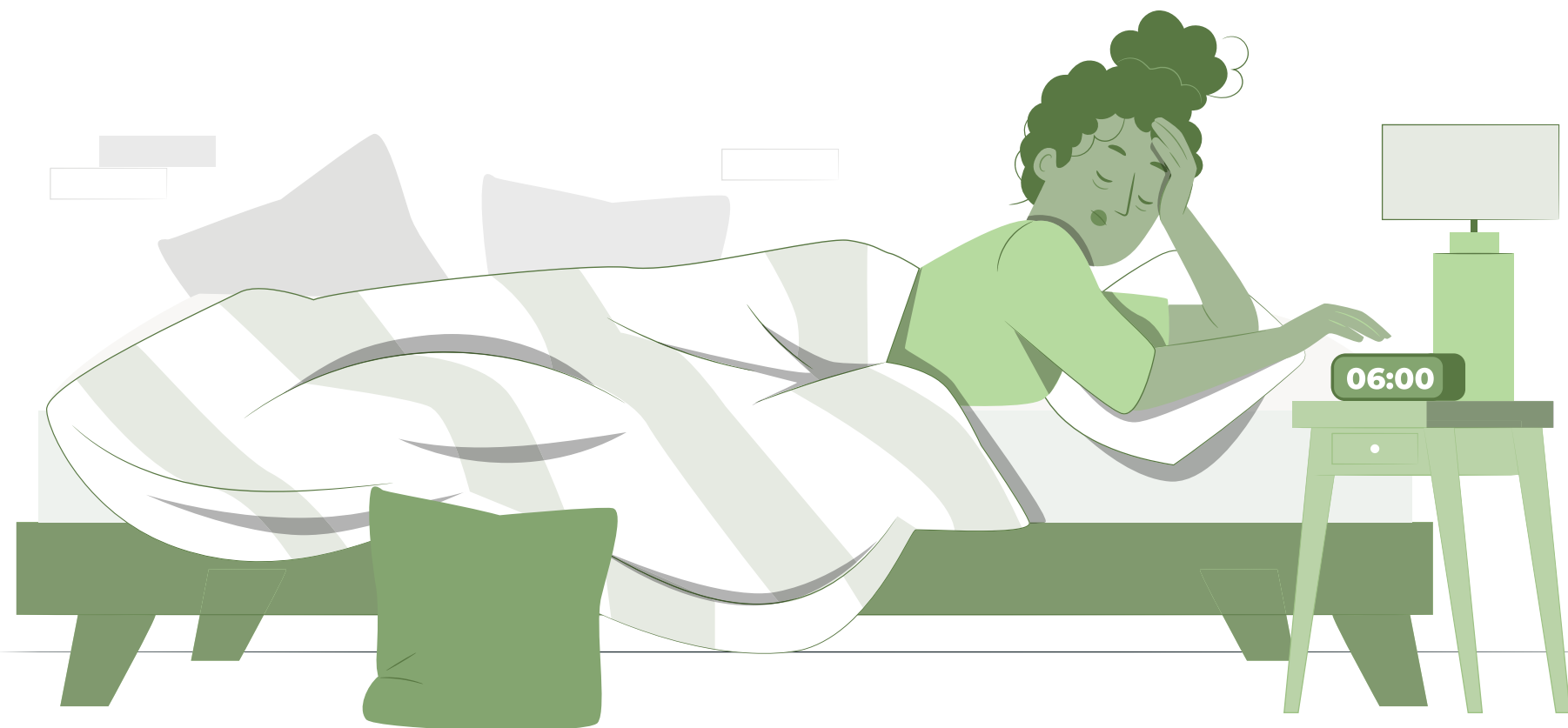
According to the statistical report “Tourism, 2022”, the following numbers of tourist arrivals and nights were recorded in the area of the City of Osijek and individual cities/municipalities that make up FUA Osijek (Table 44).

In 2022 compared to 2021, the number of permanent beds in FUA Osijek increased by 14.6%, the total number of tourists by 40.1% and the total number of tourist nights by 34.3%. In 2022, the City of Osijek accounted for the largest share of permanent beds, tourist arrivals and nights, as compared to FUA Osijek.



Table 44 BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF OSIJEK AND FUA OSIJEK, 2022<sup>32</sup>

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
CITIES								
OSIJEK	1 928	87	65 122	42 543	22 579	131 879	74 369	57 510
Valpovo	123	8	983	557	426	2 375	1 080	1 295
MUNICIPALITIES								
Antunovac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilje	430	41	8 203	5 050	3 153	16 246	9 419	6 827
Bizovac	136	4	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Čeminac	18	4	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Čepin	36	2	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Darda	16	11	391	180	211	978	395	583
Erdut	106	6	617	439	178	1 541	932	609
Ernestinovo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koška	2	-	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Petrijevci	27	3	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Podgorač	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punitovci	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Šodolovci	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vladislavci	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vuka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tordinci	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUA OSIJEK	2 822	166	75 316	48 769	26 547	153 019	86 195	66 824



32 Source: Statistical Report 1722 Tourism, 2022, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



The rest of the tourist offer in Osijek includes the biggest and the most visited beach and swimming pools on the Drava river called "Copacabana", next to which there is also a recreation centre. Along the Drava, tourists can enjoy a walk along the Osijek Promenade, where there is enough space for walking, cycling or enjoying the view on a bench or in one of the "river" cafes. Since the Drava river flows into the Danube about 20 kilometres downstream near the settlement of Aljmaš, Osijek is an interesting destination for passengers from river cruisers.

This area also boasts the oldest Nature Park in Croatia, Kopački rit. This permanently protected area is one of the most preserved floodplains in Europe. It is a functional tourist destination, especially interesting as a place for vacation, sports and recreational activities, attractive sailing on Kopačko Lake, and bird watching.

In the area of FUA Osijek, tourism as an economic branch has a tendency to grow through the development of continental tourism in Croatia. The leaders of tourism development in the area of FUA Osijek are the cities of Osijek and Valpovo, and municipalities of Bilje, Bizovac and Erdut.

The most important tourist offer in the area of FUA Osijek consists of wine roads of Baranja, Esterhazy Castle and Sulejman's Bridge in Baranja, Bizovac Thermal Spa (Figure 12), Ancient Sports Olympics in Brođanci, Prandau-Normann Castle in Valpovo and the garden next to the Castle, colony of naïve sculptors in Ernestinovo, which is organised every year in August, and famous walls Korodgrad or Korodvar in Čepin, which were built by the Korogy family on the site of a Roman fort as a defence against Tatar invasion.

**Figure 12 AQUAPOLIS IN BIZOVAC THERMAL SPA<sup>33</sup>**



<sup>33</sup> Source: Goran Mirković, Archives of the Tourist Board of Osijek-Baranja County



<b>REFERENCES:</b>		<b>LIST OF TABLES:</b>		<b>LIST OF GRAPHS:</b>	
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• <a href="#">Encyclopaedia, Osijek</a>		Table 35	ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CITY OF OSIJEK AND FUA OSIJEK, 2021 AND 2022	Graph 13	POPULATION OF FUA OSIJEK, BY SEX AND FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, 2011 AND 2021 CENSUSES
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• <a href="#">Settlements and population of the Republic of Croatia, 1857 – 2001, Croatian Bureau of Statistics</a>		Table 41	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 IN THE CITY OF OSIJEK AND FUA OSIJEK, 2018 – 2022 (first part)	<b>LIST OF FIGURES:</b>	
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• Strategy for the development of the urban agglomeration of Osijek until 2020, Official Gazette of the City of Osijek, No 14, 28 November 2017		Table 44	BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF OSIJEK AND FUA OSIJEK, 2022	Figure 12	AQUAPOLIS IN BIZOVAC THERMAL SPA
• <a href="#">Osijek Tourist Board</a>					







# 5 ZADAR

## 5.1 General information and geographical position

The city of Zadar is located on the coast of the Adriatic sea, in the north-western part of Ravni kotari. It developed in a favourable position in the centre of the Croatian part of the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea, protected by a number of islands from the influence of the sea, which was very important in the period of the predominance of sailing ships. The inland coast is made up of the vast area of Ravni kotari, which enables it to expand unhindered. The city of Zadar has a mild Mediterranean climate characterised by warm and dry summers and mild and rainy winters.

## 5.2 Administrative and territorial division

The City of Zadar is an administrative, educational, cultural and economic centre. The origin of the name comes from the word *ladera* (the old name of Zadar), which was first mentioned about 2 500 years ago, in the records from the Greek *Faros* (today's Hvar). Two hundred years later, the settlement of Zadar was conquered by the Romans, and it is also interesting to note that the settlement of *Colonia Julia Jader* was founded by Julius Caesar himself, most likely around 48 BCE.

Various names are mentioned throughout history, from the old name for Zadar – *Jader*, through the names *Idassa* (Greek source), *Jadera* (Roman source), *Diadora*, *Zara* (under the rule of Venice and later Italy), all the way to today's name Zadar.

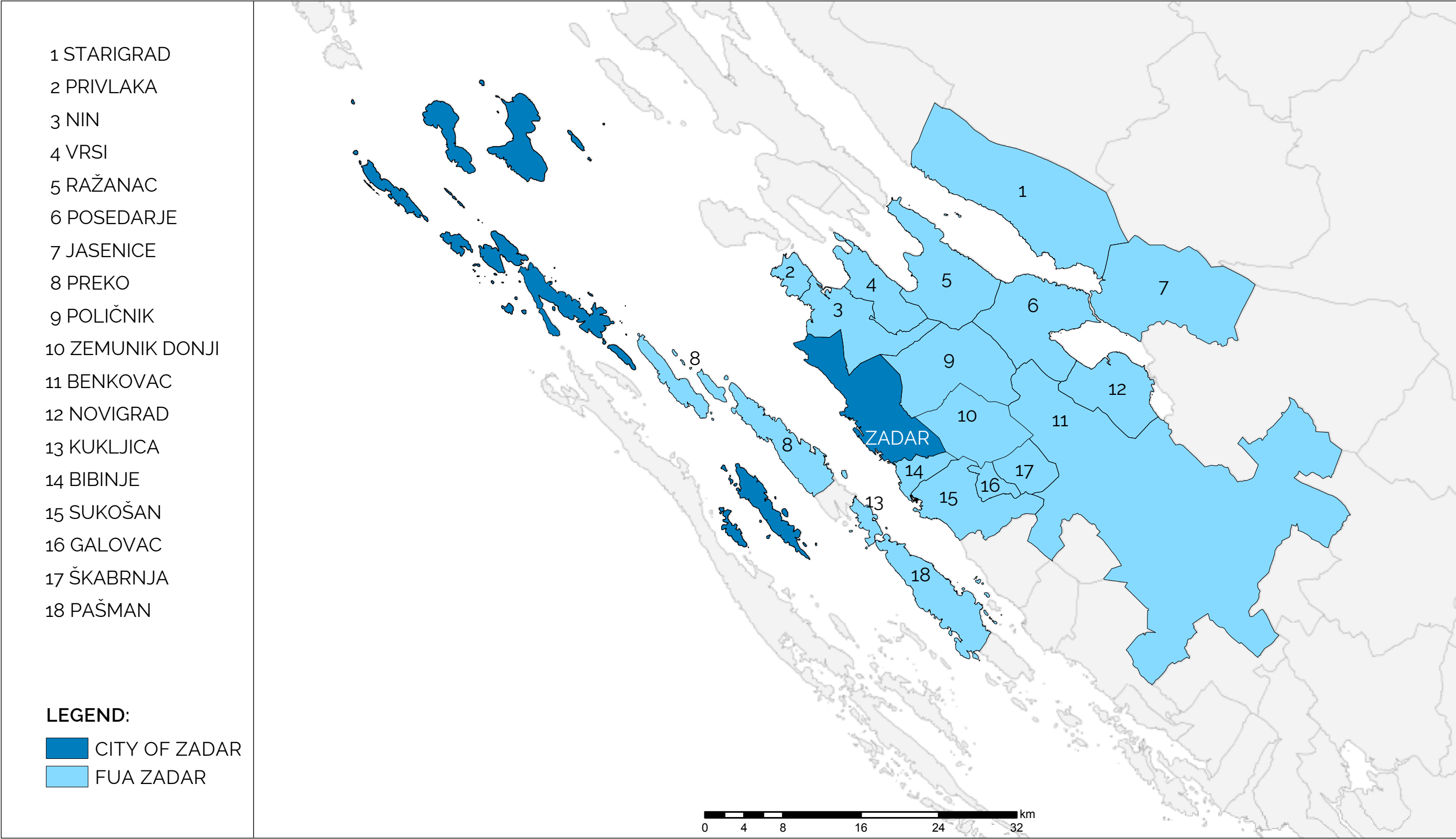
According to local administration, the City of Zadar is divided into 21 local council areas.



As an administrative-territorial unit within the County of Zadar, the City of Zadar includes an area consisting of 15 settlements: Babindub, Brgulje, Crno, Ist, Kožino, Mali Iž, Molat, Olib, Petrčane, Premuda, Rava, Silba, Veli Iž, Zadar and Zapuntel.

FUA Zadar covers the area of the City of Zadar and 18 municipalities/cities (Map 10): Benkovac, Bibinje, Jasenice, Nin, Pašman, Poličnik, Posedarje, Preko, Ražanac, Starigrad, Sukošan, Škabrnja, Zemunik Donji, Novigrad, Galovac, Kukljica, Privlaka and Vrsi.

Map 10 SETTLEMENTS OF THE CITY OF ZADAR AND MUNICIPALITIES/CITIES IN FUA ZADAR





### 5.3 Bits of history and culture

prehistory

The wider Zadar area has been inhabited since prehistoric times. Before the Illyrian tribes, this area was inhabited by ancient Mediterranean people, from whose pre-Indo-European language the very name of the settlement – *Jader*, *Jadra* or *Jadera*, most likely originated, which was later taken over by other civilizations.

6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE

In the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE, Zadar was an Illyrian settlement, i.e. an important centre of the Illyrian tribe Liburna, for whom the port of Zadar was the starting point for numerous trading journeys and a safe place to anchor.

5<sup>th</sup> century

In the 5<sup>th</sup> century, Zadar was under the rule of the Eastern Goths, during whose reign the city was completely impoverished, and due to dilapidation, numerous public buildings became ruins.

1409

For a large part of its history, Zadar was under the rule of the Byzantine Empire, and occasionally it came under the rule of Croatian-Hungarian kings. In 1409, Ladislav of Naples sold Zadar and all his rights to the whole of Dalmatia to the Venetians for 100 000 ducats, and Zadar became the capital of Dalmatia.

1396

The oldest Croatian university was founded in Zadar, which operated in the period from 1396 to 1807 as the General Philosophical and Theological University of the Dominican Order in Zadar.

16<sup>th</sup> century

Zadar had a rich industrial production and well-developed maritime affairs. It is also known for the production of the original Maraschino liqueur, which is recognised around the world, and is prepared according to the traditional recipe created by the pharmacists of the Dominican monastery at the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

1894

The first systematically implemented electric network in Croatia was implemented in Zadar on New Year's Eve 1894.

2017

In 2017, the fortified city of Zadar was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List as part of the Venetian defence systems between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries: *Stato da Terra* – western *Stato da Mar* 2017.

Among the most important historical figures is Jelena Madijevka (? – 8 October 976), who was the queen of Zadar and the wife of King Mihajlo Krešimir II. Queen Jelena is one of the most famous women from Zadar from its long and rich history. She comes from the most powerful patrician family in Zadar, the Madijevci family, who were at the peak of their power in the 10<sup>th</sup> century. In 1929, Baron Franz Ludwig von Welden, as the military administrator of Zadar, had the current city park "Perivoj kraljice Jelene Madijevke" built in her honour.

Among the most important cultural sites are the installations of the architect Nikola Bašić. In 2005, *Morske orgulje* (the Sea Organ) was opened – an architectural achievement, an interesting and original combination

of architecture and music. Unlike regular organ powered by bellows or air pumps, the sound of this organ is created under the influence of the energy of the sea, i.e. waves and tides. *Pozdrav Suncu* (Monument to the Sun or Greeting to the Sun) was created in 2008 and consists of three hundred solar panels placed on the same level as the stone-paved waterfront in the form of a circle with a 22 meter diameter. In addition to the Sun, looking from the western side, and above the Sea Organ, there are also other planets of the Solar System.

One of the most important cultural sights of the city of Zadar is the church of St. Donatus and Forum (Figure 13).

Figure 13 FORUM AND CHURCH OF ST. DONATUS<sup>34</sup>

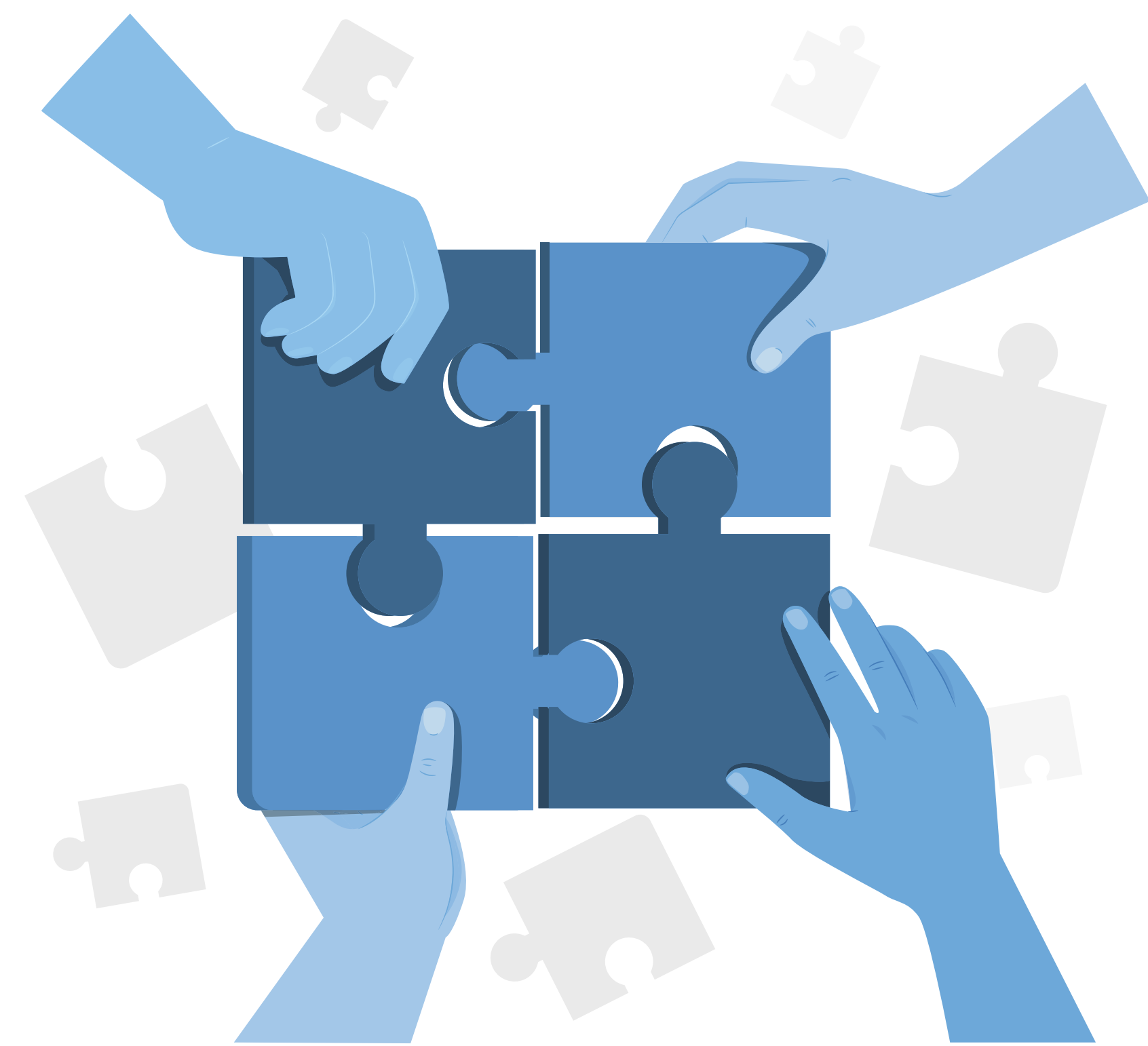


<sup>34</sup> Source: SHUTTERSTOCK



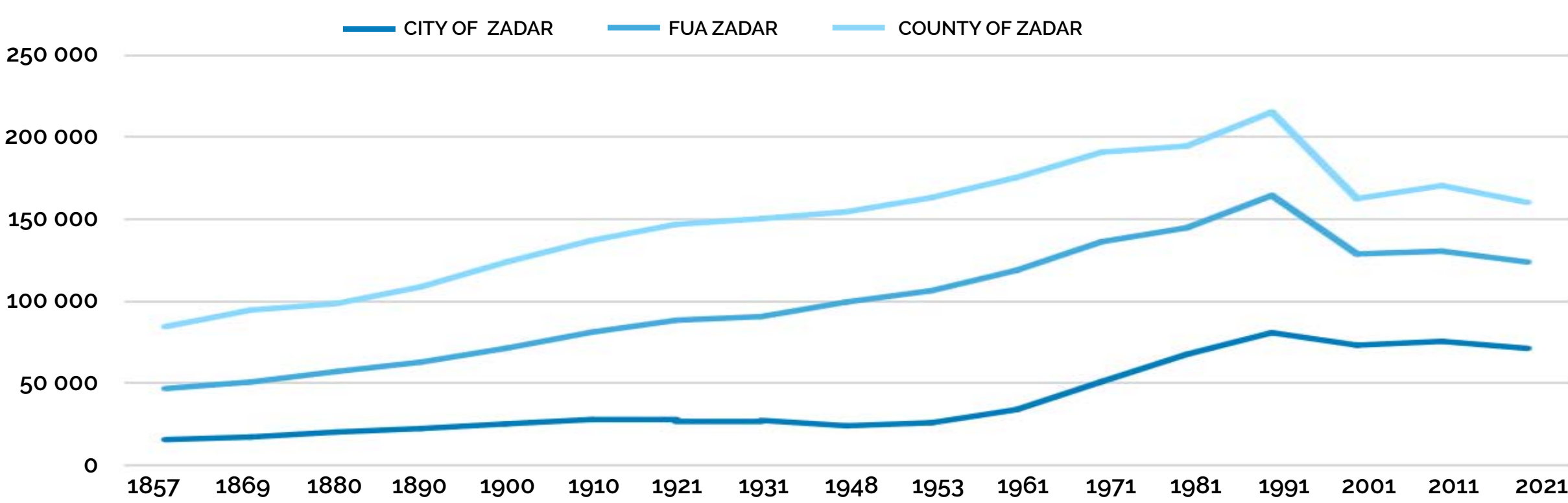
5.4 Population

Zadar is the fifth city in terms of the construction and population in Croatia, and the third on the Adriatic coast. The movement of the population since the first census of population clearly indicates the trend of the population moving from FUA Zadar to the City of Zadar, where only about 30% of the population of FUA Zadar lived in 1850s, while in 2021, this share almost doubled to 57%. Already in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, half of the population of the County of Zadar lived in the area of today's FUA Zadar, while in 2020s, this share reached almost 80% (Graph 16).

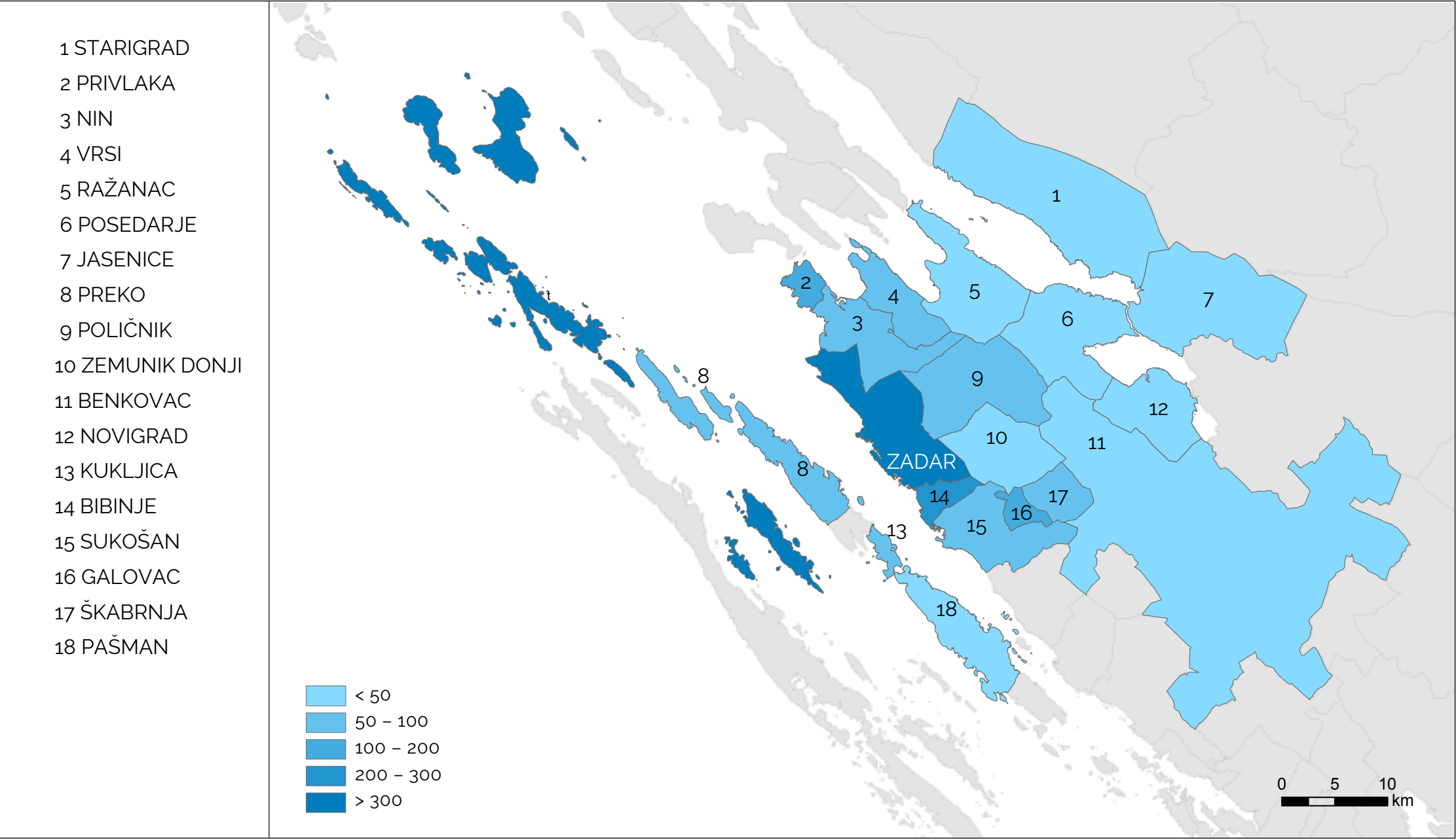


Population density in 2021 by municipalities/cities of FUA Zadar (Map 11) indicates a higher number of inhabitants per square kilometre in the municipalities/cities (Bibinje, Galovac, Privlaka) geographically closer to the City of Zadar as the most densely populated spatial unit, although this density does not have the intensity as in the largest Croatian cities and their functional urban areas.

Graph 16 POPULATION CHANGE IN THE CITY OF ZADAR, FUA ZADAR AND THE COUNTY OF ZADAR, 1857 – 2021<sup>35</sup>



Map 11 POPULATION DENSITY OF MUNICIPALITIES/CITIES IN FUA ZADAR IN 2021 (inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>)



<sup>35</sup> Source: Settlements and population of the Republic of Croatia, 1857 – 2001, Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



As part of the project, demographic variables on age and sex, private households and dwellings, and the population according to activity and employment were also collected.

Comparing the number of inhabitants by sex in the County of Zadar, the city of Zadar and FUA Zadar in 2011 and 2021, a larger number of women than men is observed and an equal decrease in the number of inhabitants in 2021 compared to 2011. This decrease amounts to about 6%, with the smallest decrease in the number of inhabitants in the area of the City of Zadar (5.7%) (Table 45).

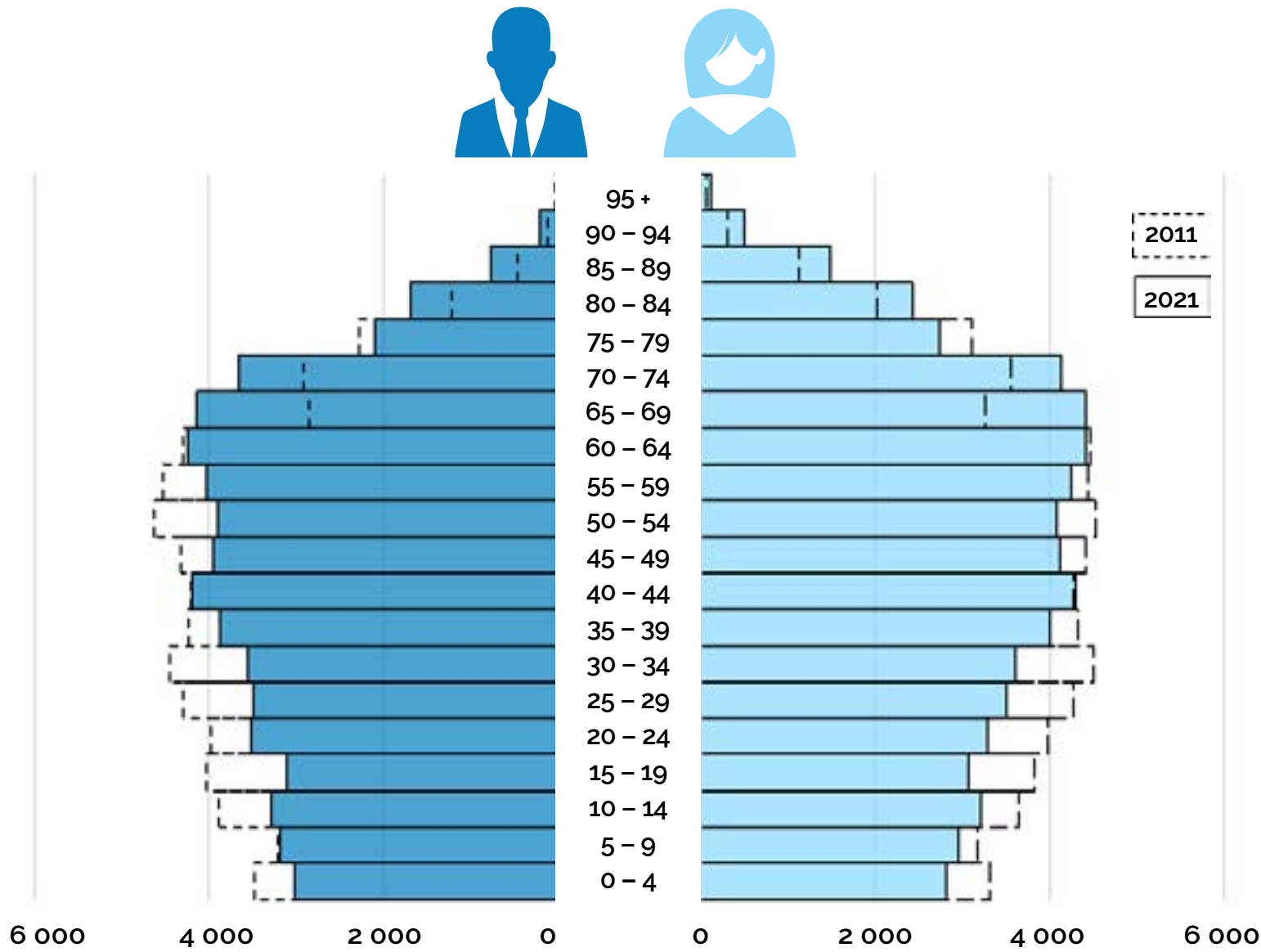
Table 45 POPULATION OF THE COUNTY OF ZADAR, FUA ZADAR AND THE CITY OF ZADAR, BY SEX, 2011 AND 2021<sup>36</sup>

County/FUA/city	Sex	Population, 2011 Census	Population, 2021 Census
County of Zadar	All	170 017	159 766
	Men	83 504	78 193
	Women	86 513	81 573
FUA ZADAR	All	130 042	123 419
	Men	63 452	60 005
	Women	66 590	63 414
City of ZADAR	All	75 062	70 779
	Men	35 733	33 513
	Women	39 329	37 266

The comparison of the population in 2011 and 2021 in FUA Zadar is presented using the age-sex pyramid (Graph 17), which shows an increase in the number of inhabitants in the age groups 65 – 69 and 70 – 74, and a decrease in the number of inhabitants in all five-year age groups from 0 – 4 to 55 – 59, except in the 40 – 44 age group, where the number of inhabitants in 2011 and 2021 was almost equal. The shape of the age-sex pyramid of FUA Zadar indicates a trend of population aging, but here this trend is not additionally emphasised as is the case in some other parts of Croatia, for example Slavonia, where decades of emigration had a greater impact.

<sup>36</sup> Source: Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics  
Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics

Graph 17 POPULATION OF FUA ZADAR, BY SEX AND FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, 2011 AND 2021 CENSUSES



As part of the project, variables on private households in the City of Zadar and FUA Zadar were also collected, as presented in Table 46.

Table 46 ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CITY OF ZADAR AND FUA ZADAR, 2018 – 2022<sup>37</sup>

Year	CITY OF ZADAR			FUA ZADAR		
	Private households	Persons in private households	One-person households	Private households	Persons in private households	One-person households
2018	27 425	74 348	6 274	45 560	128 001	10 419
2019	27 356	74 160	6 258	45 338	127 376	10 368
2020	27 287	73 972	6 242	45 117	126 755	10 317
2021	27 218	73 785	6 226	44 897	126 136	10 267
2022	26 667	69 611	7 268	45 642	121 451	12 412

<sup>37</sup> Data for the period 2018 – 2021 were estimated on the basis of the results of the 2011 Census, while data for 2022 were estimated on the basis of the results of the 2021 Census.

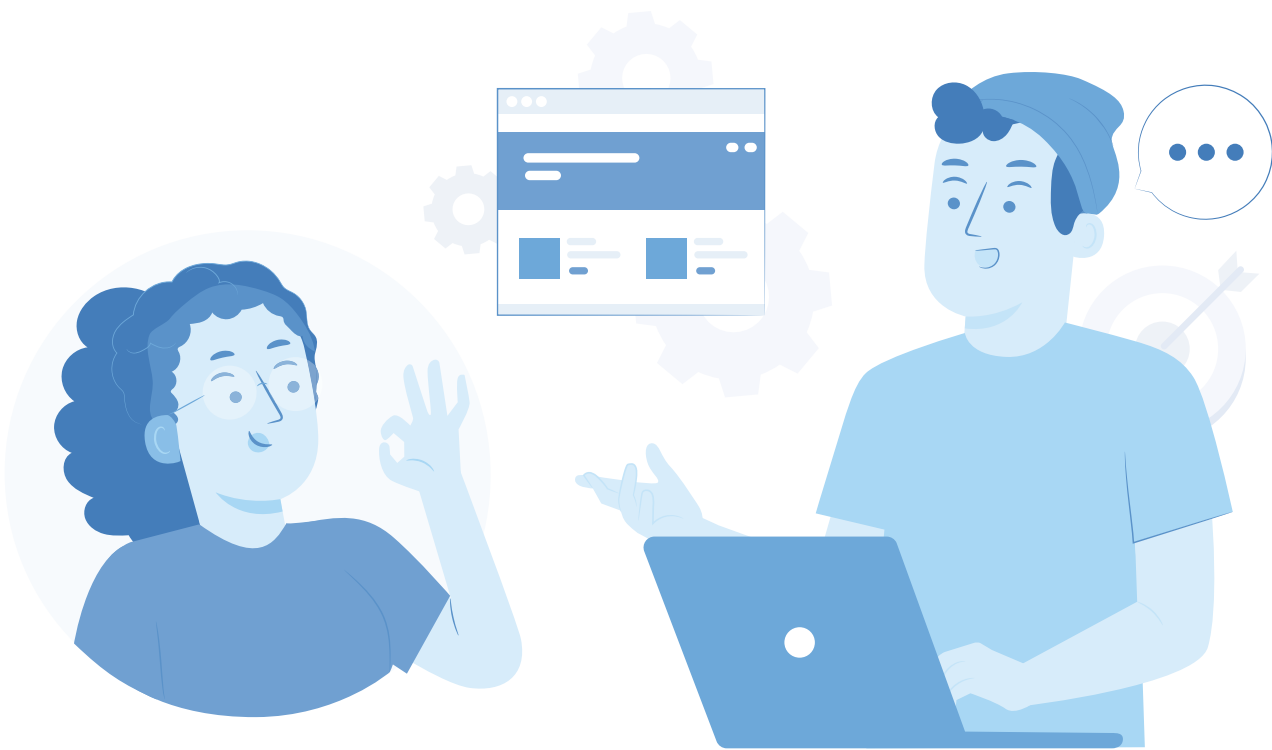
The small area estimation method was used to calculate population data according to activity and unemployment in the City of Zadar/FUA Zadar, as shown in Tables 47 and 48.

Table 47 ESTIMATE OF ACTIVE POPULATION IN THE CITY OF ZADAR AND FUA ZADAR, 2018 – 2022

Year	CITY OF ZADAR			FUA ZADAR		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2018	29 660	15 299	14 361	51 102	27 061	24 041
2019	29 022	15 273	13 749	50 002	27 016	22 986
2020	28 949	15 234	13 714	49 758	26 884	22 874
2021	34 109	18 197	15 912	52 599	28 494	24 105
2022	33 073	17 823	15 251	54 775	27 877	26 899

Table 48 ESTIMATE OF UNEMPLOYED POPULATION IN THE CITY OF ZADAR AND FUA ZADAR, 2018 – 2022

Year	CITY OF ZADAR			FUA ZADAR		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2018	3 563	1 542	2 021	6 139	2 728	3 411
2019	1 840	736	1 104	3 169	1 302	1 867
2020	1 835	734	1 101	3 154	1 296	1 858
2021	2 945	1 167	1 778	4 940	2 634	2 306
2022	1 438	625	812	2 685	1 419	1 266





5.5 City statistics

In this chapter, the collected variables for the City of Zadar and its functional urban area (FUA Zadar) for 2021 and 2022 are analysed in more detail.

As regards traffic indicators, this project collected data on the length of cycle paths, the price of monthly public transport tickets and the price of taxi services in the area of the City of Zadar (Table 49).

Table 49 LENGTH OF CYCLE PATHS, PRICES OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND TAXI SERVICES, THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED CARS AND DEATHS CAUSED BY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY OF ZADAR, 2018 – 2022

Year	Length of cycle paths (km)	Price of combined monthly ticket (all types of public transport) for 5 to 10 km in the central zone (€)	Price of a 5 km taxi ride to the centre in the daytime (€)	Number of registered passenger cars	Number of deaths caused by traffic accidents
2018	15	33.78	5.00	29 635	2
2019	15	33.00	5.30	30 526	3
2020	16	33.30	5.30	30 872	6
2021	16	33.34	5.40	27 807	1
2022	18	40.00	8.00	28 492	3

The price of a monthly ticket for public transport for employees in 2021 amounted to 33.34 € and was valid for all city lines with an unlimited number of rides. In 2022, this price increased to 40 €, which is an increase of 20% compared to 2021. The price of a monthly ticket for suburban areas for employees are determined according to kilometres travelled, i.e. the zonal price of a ticket is not applied because the lines are mostly of the "radial" type – from Zadar to the west, north and east.

According to the data from the Administrative Department for Municipal Activities and Environmental Protection of the City of Zadar, there were 18 km of cycle paths in the area of the City of Zadar in 2022. The system of public bicycles serves as a supplement to public city transport and significantly helps in reducing traffic congestion, solving parking problems in the city centre, contributes to environmental protection, enriches the tourist offer, positions

the city as a desirable cycling destination for tourists and generally affects the improvement of the quality of life in the city. There are four locations in the city where public bicycles can be rented: Borik, Poluotok, Bili Brig and Central Bus Station Zadar. According to the *Zadar Bike Magic* website, there are six sports and recreational cycling routes passing through the City of Zadar, of which two are mountain paths, three road paths and one path for recreation and family.

For the local population, but also as part of the wider tourist offer of the City of Zadar, the cultural contents of museums, theatres, cinemas and city libraries are very important (Table 50).

Table 50 NUMBER OF SEATS IN CINEMAS, ANNUAL ATTENDANCE OF CINEMAS AND MUSEUMS, NUMBER OF THEATERS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE CITY OF ZADAR, 2018 – 2022

Year	Number of seats in cinemas	Number of cinema visitors	Number of museum visitors	Number of theatres	Number of public libraries
2018	980	172 207	301 405	2	2
2019	980	177 202	279 563	2	2
2020	980	-	53 117	2	2
2021	980	-	84 965	2	2
2022	980	114 821	179 609	2	2

The following cinemas operate in this area: Cinestar Zadar and Kino Zona Zadar.

Museums of the city of Zadar are the following:

- [Archaeological Museum Zadar](#)
- [Museum of Ancient Glass](#)
- [National Museum Zadar](#), which includes the Natural History Department, Ethnological Department, Zadar City Museum, Gallery of Fine Arts, Documentation and Pedagogic Department. Within the museum, there are also exhibition halls that are cultural monuments at the same time – “Gradska loža” (the City Lodge), “Kneževa palača” and “Providurova palača” (Prince’s and Providur’s Palaces) and the visitor centre “Mali Arsenal”.
- [Museum of Illusions](#).

In addition to these museums, Zadar also has the art collection of the church of St. Francis, which has a rich monastery treasury. In addition to the monastery complex, it a cultural and historical monument of the first category. The Treasury of the Orthodox Church of St. Elijah in Zadar is one of the most valuable cultural monuments in Zadar. The church's art treasure was walled up inside the church for a long time, and then the items were restored and exhibited.

The International Centre for Underwater Archaeology is also located in Zadar, an independent public institution within the Ministry of Culture that has the status of the Category 2 UNESCO Centre. The task of the Centre is to carry out activities and education in the field of research, preservation and promotion of cultural heritage, especially at the international level.

The permanent exhibition of the church art "Gold and Silver of the City of Zadar" is the most comprehensive and representative representation of the scope of the church art in Croatia, and is located within the Benedictine Monastery of St. Mary in Zadar, founded in 11<sup>th</sup> century.



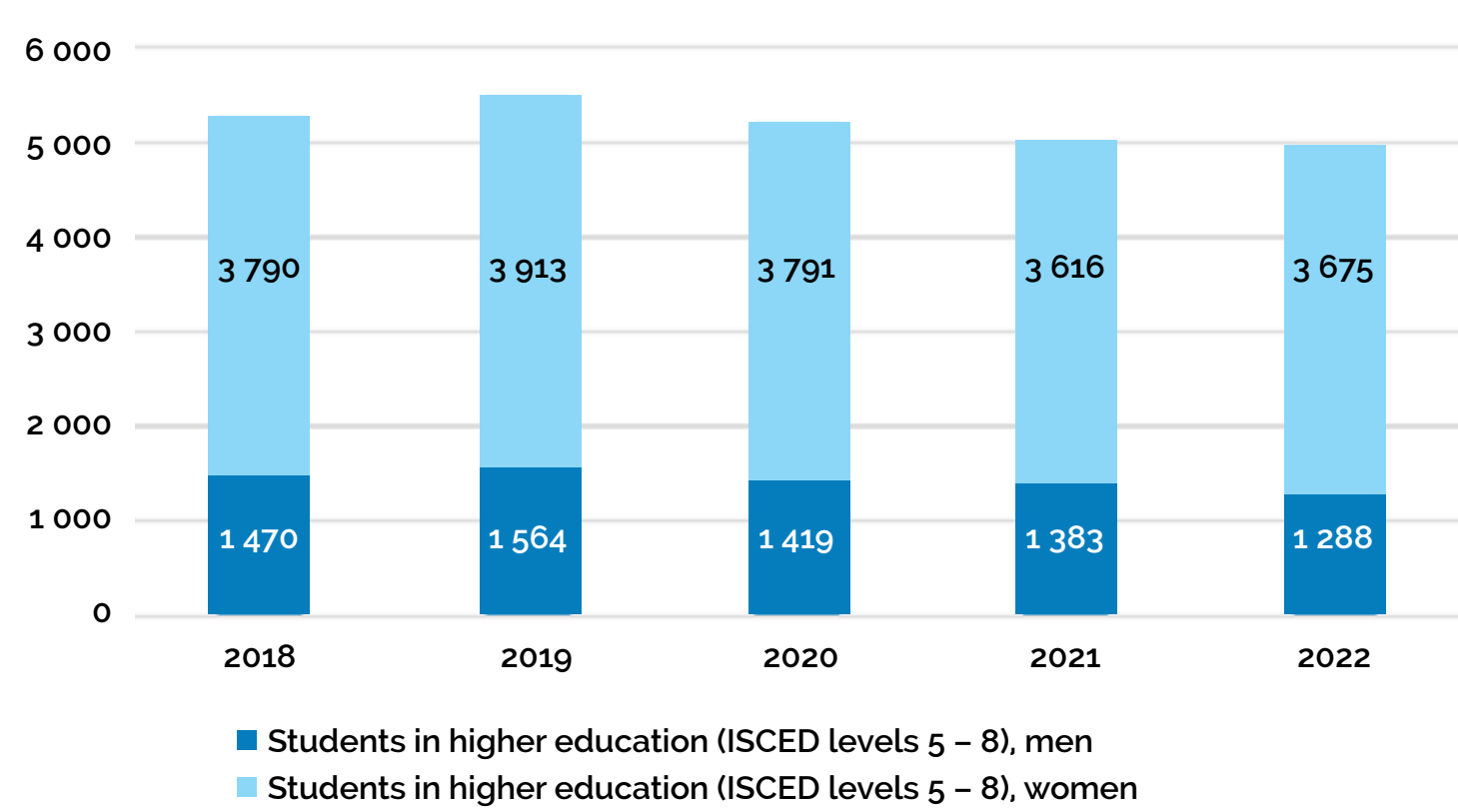


Furthermore, as part of the project, data on the number of students enrolled in higher education (ISCED 5 – 8) were also collected, which show a stagnation or a slight decrease in the total number of enrolled students, which is actually correlated with the negative trend in the number of inhabitants in these age groups (Table 51, Graph 18).

Table 51 NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF ZADAR, 2018 – 2022

Year	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), total	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), men	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), women
2018	5 260	1 470	3 790
2019	5 477	1 564	3 913
2020	5 210	1 419	3 791
2021	4 999	1 383	3 616
2022	4 963	1 288	3 675

Graph 18 NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF ZADAR, 2018 – 2022



As for the number of persons employed according to the National Classification of Activities 2007, in the 2018 – 2022 period (Tables 52 and 53), a growth was recorded in almost all activities, especially in public administration, defence, education and human health. It is interesting that no continuous decline was recorded in any industry during the observed five-year period, while in 2022, the number of employed persons in trade, transport, hotels and restaurants, after a slight increase in 2019 and 2020, returned to the level of 2018.

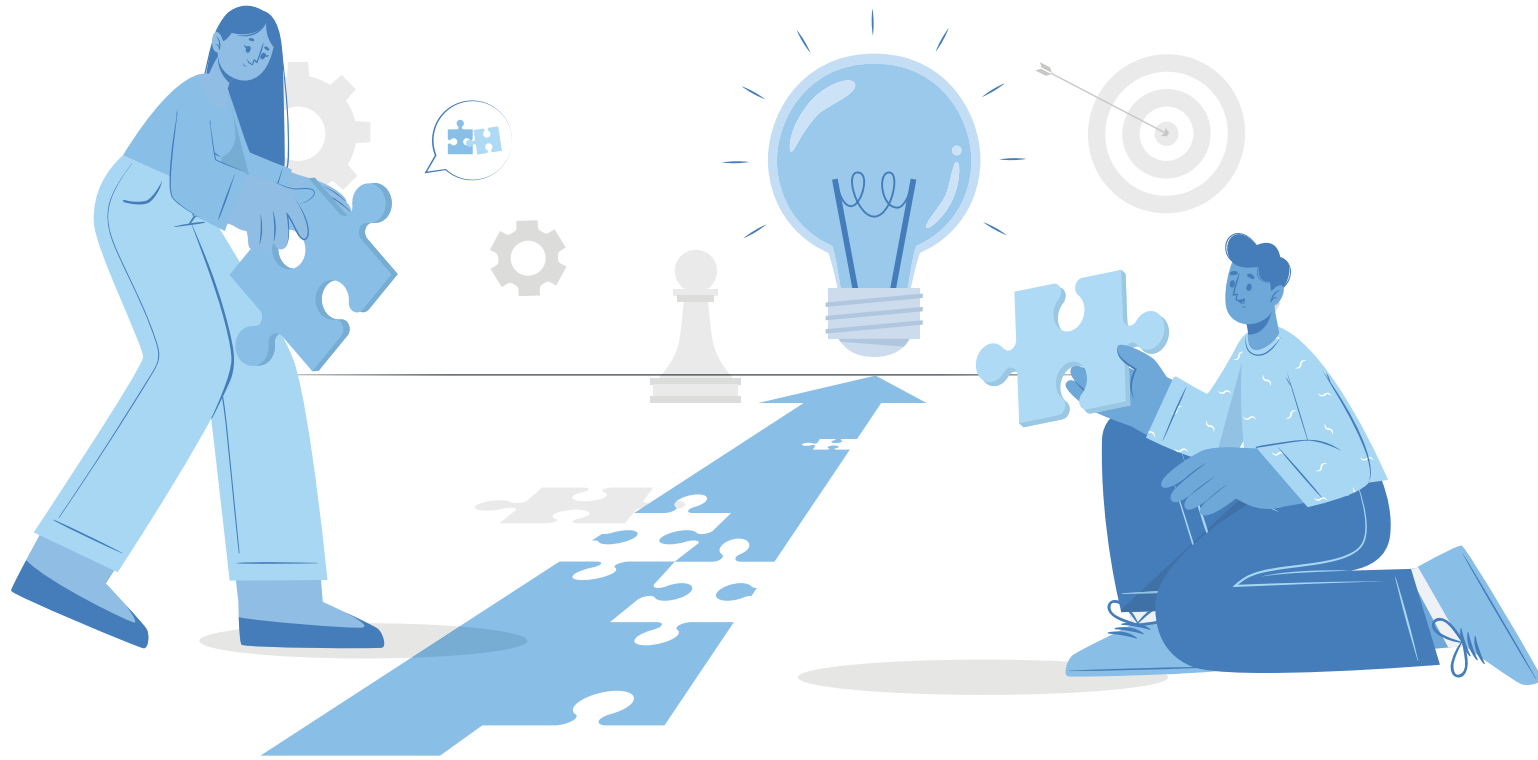


Table 52 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 (SECTIONS A TO J) IN THE CITY OF ZADAR AND FUA ZADAR, 2018 – 2022

Year	City/FUA	Total number of persons employed	Persons employed in agriculture and fishing	Persons employed in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy	Persons employed in construction	Persons employed in trade, transportation, hotels and restaurants	Persons employed in information and communication
2018	ZADAR	25 194	624	2 869	1 563	7 829	214
	FUA ZADAR	33 365	943	4 943	2 396	10 226	251
2019	ZADAR	24 425	679	2 705	1 659	8 146	238
	FUA ZADAR	32 465	959	4 894	2 531	10 345	283
2020	ZADAR	27 893	825	3 031	2 032	8 932	376
	FUA ZADAR	38 076	1 138	5 627	3 305	11 848	440
2021	ZADAR	26 219	875	2 932	2 378	7 497	367
	FUA ZADAR	36 441	1 204	5 559	3 864	10 234	433
2022	ZADAR	26 952	918	2 929	2 465	7 614	409
	FUA ZADAR	37 420	1 266	5 708	3 995	10 303	486

Table 53 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 (SECTIONS K TO U) IN THE CITY OF ZADAR AND FUA ZADAR, 2018 – 2022

Year	City/FUA	Persons employed in financial and insurance activities	Persons employed in real estate activities	Persons employed in professional, scientific and technical activities	Persons employed in public administration, defence, education and health activities	Persons employed in arts, entertainment and recreation
2018	ZADAR	-	187	3 142	6 551	1 012
	FUA ZADAR	-	260	3 559	8 221	1 361
2019	ZADAR	23	170	3 227	6 676	902
	FUA ZADAR	25	249	3 578	8 389	1 212
2020	ZADAR	50	192	3 886	7 226	1 343
	FUA ZADAR	52	290	4 557	9 078	1 741
2021	ZADAR	51	207	3 182	7 352	1 378
	FUA ZADAR	52	307	3 789	9 226	1 773
2022	ZADAR	54	248	3 373	7 472	1 470
	FUA ZADAR	55	340	4 052	9 386	1 829



5.6 Tourism activity

The city of Zadar and its surroundings are one of the most visited tourist areas on the Adriatic coast with a rich tourist offer – from cultural sites, beauties of nature to various events and a rich offer of bars and restaurants.

This area also has national parks and nature parks. Due to its unique natural beauty, exceptional geomorphological forms and magnificent forests, the area of Velika and Mala Paklenica was declared a national park in 1949. The Kornati Islands, became a national park in 1980 and are the most indented island group in the Mediterranean. An important ornithological area Lake Vransko was declared a nature park in 1999.

According to the statistical report “Tourism, 2021”, the following numbers of tourist arrivals and nights were recorded in the area of the City of Zadar and individual cities/municipalities that make up FUA Zadar (Table 54).



Table 54 BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF ZADAR AND FUA ZADAR, 2021<sup>38</sup>

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
CITIES								
ZADAR	21 948	5 112	360 508	82 801	277 707	1 518 174	252 486	1 265 688
Benkovac	982	153	5 418	639	4 779	42 648	3 661	38 987
Nin	11 470	740	119 845	13 003	106 842	907 666	68 834	838 832
MUNICIPALITIES								
Bibinje	3 883	330	27 131	4 165	22 966	198 018	25 993	172 025
Jasenice	1 778	269	11 490	1 503	9 987	87 054	9 937	77 117
Pašman	3 661	324	21 460	3 372	18 088	194 648	27 852	166 796
Poličnik	378	100	2 178	83	2 095	18 840	477	18 363
Posedarje	1 456	218	10 957	1 627	9 330	75 675	10 322	65 353
Preko	3 318	298	23 179	4 394	18 785	191 357	31 492	159 865
Ražanac	3 065	842	20 247	2 825	17 422	159 462	17 384	142 078
Starigrad	7 692	387	73 282	9 034	64 248	408 246	41 312	366 934
Sukošan	4 449	305	32 389	6 950	25 439	226 517	37 315	189 202
Škabrnja	78	13	519	5	514	4 299	65	4 234
Zemunik Donji	176	33	1 344	82	1 262	11 011	329	10 682
Novigrad	1 122	128	6 082	1 083	4 999	47 067	6 619	40 448
Galovac	197	14	z	z	z	z	z	z
Kukljica	896	317	5 948	1 638	4 310	49 577	12 614	36 963
Privlaka	5 203	510	33 145	5 714	27 431	261 299	39 182	222 117
Vrsi	2 335	212	15 937	4 102	11 835	126 925	26 826	100 099
FUA ZADAR	74 087	10 305	771 059	143 020	628 039	4 528 483	612 700	3 915 783

Of the total number of permanent beds, total number of tourist arrivals and total number of tourist nights in 2021 in FUA Zadar, the City of Zadar accounted for about 30% of permanent beds, about 47% of tourist arrivals and about 33% of tourist nights.



<sup>38</sup> Source: Statistical Report 1700 Tourism, 2021, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



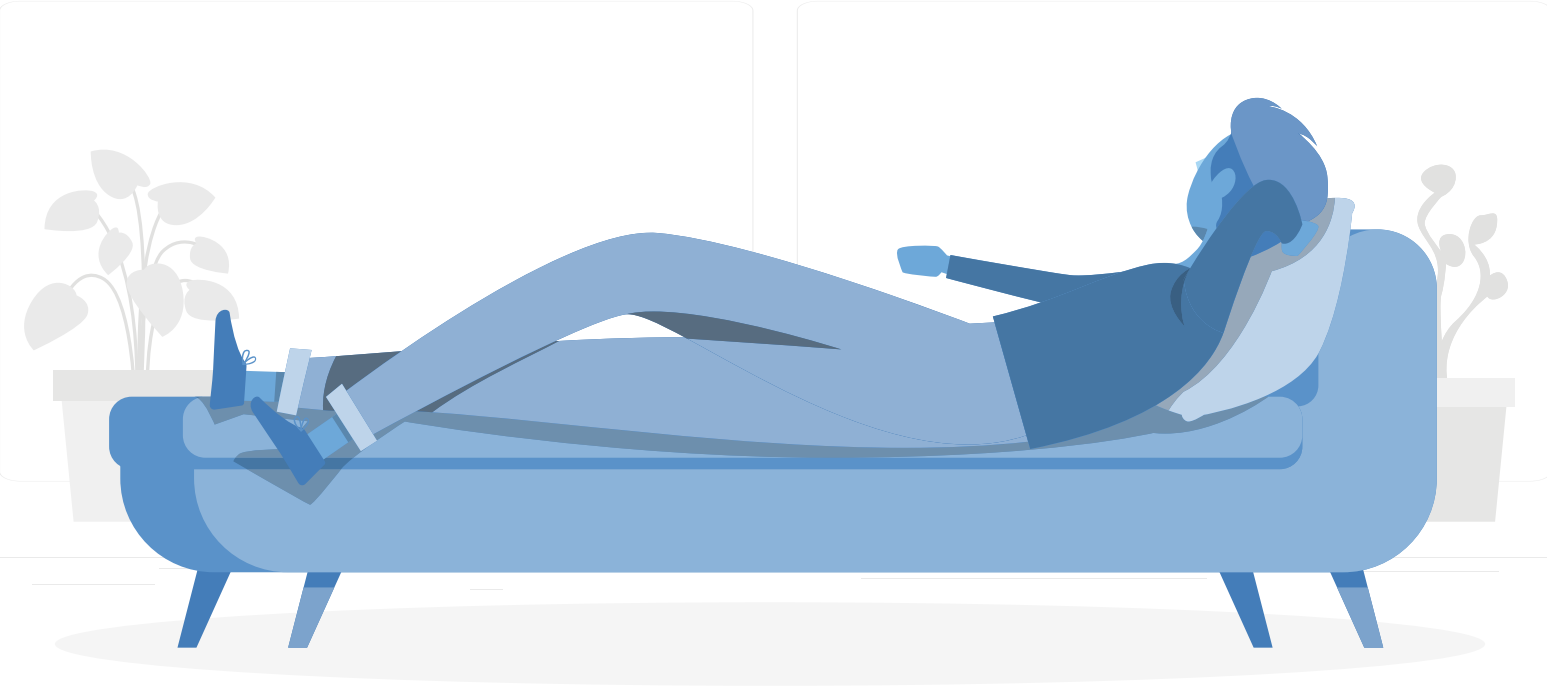
According to the statistical report “Tourism, 2022”, the following numbers of tourist arrivals and nights were recorded in the area of the City of Zadar and individual cities/municipalities that make up FUA Zadar (Table 55).

Table 55 BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF ZADAR AND FUA ZADAR, 2022<sup>39</sup>

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
CITIES								
ZADAR	23 381	2 699	514 148	83 796	430 352	1 982 159	230 736	1 751 423
Benkovac	1 131	205	7 305	571	6 734	57 791	3 065	54 726
Nin	11 467	708	154 920	12 530	142 390	1 164 057	63 708	1 100 349
MUNICIPALITIES								
Bibinje	3 932	375	33 746	3 449	30 297	233 414	21 502	211 912
Jasenice	1 866	309	z	z	z	z	z	z
Pašman	3 648	393	23 268	3 354	19 914	208 798	28 527	180 271
Poličnik	461	60	3 480	157	3 323	29 117	791	28 326
Posedarje	1 553	228	z	z	z	z	z	z
Preko	3 358	305	26 998	4 196	22 802	207 897	29 326	178 571
Ražanac	3 087	393	24 710	2 669	22 041	191 837	16 765	175 072
Starigrad	7 672	448	86 961	6 819	80 142	493 186	32 385	460 801
Sukošan	4 468	397	38 984	6 384	32 600	265 200	33 561	231 639
Škabrnja	76	13	z	z	z	z	z	z
Zemunik Donji	206	43	1 772	65	1 707	14 512	458	14 054
Novigrad	1 167	144	8 056	814	7 242	60 469	4 730	55 739
Galovac	225	24	1 811	68	1 743	13 453	270	13 183
Kukljica	875	137	5 881	1 272	4 609	45 661	9 297	36 364
Privlaka	5 127	553	41 860	5 469	36 391	317 891	36 444	281 447
Vrsi	2 434	289	18 823	4 083	14 740	149 284	26 918	122 366
FUA ZADAR	73 047	7 723	968 013	135 696	857 027	5 434 726	538 483	4 896 243

Of the total number of permanent beds, total number of tourist arrivals and total number of tourist nights in 2022 in FUA Zadar, the City of Zadar accounted for 32% of permanent beds, 53% of tourist arrivals and 36.5% of tourist nights.

39 Source: Statistical Report 1722 Tourism, 2022, Croatian Bureau of Statistics





In the summer months, the city of Zadar hosts more than 150 cultural and entertainment events: Night of the Full Moon, Music Evenings in St. Donatus, etc. A special and most visited attraction in Zadar is [the Sea Organ and Greeting to the Sun](#) (Figure 14), unique in the world due to a harmonious combination of wind, sun and sea.

**Figure 14 GREETING TO THE SUN AND SEA ORGAN<sup>40</sup>**



<sup>40</sup> Source: SHUTTERSTOCK

The town of Nin is also very interesting for tourists, where they can see the bronze statue of Bishop Grgur Ninski – the work of the world-famous Croatian sculptor Ivan Meštrović, the Queen's Beach in Nin, as well as a number of other attractions. Nin's gold is salt – natural wealth, a source of existence, but also a tradition that has been transformed recently into a unique institution and tourist attraction – the Museum of Salt.



REFERENCES:

- [Nin Tourist Board](#)
- [Paklenica National Park](#)
- [Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#)
- [Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#)
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- [SHUTTERSTOCK](#)
- [Statistical Report 1700 Tourism, 2021, Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#)
- [Statistical Report 1722 Tourism, 2022, Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#)
- [Zadar Bike Magic](#)

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SLAVONSKI BROD



# 6 SLAVONSKI BROD

## 6.1 General information and geographical position

Slavonski Brod is located on the northern bank of the Sava River on the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina. The name of the city comes from its position at the mouth of Mrsunja, where it flows into the Sava River, which is a strategically important crossing over the Sava towards Bosanski Brod. The city area has a moderate continental climate.

## 6.2 Administrative and territorial division

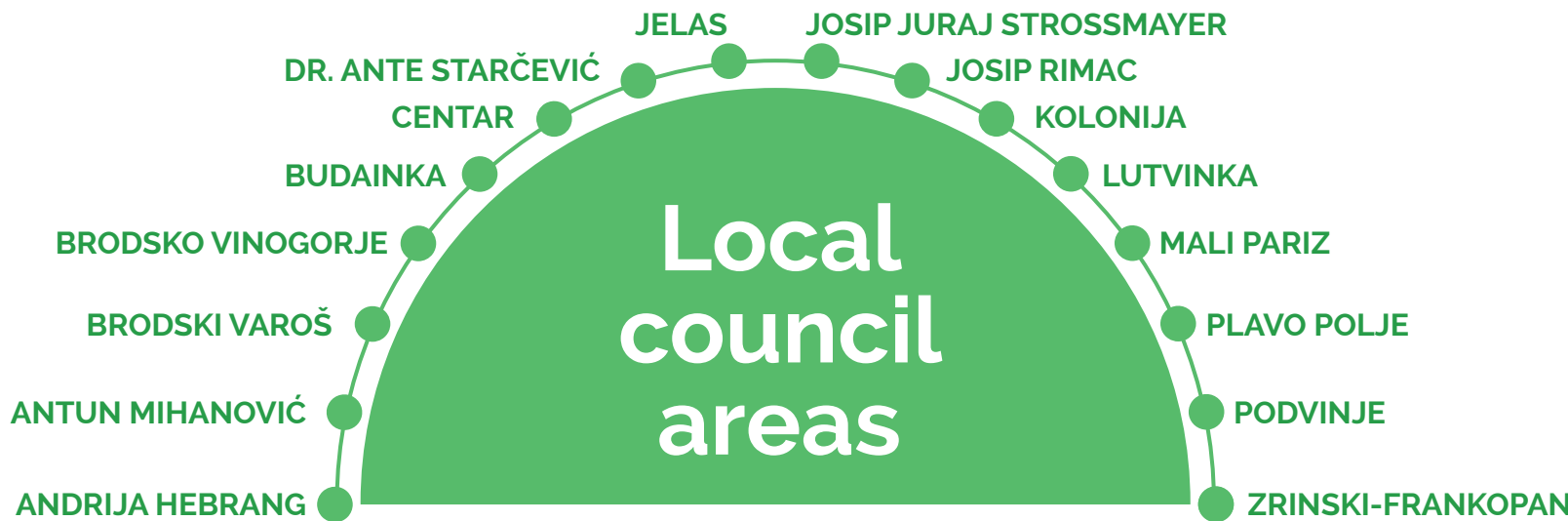
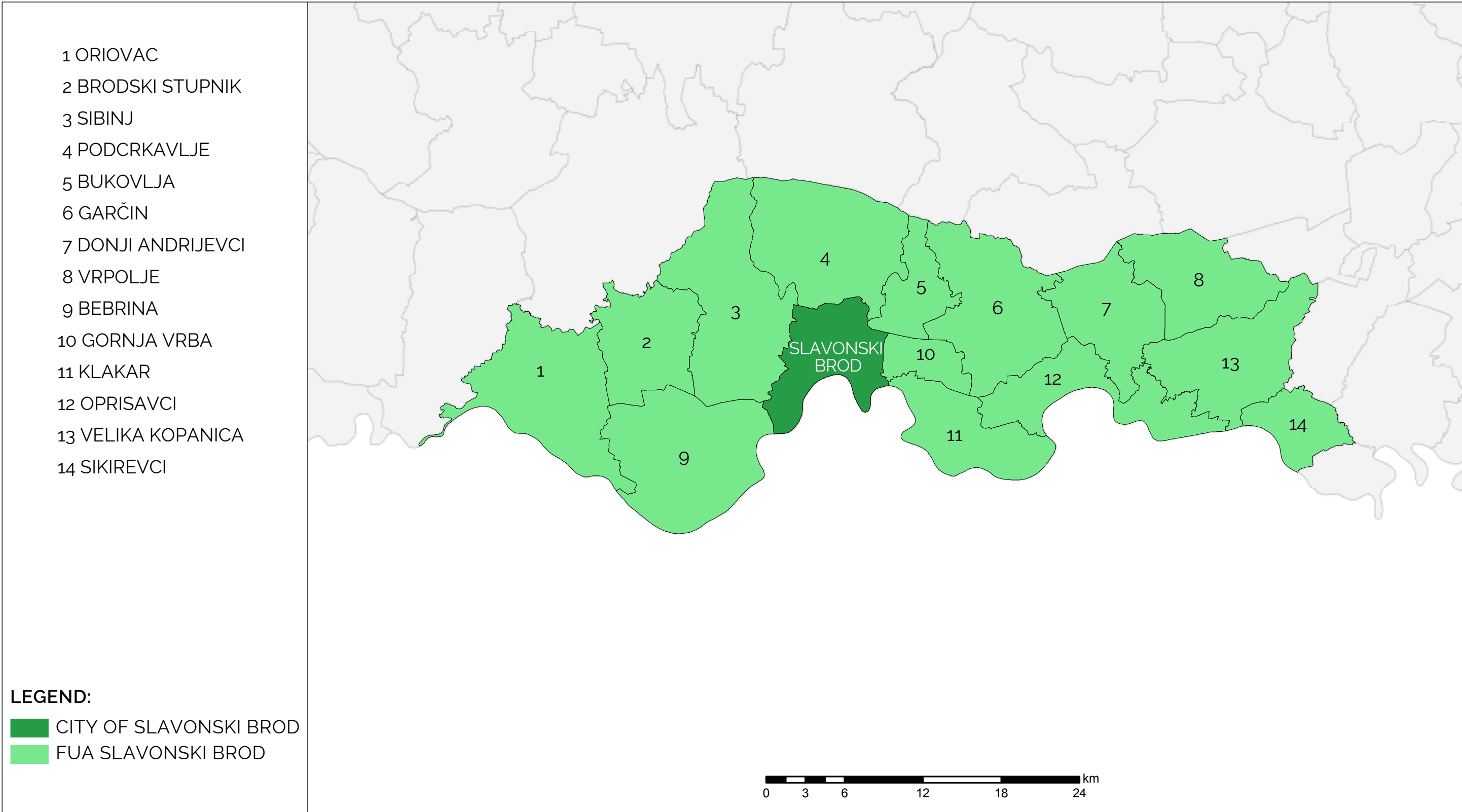
The City of Slavonski Brod is an administrative, educational, cultural and economic centre. During the Roman Empire, the city was called Marsonia, and from 1244 to 1945, Brod na Savi. There are traces that date back to the Roman era, which show that there has always been a river crossing at this place, which is why Slavonski Brod is sometimes referred to as the northern gate of Bosnia. This fact is also indicated by the very name of the city, which was called Brod na Savi in the past ("Brod" – a variation of the word "passage, crossing"). The word "brod" is of Proto-Slavic origin, and in ancient times, it meant a place where it is easy to cross a river.

According to local self-government, the City of Slavonski Brod is divided into 16 local council areas.

As an administrative and territorial unit within the County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina, the City of Slavonski Brod includes an area consisting of three settlements: Brodski Varoš, Podvinje and Slavonski Brod.

FUA Slavonski Brod includes the area of the City of Slavonski Brod and 14 municipalities/cities (Map 12) within the County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina.

KARTA 12Map 12 SETTLEMENTS OF THE CITY OF SLAVONSKI BROD AND MUNICIPALITIES/CITIES IN FUA SLAVONSKI BROD





6.3 Bits of history and culture

71

Until the arrival of the Romans, Pannonian tribes, related to the Illyrians, lived in these areas, in some places mixed with the Celts. An important year in the history of the city is 71, when, during the reign of Emperor Vespasian, a Roman certificate was issued to a veteran of the Roman army Lykaius, a citizen of Marsonia, which is referred to as MARSVNNIA in the certificate. This event is marked as the first written reference to the ancient city on the site of today's Slavonski Brod. The form "Marsvnnia" confirms the opinion about the domestic origin of this name, which has been preserved to this day in the name of the river Mrsunja. The certificate is the best-preserved example of its kind and is a great contribution to Croatian archaeological science and the cultural and historical heritage of Slavonski Brod.

1244

On 20 July 1244, with the donation of the Croatian-Hungarian King Bela IV, the city located at the place where the Mrsunja River flows into the Sava River came into the possession of the famous and powerful feudal family Berislavić Grabarski. In the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century, it had a rectangular shape with ramparts and moats for defence against the Turks.

15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century

In 1536, it fell into the hands of the Turks and remained under the Turkish rule until 1691, when, as part of the liberation of Slavonia from the Turks, it was finally freed by Ban Nikola Erdody and General Herzog de Croy.

1536

In 1694, a wooden Franciscan monastery was built, which served the needs of the common religious life. In 1727, Baron Trenk laid the foundation for a new brick monastery on the land out of the range of fortress cannons. This valuable religious building was badly damaged in the war, but it has been restored. The Franciscan monastery is one of the most striking baroque buildings in Slavonia and a category zero monument.

1694

The development of education in Slavonski Brod began with the Franciscans who opened the Faculty of Philosophy in 1720. The most important industrial branches in this area were the Slavonija wood industry and the Wagon, Machine and Bridge Factory "Brod na Savi", which is known today as part of the Đuro Đaković group.

1720

With the termination of the Military Border in 1871, Slavonski Brod gained the status of a city and became the centre of a large area north and south of the Sava River.

1871

Slavonski Brod suffered heavily in the Second World War, but also during the Homeland War, during which the buildings from the Austro-Hungarian era, which have exceptional cultural, historical and urban value, were destroyed. The city has always been important because of its geopolitical position.

1826. – 1878.

Among the most prominent historical figures is Matija Mesić (19 February 1826 – 8 December 1878), who was a Croatian Catholic priest, historian, royal public full professor of Croatian history at the Faculty of Philosophy, president of Matica Hrvatska, full member of the Yugoslavian Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the first rector and vice-rector of the University of Francis Joseph I in Zagreb.

1874. – 1938.

The most famous citizen of Slavonski Brod was Ivana Brlić Mažuranić (18 April 1874 – 21 September 1938), who in 1889 married lawyer and politician Vatroslav Brlić and moved to former Brod na Savi, i.e. today's Slavonski Brod. She lived there most of her life, which she devoted to her family, education and literary work. In addition to the main square, a theatre and concert hall, several schools and kindergartens are named after her, and every year the event "U svijetu bajki" (In the World of Fairy Tales) is held, which gathers children from all over Croatia.

1905. – 2007.

Dragutin Tadijanović, also known by the pseudonym Margan Tadeon (Rastušje, near Sl. Brod, 4 November 1905 – Zagreb, 27 June 2007), was certainly one of the most famous citizens of the Slavonski Brod region. He was a Croatian poet, director of the Institute of Literature of Yugoslavian Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the president of the Society of Croatian Writers, he was nominated for the Nobel Prize and is an honorary citizen of the city of Zagreb.

1888. – 1958.

Andrija Štampar (1 September 1888 – 26 June 1958) was born in the village of Drenovac near Slavonski Brod. He performed many duties and actively advocated social medicine and dedication to the medical needs of common people. His definition of health – that it is a state of full physical, mental and social well-being, and not just the absence of disease, is still acknowledged today.

Among the most important cultural sites of the city of Slavonski Brod is the Brod fortress (Figure 15). Its role was defensive, and it could accommodate as many as 5 000 soldiers. Its construction was approved by Prince Eugene of Savoy. Today, the fortress is part of the city's life. Within its walls is the City Administration of Slavonski Brod, Classical Grammar School, Music School, Gallery of Sculptor Branko Ružić, etc. Within the fortress, there is also the Museum of Tambura, which is currently the only one of its kind in the world. The Museum has more than sixty hand-made exhibits and visitors can participate in multimedia presentations and interactive workshops. The fortress is also the largest monument in continental Croatia and a zero-category monument.

Figure 15 BROD FORTRESS<sup>41</sup>



<sup>41</sup> Source: Slavonski Brod Tourist Board



6.4 Population

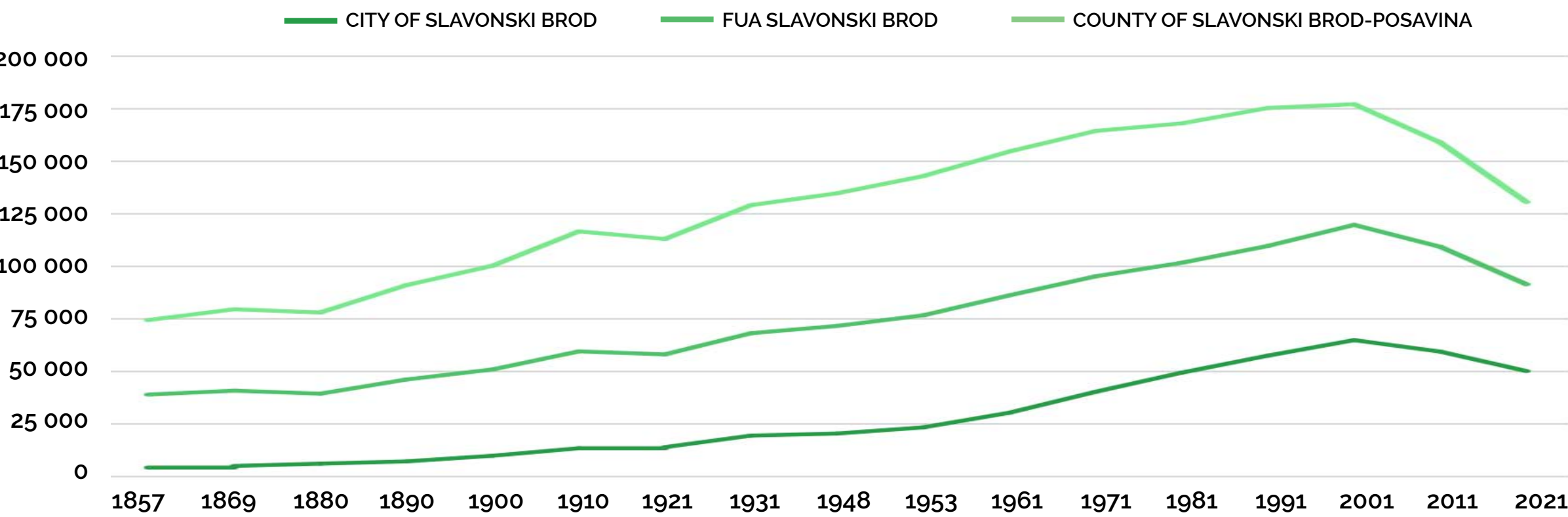
In contrast to most cities in the Republic of Croatia, which have recorded a decrease in the number of inhabitants since 1991, the city of Slavonski Brod, FUA Slavonski Brod and the entire County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina have recorded a decrease in the number of inhabitants since 2001. Observing the movement of the population from 1857 to 2021, growing differences in the movement of the population between the city and its surrounding areas are observed. For example, in 1857, the city of Slavonski Brod accounted for 10.4% of the population of FUA Slavonski Brod, while according to the 2021 census, this share grew to 54.7%.

Observing the share of the population of FUA Slavonski Brod in the total population of the County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina, it increased from 52.2% in 1857 to 69.9% in 2021. It indicates that most of the population of the County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina lives in the area of FUA Slavonski Brod (Graph 19).

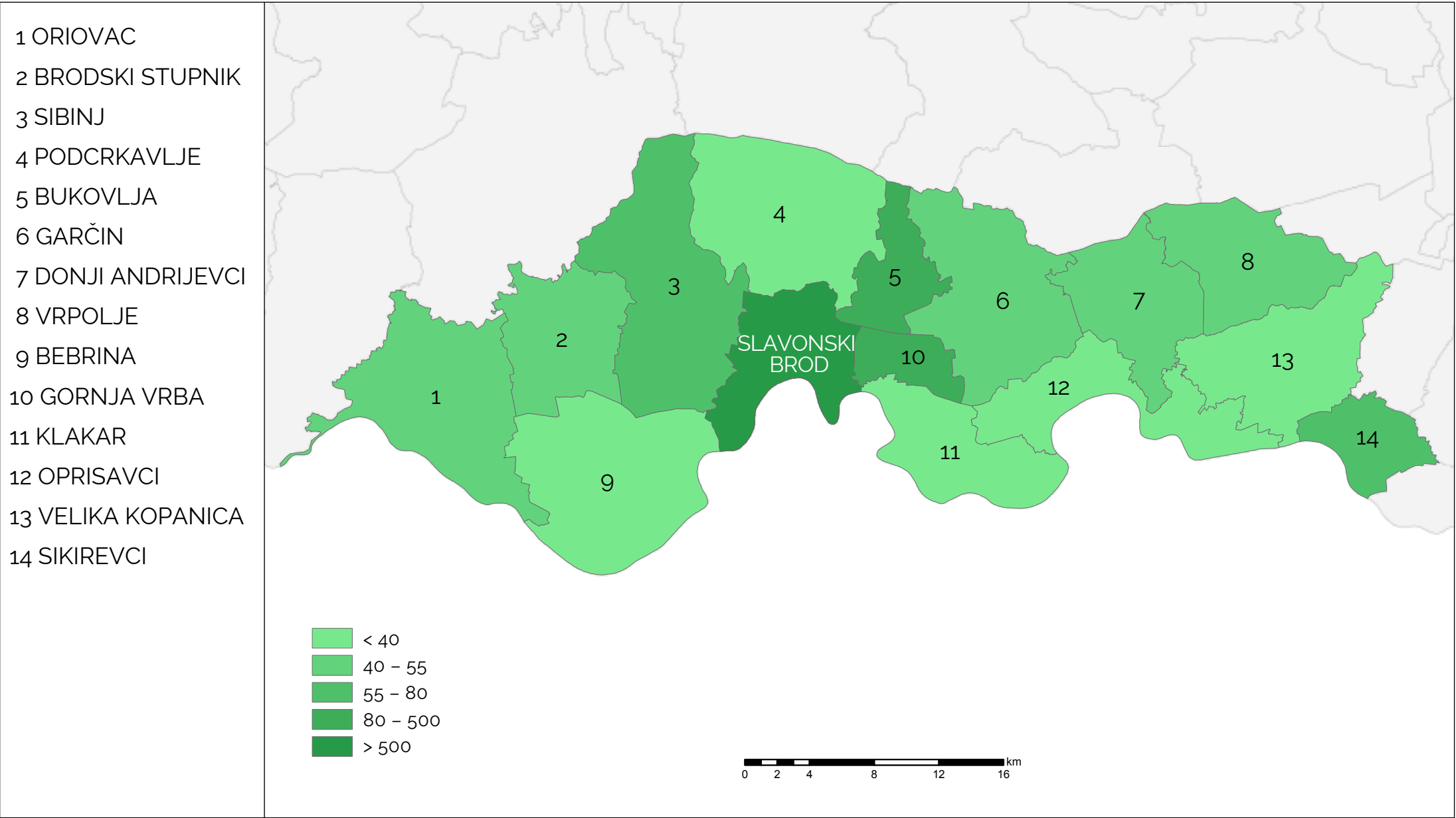


Population density in 2021 by municipalities/cities of FUA Slavonski Brod (Map 13) indicates a higher number of inhabitants per square kilometre in the city of Slavonski Brod and its neighbouring municipalities of Bukovlje and Gornja Vrba. Municipalities such as Klakar, Bebrina and Oprisavci, which also border with neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina, are less populated areas within FUA Slavonski Brod.

Graph 19 POPULATION CHANGE IN THE CITY OF SLAVONSKI BROD, FUA SLAVONSKI BROD AND THE COUNTY OF SLAVONSKI BROD, 1857 – 2021<sup>42</sup>



Map 13 POPULATION DENSITY OF MUNICIPALITIES/CITIES IN FUA SLAVONSKI BROD IN 2021 (inhabitants/km²)



<sup>42</sup> Source: Settlements and population of the Republic of Croatia, 1857 – 2001, Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



As part of the project, demographic variables on age and sex, private households and dwellings, and the population according to activity and employment were also collected.

Comparing the number of inhabitants by sex in the County of Slavonski Brod, the City of Slavonski Brod and FUA Slavonski Brod in 2011 and 2021, a similar decrease in the number of inhabitants in FUA Slavonski Brod and the County of Slavonski Brod (about 17%) is observed, while the smallest decrease in the number of inhabitants is observed in the City of Slavonski Brod (about 15%) (Table 56).

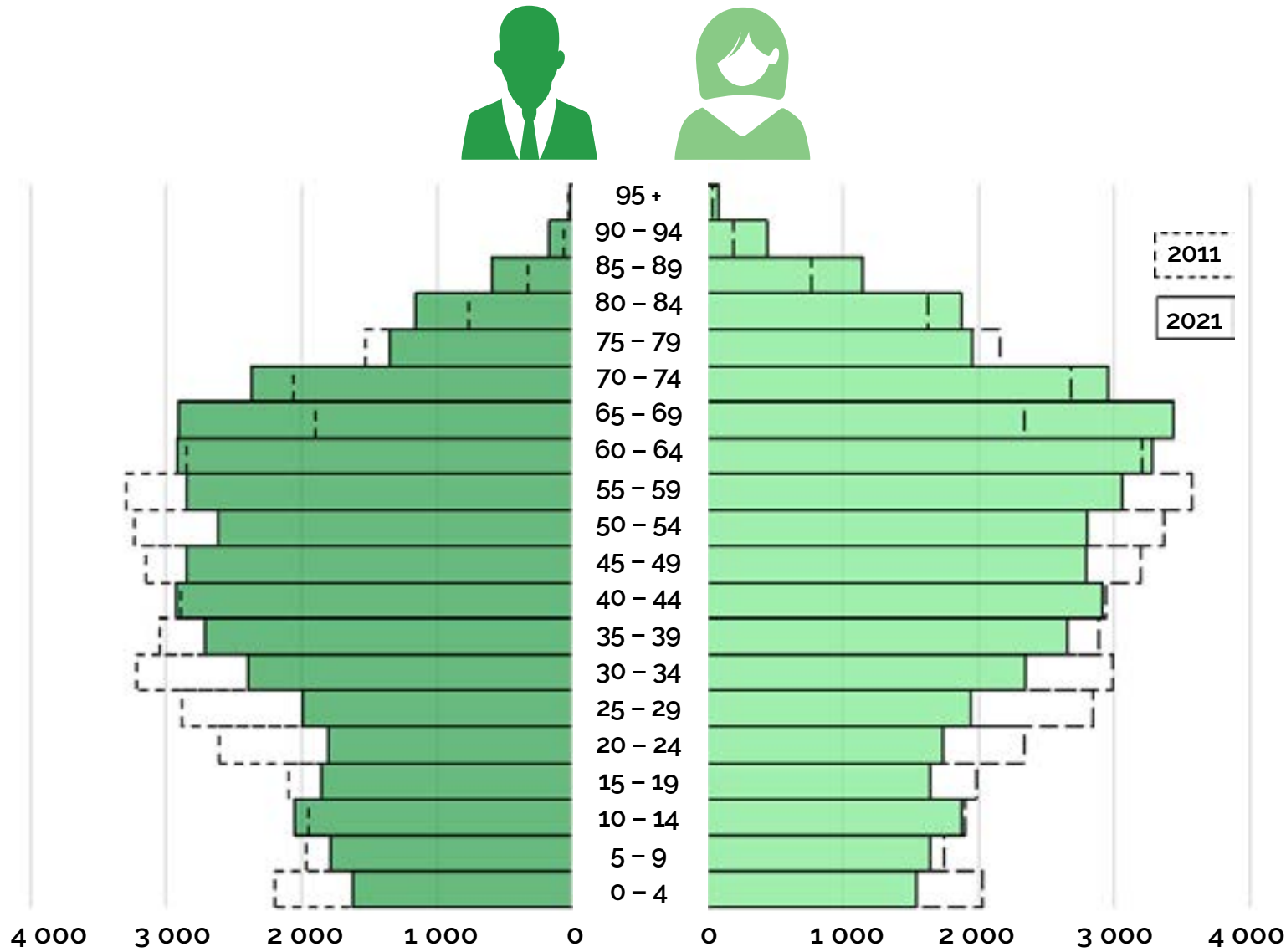
Table 56 POPULATION OF THE COUNTY OF SLAVONSKI BROD, FUA SLAVONSKI BROD AND THE CITY OF SLAVONSKI BROD, BY SEX, 2011 AND 2021<sup>43</sup>

County/city/FUA	Sex	Population, 2011 Census	Population, 2021 Census
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	All	158 575	130 267
	Men	77 115	63 451
	Women	81 460	66 816
FUA Slavonski Brod	All	108 968	91 132
	Men	52 855	44 308
	Women	56 113	46 824
City of Slavonski Brod	All	59 141	49 891
	Men	28 209	23 752
	Women	30 932	26 139

The comparison of the population in 2011 and 2021 in FUA Slavonski Brod is presented using the age-sex pyramid (Graph 20), which shows an increase in the number of inhabitants in the age groups 60 – 64, 65 – 69, 80 – 84, 85 – 89, and 90 – 94, and a decrease in the number of inhabitants in all five-year age groups from 0 – 4 to 55 – 59, which clearly indicates a trend of population ageing.

43 Source: Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics  
Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics

Graph 20 POPULATION OF FUA SLAVONSKI BROD, BY SEX AND FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, 2011 AND 2021 CENSUSES



As part of the project, variables on private households in the City of Slavonski Brod and FUA Slavonski Brod were also collected, as presented in Table 57.

Table 57 ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CITY OF SLAVONSKI BROD AND FUA SLAVONSKI BROD, 2018 – 2022<sup>44</sup>

Year	SLAVONSKI BROD			FUA SLAVONSKI BROD		
	Private households	Persons in private households	One-person households	Private households	Persons in private households	One-person households
2018	18 647	54 323	4 027	32 440	99 477	6 682
2019	18 315	53 357	3 955	31 828	97 599	6 556
2020	17 989	52 408	3 885	31 227	95 756	6 432
2021	17 669	51 476	3 816	30 638	93 949	6 311
2022	18 364	48 339	5 020	32 171	88 559	8 155

44 Data for the period 2018 – 2021 were estimated on the basis of the results of the 2011 Census, while data for 2022 were estimated on the basis of the results of the 2021 Census.

The small area estimation method was used to calculate population data according to activity and employment in the City of Slavonski Brod/FUA Slavonski Brod, as shown in Tables 58 and 59).

Table 58 ESTIMATE OF ACTIVE POPULATION IN THE CITY OF SLAVONSKI BROD AND FUA SLAVONSKI BROD, 2018 – 2022

Year	SLAVONSKI BROD			FUA SLAVONSKI BROD		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2018	21 724	11 934	9 790	39 648	22 193	17 455
2019	20 921	11 569	9 352	38 182	21 515	16 667
2020	20 549	11 363	9 186	37 461	21 109	16 352
2021	20 976	11 648	9 328	39 271	20 867	18 404
2022	24 732	13 509	11 223	39 757	21 626	18 131

Table 59 ESTIMATE OF UNEMPLOYED POPULATION IN THE CITY OF SLAVONSKI BROD AND FUA SLAVONSKI BROD, 2018 – 2022

Year	SLAVONSKI BROD			FUA SLAVONSKI BROD		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2018	2 297	1 280	1 017	4 192	2 377	1 815
2019	2 155	951	1 204	3 934	1 769	2 165
2020	2 117	934	1 183	3 860	1 736	2 124
2021	2 021	706	1 315	4 401	1 552	2 849
2022	1 946	753	1 193	4 371	1 547	2 824





6.5 City statistics

In this chapter, the collected variables for the City of Slavonski Brod and its functional urban area (FUA Slavonski Brod) for 2021 and 2022 are analysed in more detail.

As regards traffic indicators, this project collected data on the length of cycle paths, the price of monthly public transport tickets and the price of taxi services in the area of the City of Slavonski Brod (Table 60).

Table 60 LENGTH OF CYCLE PATHS, PRICES OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND TAXI SERVICES, THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED CARS AND DEATHS CAUSED BY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY OF SLAVONSKI BROD, 2018 – 2022

Year	Length of cycle paths (km)	Price of combined monthly ticket (all types of public transport) for 5 to 10 km in the central zone (€)	Price of a taxi ride within 5 km from the centre in the daytime (€)	Number of registered passenger cars	Number of deaths caused by traffic accidents
2018	23	47.50	2.70	19 958	1
2019	22	47.50	2.70	20 389	3
2020	40	46.75	2.66	20 607	1
2021	64	46.81	2.66	18 142	1
2022	64	46.74	3.98	18 427	2

By collecting data on the length of the cycle network, marked cycle paths and roads, an increase in the length of cycle paths was determined in the area of the City of Slavonski Brod. In 2021, the City of Slavonski Brod invested 21.5 million kuna from EU funds in the cycle network, which is an indicator that the city is going in the right direction and that it wants to be in the company of countries and cities that strive for a healthy life and nature preservation.

As for the price of the combined monthly ticket for all types of public transport in the area of 5 to 10 km from the centre, it has not changed in recent years and amounts to slightly less than 47 €.

The price of a taxi ride in the city centre or within a distance of 5 km from the city centre in the daytime in Slavonski Brod has been on a constant rise in recent years, and in 2022 it amounted to 3.98 €.

The number of deaths caused by traffic accidents in the City of Slavonski Brod is relatively small, ranging between one and three deaths. Data on the number of registered passenger cars are also interesting.

For the local population, but also as part of the wider tourist offer of the City of Slavonski Brod, the cultural contents of museums, theatres, cinemas and city libraries are very important (Table 61, Graph 21).

Table 61 NUMBER OF SEATS IN CINEMAS, ANNUAL ATTENDANCE OF CINEMAS AND MUSEUMS, NUMBER OF THEATERS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE CITY OF SLAVONSKI BROD, 2018 – 2022

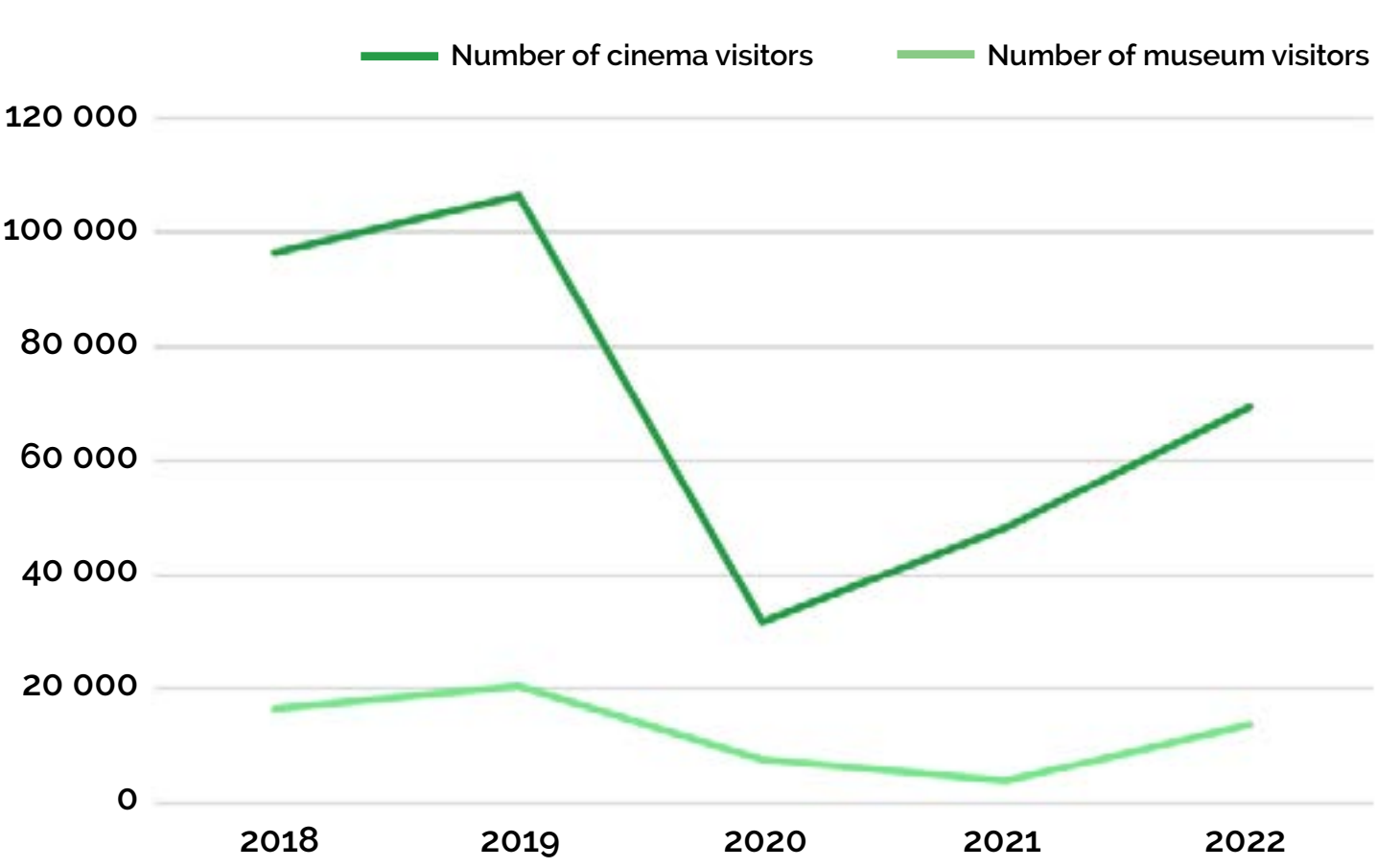
Year	Number of cinema visitors	Number of museum visitors	Number of theatres	Number of public libraries	Number of seats in cinemas
2018	96 305	16 301	1	2	512
2019	106 375	20 236	1	2	512
2020	31 528	7 427	1	2	512
2021	48 097	3 616	1	2	512
2022	69 205	13 562	1	2	512

Only the CineStar Slavonski Brod cinema currently operates in this area.

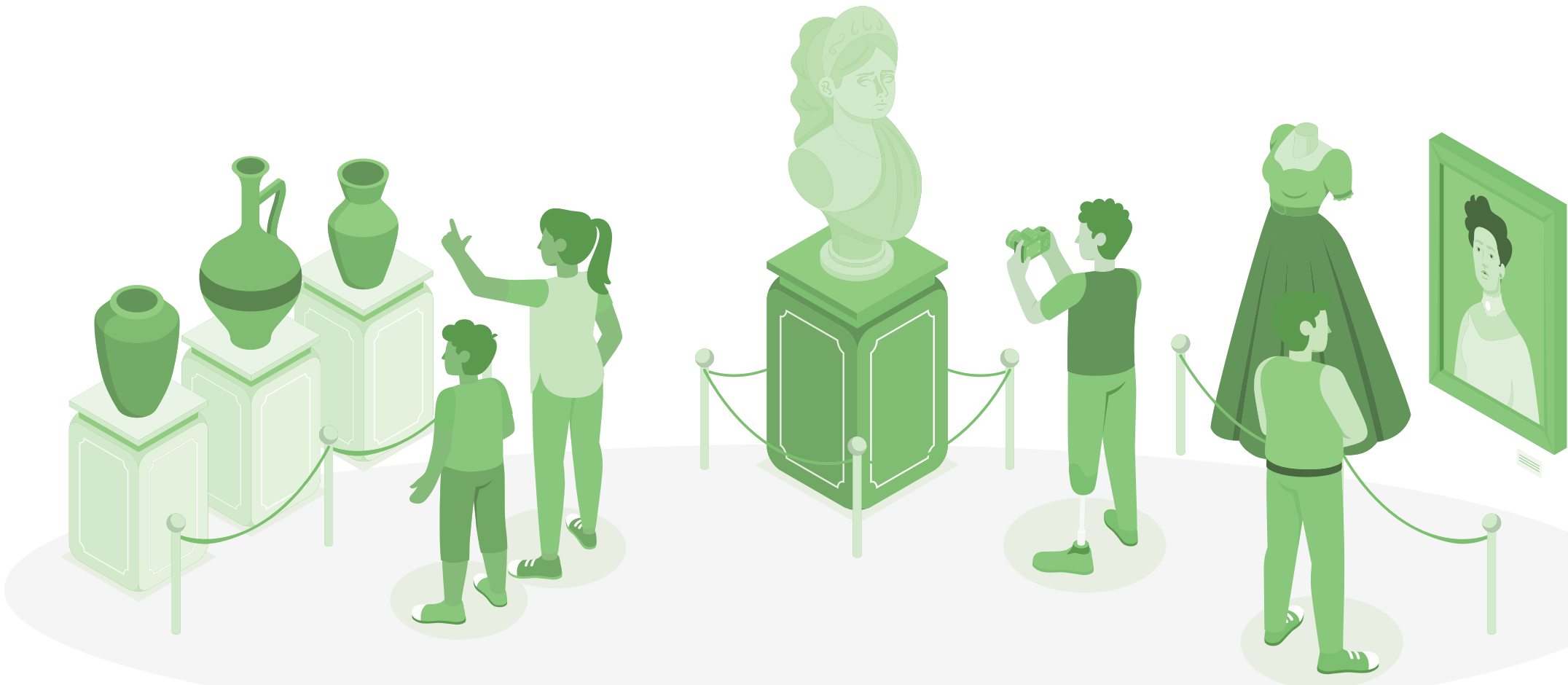
Museums of the city of Slavonski Brod:

- [Museum of Tambura](#)
- [Museum of Brodsko Posavlje](#)
- [Hunting Museum](#)
- [Art Gallery of the City of Slavonski Brod](#)
- [Dragutin Tadijanović Memorial Home](#)
- [Brlić House](#)

Graph 21 NUMBER OF VISITORS TO CINEMAS AND MUSEUMS OF THE CITY OF SLAVONSKI BROD, 2018 – 2022



The number of visitors to cinemas and museums declined significantly after the COVID-19 pandemic was declared in 2020, when museums and cinemas were closed for several months, which drastically reduced the movement and socialising of people. In 2022, an increase in the number of cinema and museum visitors was recorded compared to 2021.



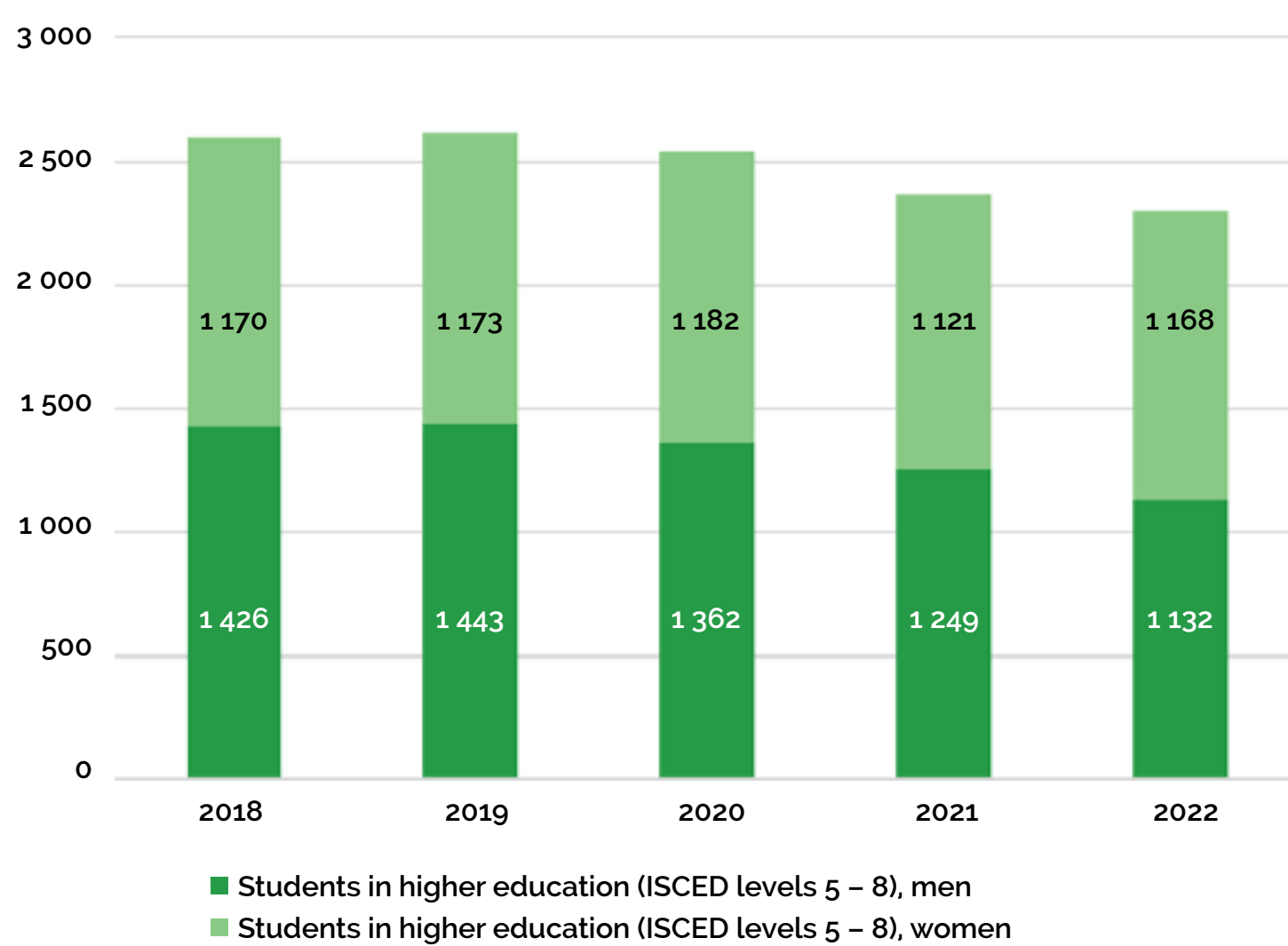


Furthermore, as part of the project, data on the number of students enrolled in higher education (ISCED 5 – 8) were also collected, which show an increase in the total number of enrolled students, with a slight decrease in the number of enrolled men (Table 62, Graph 22).

Table 62 NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF SLAVONSKI BROD, 2018 – 2022

Year	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), total	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), men	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), women
2018	2 596	1 426	1 170
2019	2 616	1 443	1 173
2020	2 544	1 362	1 182
2021	2 370	1 249	1 121
2022	2 300	1 132	1 168

Graph 22 NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF SLAVONSKI BROD, 2018 – 2022



As for the number of persons employed according to the National Classification of Activities 2007, in the 2018 – 2022 period, a growth was recorded in almost all activities, especially in information and communication. In recent years, there has been a decline in the number of persons employed in real estate activities (section L), and a slight decrease in the number of persons employed in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy (sections B, C and D) in the area of the City of Slavonski Brod, while in the area of FUA Slavonski Brod, a slight increase in the number of persons employed in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy was recorded in 2022 (Tables 63 and 64).



Table 63 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 (SECTIONS A TO J) IN THE CITY OF SLAVOSNKI BROD AND FUA SLAVONSKI BROD, 2018 – 2022

Year	City/FUA	Total number of persons employed	Persons employed in agriculture and fishing	Persons employed in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy	Persons employed in construction	Persons employed in trade, transportation, hotels and restaurants	Persons employed in information and communication
2018	SLAVONSKI BROD	17 401	64	6 959	1 452	2 481	429
	FUA SLAVONSKI BROD	21 947	249	8 787	2 249	3 236	453
2019	SLAVONSKI BROD	17 575	59	7 326	1 576	2 332	470
	FUA SLAVONSKI BROD	22 142	203	9 168	2 325	3 036	489
2020	SLAVONSKI BROD	19 405	60	7 542	1 873	2 803	545
	FUA SLAVONSKI BROD	24 951	312	9 494	2 892	3 763	573
2021	SLAVONSKI BROD	19 616	53	7 546	2 061	2 836	553
	FUA SLAVONSKI BROD	24 989	320	9 479	3 015	3 824	573
2022	SLAVONSKI BROD	20 066	56	7 421	2 171	2 921	592
	FUA SLAVONSKI BROD	25 915	322	9 553	3 188	3 915	616

Table 64 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 (SECTIONS K TO U) IN THE CITY OF SLAVONSKI BROD AND FUA SLAVONSKI BROD, 2018 – 2022

Year	City/FUA	Persons employed in financial and insurance activities	Persons employed in real estate activities	Persons employed in professional, scientific and technical activities	Persons employed in public administration, defence, education and health activities	Persons employed in arts, entertainment and recreation
2018	SLAVONSKI BROD	39	43	915	4 568	451
	FUA SLAVONSKI BROD	46	48	1 061	5 272	546
2019	SLAVONSKI BROD	36	24	837	4 531	384
	FUA SLAVONSKI BROD	43	29	963	5 334	552
2020	SLAVONSKI BROD	49	39	1 086	4 795	613
	FUA SLAVONSKI BROD	57	46	1 266	5 672	876
2021	SLAVONSKI BROD	46	59	1 126	4 707	629
	FUA SLAVONSKI BROD	54	63	1 320	5 582	912
2022	SLAVONSKI BROD	48	36	1 232	4 904	685
	FUA SLAVONSKI BROD	58	42	1 431	5 841	949



6.6 Tourism activity

According to the statistical report “Tourism, 2021”, the following numbers of tourist arrivals and nights were recorded in the area if the City of Slavonski Brod and individual cities/municipalities that make up FUA Slavonski Brod (Table 65).



Table 65 BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF SLAVONSKI BROD AND FUA SLAVONSKI BROD, 2021 <sup>45</sup>

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
CITIES								
Slavonski Brod	599	56	16 245	7 600	8 645	25 426	12 363	13 063
MUNICIPALITIES								
Bebrina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brodski Stupnik	41	-	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Donji Andrijevc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garčin	72	-	896	643	253	1 343	1 035	308
Klakar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oprisavci	4	-	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Oriovac	8	-	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Podcrkavlje	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sibinj	56	2	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Velika Kopanica	11	-	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Vrpolje	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bukovlje	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gornja Vrba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikirevci	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FUA	791	58	17 141	8 243	8 898	26 769	13 398	13 371

Of the total number of permanent beds, total number of tourist arrivals and total number of tourist nights in 2021 in FUA Slavonski Brod, the City of Slavonski Brod accounted for 75.7% of permanent beds, 94.8% of tourist arrivals and 94.9% of tourist nights.



<sup>45</sup> Source: Statistical Report 1700 Tourism, 2021, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



According to the statistical report “Tourism, 2022”, the following numbers of tourist arrivals and nights were recorded in the area of the City of Slavonski Brod and individual cities/municipalities that make up FUA Slavonski Brod (Table 66).



Table 66 BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF SLAVONSKI BROD AND FUA SLAVONSKI BROD, 2022<sup>46</sup>

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
CITIES								
Slavonski Brod	688	83	24 121	9 540	14 581	37 953	15 533	22 420
MUNICIPALITIES								
Bebrina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brodski Stupnik	41	-	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Donji Andrijevc	4	1	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Garčin	72	-	991	468	523	2 688	1 399	1 289
Klakar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oprisavci	4	-	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Oriovac	19	4	326	126	200	651	248	403
Podcrkavlje	6	1	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Sibinj	58	2	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Velika Kopanica	38	-	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Vrpolje	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bukovlje	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gornja Vrba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikirevci	2	1	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
TOTAL FUA	932	92	25 438	10 134	15 304	41 292	17 180	24 112

Of the total number of permanent beds, total number of tourist arrivals and total number of tourist nights in 2022 in FUA Slavonski Brod, the City of Slavonski Brod accounted for 73.8% of permanent beds, 94.8% of tourist arrivals and 91.9% of tourist nights.



<sup>46</sup> Source: Statistical Report 1722 Tourism, 2022, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



The tourist offer of the City of Slavonski Brod, along with "Korzo" as the main city square, which is officially named after the writer Ivana Brlić Mažuranić (Figure 16), includes the Brod fortress, the Franciscan monastery, Splavarska street and the Brlić family house, which is a protected cultural monument.

Figure 16 STATUE OF IVANA BRLIĆ MAŽURANIĆ AT KORZO<sup>47</sup>



<sup>47</sup> Source: Slavonski Brod Tourist Board

Splavarska street (Figure 17) in Slavonski Brod is the only such street in Croatia. During the summer, people live in it on rafts and enjoy on about eighty rafts on the Sava River, anchored from the city centre to the 2.5 km distant ŠRC Poloj, where there is one of the most beautiful sandy river beaches in Europe.

Figure 17 SPLAVARSKA STREE<sup>48</sup>



<sup>48</sup> Source: Slavonski Brod Tourist Board



REFERENCES:

- [Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#)
- [Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#)
- [Settlements and population of the Republic of Croatia, 1857 – 2001, Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#)
- [Slavonski Brod Tourist Board, Fortress Brod](#)
- [Slavonski Brod Tourist Board, Photo Gallery](#)
- [Slavonski Brod Tourist Board, Weekend settlement Splavska street](#)
- [Statistical Report 1700 Tourism, 2021, Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#)
- [Statistical Report 1722 Tourism, 2022, Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#)

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**PULA – POLA**



# 7 PULA – POLA

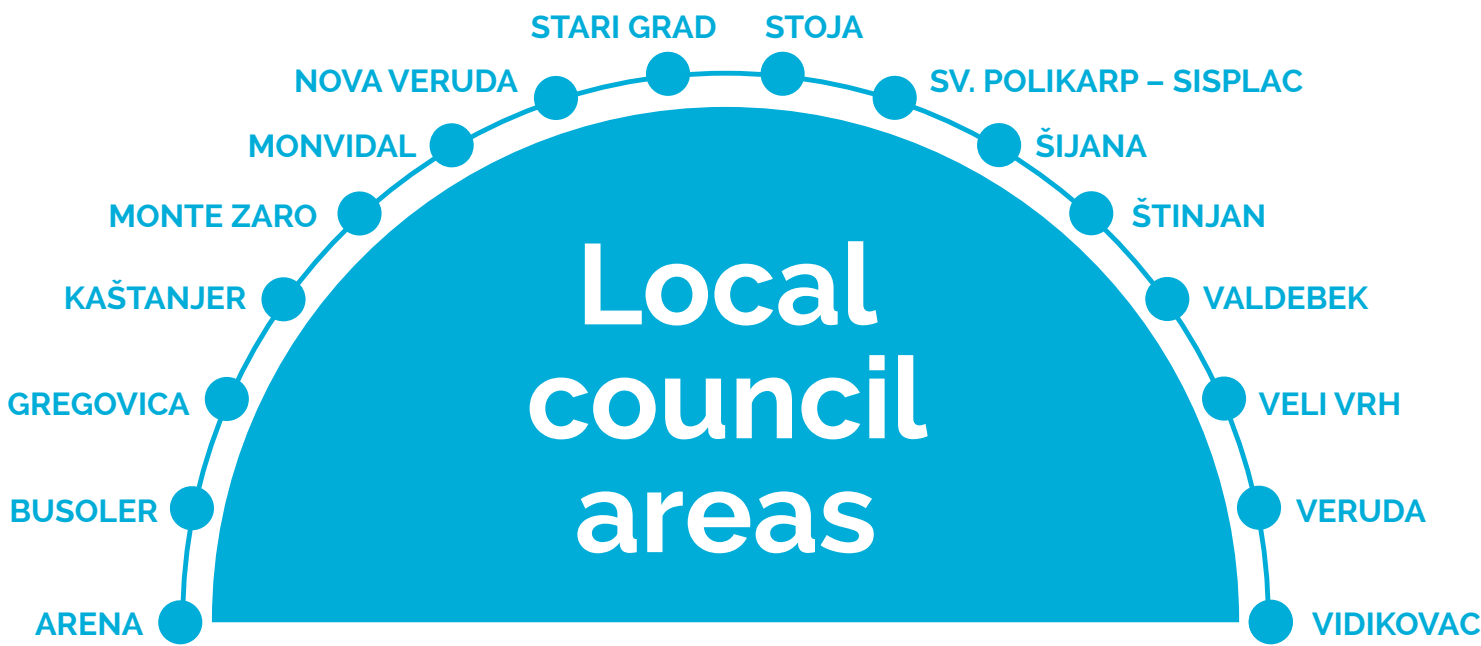
## 7.1 General information and geographical position

The city of Pula – *Pol*a is the largest city in the County of Istria, located in the southwestern part of the Istrian peninsula in a well-protected bay. The city developed at the foot of seven hills (Kaštel, Zaro, Arena, Sv. Martin, Opatija sv. Mihovila, Mondipola and Pra Grande), on the inner part of a spacious bay and a naturally well-protected harbour (depth up to 38 m) which is open to the northwest with two accesses, directly from the sea and through the Fažana Channel. The entire area of the city has an extremely indented sea coast. The length of the coast around Pula – *Pol*a is approximately 30 km, and the length of the coast of the Pula water area together with islets is 195 km. Pula has a Mediterranean climate, with mild winters and warm summers.

## 7.2 Administrative and territorial division

The City of Pula – *Pol*a is an administrative, educational, cultural and economic centre. The official name of the city was *Colonia Pietas Iulia Pola*, and it had all the functions and buildings typical of a settlement of Roman settlers. The Latin and Italian name for “štokavska” Pula is *Pol*a, and it comes from the old Roman name *Provincia Iulia Pola Polentia Herculanea*.

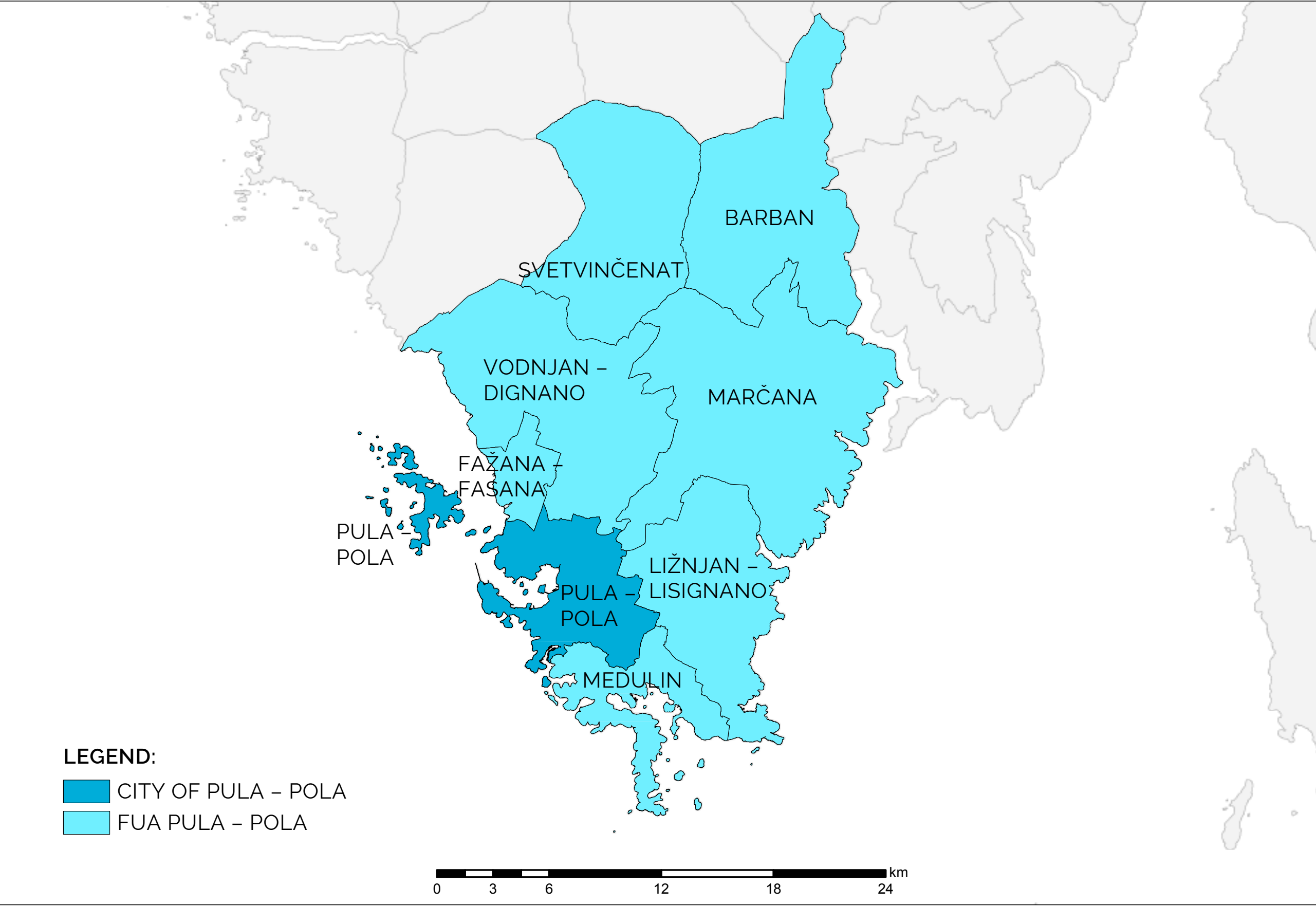
According to local administration, the City of Pula – *Pol*a is divided into 16 local council areas.



As an administrative and territorial unit within the County of Istria, the City of Pula – *Pol*a includes the area of the settlement of Pula.

FUA Pula – *Pol*a covers the area of the City of Pula – *Pol*a and seven municipalities/cities (Map 14): Barban, Ližnjan, Lisignano, Marčana, Medulin, Svetvinčenat, Vodnjan, Dignano and Fažana Fasana..

Map 14 CITY OF PULA – POLA AND CITIES/MUNICIPALITIES IN FUA PULA – POLA





### 7.3 Bits of history and culture

10<sup>th</sup>  
century  
BCE

Pula is a settlement that is more than 3 000 years old. The first settlement in this area was founded by the ancient Illyrian tribe Histria in the 10<sup>th</sup> century BCE.

177 BCE

In 177 BCE, the Romans occupied the Istrian peninsula, thus starting the process of Romanisation.

540 –  
751

In the period from 540 to 751, Pula was the main port of the Byzantine navy, and the 7<sup>th</sup> century was marked by the first arrival of Croats in the vicinity of the city.

7<sup>th</sup>  
century

Throughout history, the rule of the Venetians, the counts of Istria, and the Austro-Hungarian rulers alternated. Pula's huge natural harbour became the main and most fortified Austrian war port and the main centre of shipbuilding with the Uljanik shipyard.

1900

The first car drove through the streets of Pula in 1900, and Pula also has a rich industrial history, where tobacco and cement factories operated.

1945

After 1945, Pula was governed by the United Nations, and Istria was divided into occupation zones: Zone A (which also included Pula) and Zone B. Until then, most of that territory was under the temporary authority of the Free Territory of Trieste. However, on 5 October 1954, an international agreement was concluded between the governments of Italy, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, by which the Free Territory of Trieste ceased to exist and the Trieste crisis was resolved, and Pula became part of the People's Republic of Croatia.

It is interesting that the Irish writer James Joyce taught English at the Berlitz School of Foreign Languages in Pula from 1904 to 1905, and his students were mainly Austro-Hungarian naval officers who were stationed in the naval shipyard.

Among the most important cultural sites of Pula – Pola is the Pula Amphitheatre, which dates back to the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BCE, and is still the largest preserved monument of ancient architecture in Croatia. In the

3<sup>rd</sup> decade BCE, the Arch of Sergii or the Golden Gate ("Slavoluk Sergijevaca" or "Zlatna vrata") was created, one of the main city gates, also known for its rich gilded stone decorations. In the period 2 BCE - 14 Common Era, the Temple of Augustus was built in honour of the Roman emperor Augustus, which is a superb example of Roman architecture, made of perfectly shaped square blocks of stone.

On the central square, the Roman Forum, all city functions are located – religious, administrative, judicial and economic (Figure 18).

**Figure 18 FORUM – PULA – POLA CENTRAL SQUARE<sup>49</sup>**



<sup>49</sup> Source: Pula Tourist Board



7.4 Population

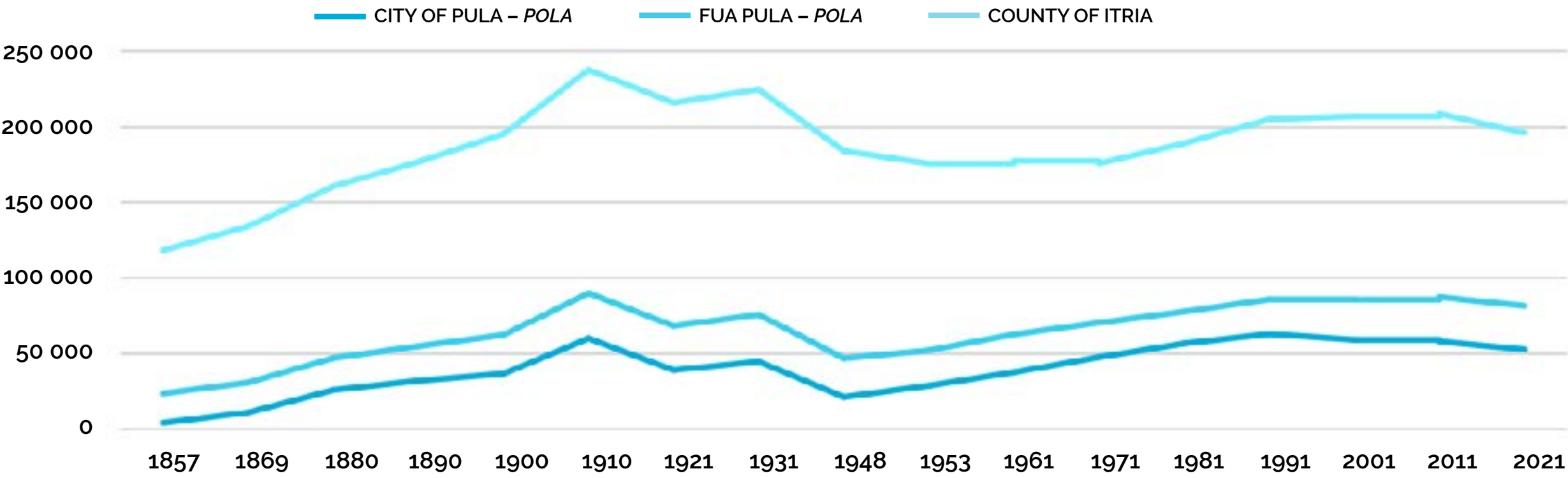
Observing the movement of the population of the city of Pula – Pola, FUA Pula – Pola and the entire County of Istria in the period since the first Population Census in 1857 until the 2011 Population Census, the trend of the population growth was recorded only in the County of Istria, while the population of FUA Pula – Pola recorded a decrease in 2001. The 2011 Census showed an increase in population of FUA Pula – Pola. The population of the city of Pula – Pola increased in the period from 1857 to 1991. There are growing differences in the movement of the population between the city and its surrounding areas. For example, in 1857, the city of Pula – Pola accounted for 15.6% of the population of FUA Pula – Pola, while according to the 2021 census, this share grew to 64.4%.

Observing the share of the population of FUA Pula – Pola in the total population of the County of Istria, it increased from 19.7% in 1857 to 41.4% in 2021 (Graph 23).

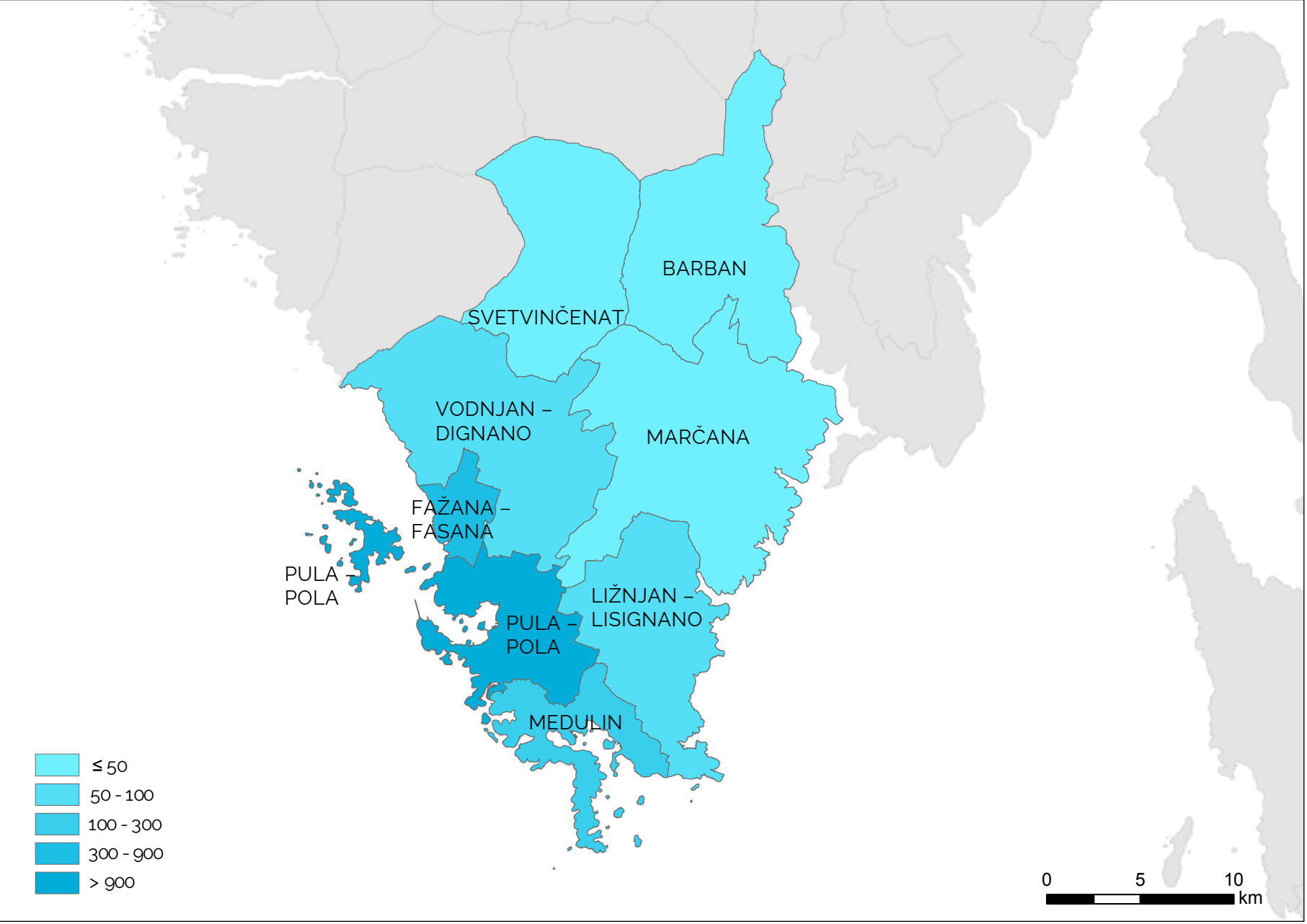


Population density in 2021 by municipalities/cities of FUA Pula – Pola (Map 15) indicates a higher number of inhabitants per square kilometre in the municipalities/cities (Fažana, Medulin) geographically closer to the City of Pula – Pola as the most densely populated spatial unit.

Graph 23 POPULATION CHANGE IN THE CITY OF PULA – POLA, FUA PULA – POLA AND THE COUNTY OF ISTRIA, 1857 – 2021<sup>50</sup>



Map 15 POPULATION DENSITY OF MUNICIPALITIES/CITIES IN FUA PULA – POLA IN 2021 (inhabitants/km²)



<sup>50</sup> Source: Settlements and population of the Republic of Croatia, 1857 – 2001, Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



As part of the project, demographic variables on age and sex, private households and dwellings, and the population according to activity and employment were also collected.

Comparing the number of inhabitants by sex in 2011 and 2021, the smallest decrease in the number of inhabitants is observed in the County of Istria (6.2%), while the largest decrease in the number of inhabitants was recorded in the area of the City of Pula – Pola (9.1%). Furthermore, a greater decrease (of about 7%) was recorded in the number of men than in the number of women (decrease of about 6%). The largest decrease in the number of men was recorded in the area of the City of Pula – Pola (9.8%), as well as in the number women (8.5%) (Table 67).

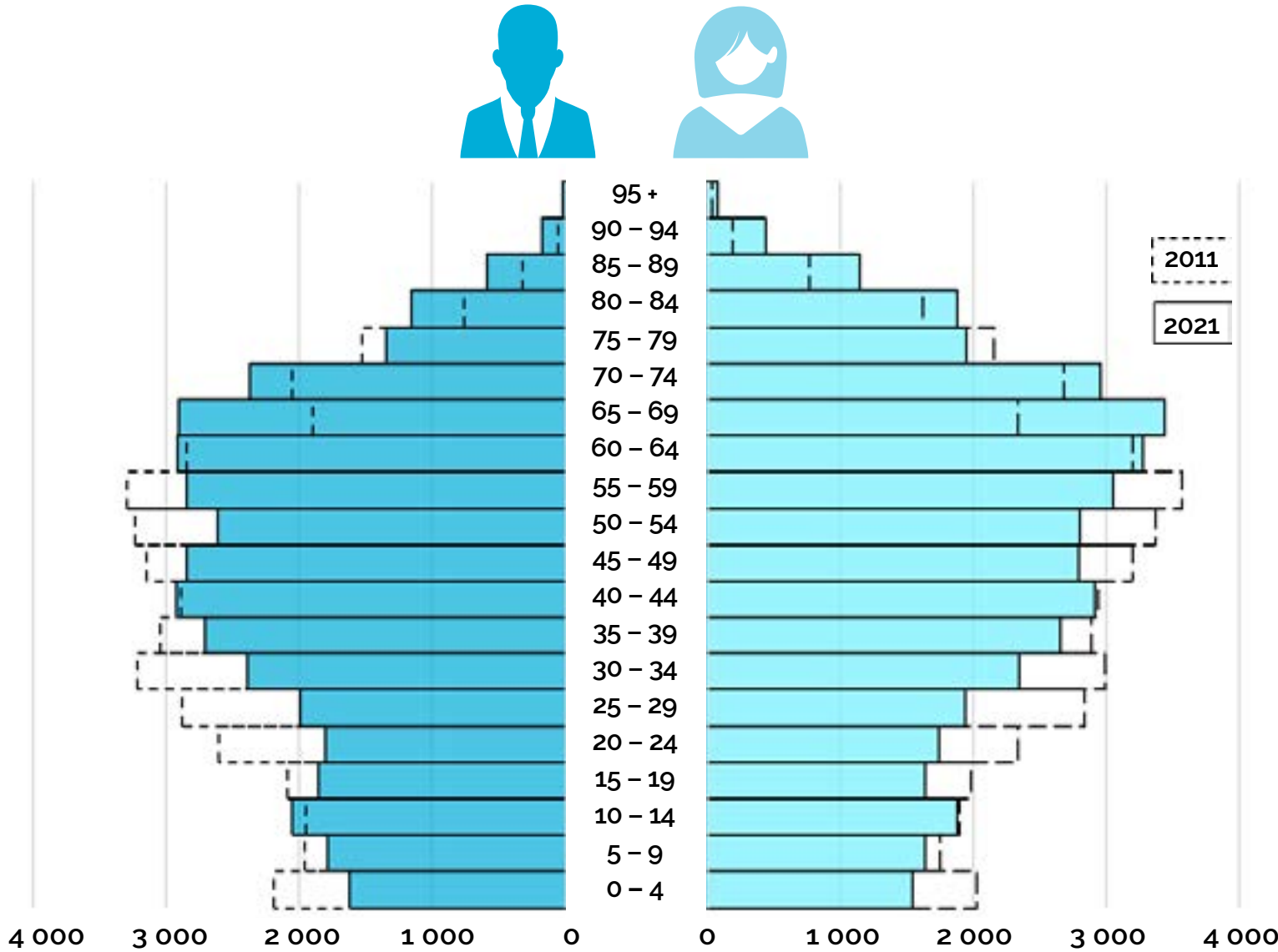
Table 67 POPULATION OF THE COUNTY OF ISTRIA, FUA PULA – POLA AND THE CITY OF PULA – POLA, BY SEX, 2011 AND 2021<sup>51</sup>

County/FUA/city	Sex	Population, 2011 Census	Population, 2021 Census
County of Istria	All	208 055	195 237
	Men	101 162	94 483
	Women	106 893	100 754
FUA PULA – POLA	All	86 836	81 080
	Men	42 025	38 950
	Women	44 811	42 130
City of Pula – Pola	All	57 460	52 220
	Men	27 550	24 851
	Women	29 910	27 369

The comparison of the population in 2011 and 2021 in FUA Pula – Pola is presented using the age-sex pyramid (Graph 24), which shows a significant increase in the number of inhabitants in older age groups, especially in the 65 – 69 age group, and a decrease in the number of inhabitants in all five-year age groups from 0 – 4 to 55 – 59, with an emphasis on age groups 20 – 24, 25 – 29 and 30 – 34, which make up the young and younger mature population.

51 Source: Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2011 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics  
Population by age and sex, by settlements - 2021 Census, Croatian Bureau of Statistics

Graph 24 POPULATION OF FUA PULA – POLA, BY SEX AND FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, 2011 AND 2021 POPULATION CENSUSES



As part of the project, variables on private households in the City of Pula – Pola and FUA Pula – Pola were also collected, as presented in the Table 68.

Table 68 ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CITY OF PULA – POLA AND FUA PULA – POLA, 2018 – 2022<sup>52</sup>

Year	CITY OF PULA – POLA			FUA PULA – POLA		
	Private households	Persons in private households	One-person households	Private households	Persons in private households	One-person households
2018	22 459	55 453	6 194	33 887	85 757	8 851
2019	22 405	55 320	6 179	33 841	85 641	8 839
2020	22 351	55 187	6 164	33 795	85 525	8 827
2021	22 298	55 055	6 149	33 749	85 409	8 815
2022	21 636	50 869	6 991	32 497	79 435	9 945

52 Data for the period 2018 – 2021 were estimated on the basis of the results of the 2011 Census, while data for 2022 were estimated on the basis of the results of the 2021 Census.

The small area estimation method was used to calculate population data according to activity and unemployment in the City of Pula – Pola/FUA Pula – Pola, as shown in Tables 69 and 70.

Table 69 ESTIMATE OF ACTIVE POPULATION IN THE CITY OF PULA – POLA AND FUA PULA – POLA, 2018 – 2022

Year	CITY OF PULA – POLA			FUA PULA – POLA		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2018	24 596	12 901	11 695	38 069	20 198	17 871
2019	24 944	13 094	11 850	38 608	20 500	18 108
2020	24 884	13 063	11 822	38 556	20 472	18 083
2021	26 277	14 060	12 217	41 485	21 823	19 662
2022	26 691	13 334	13 358	36 743	17 827	18 916

Table 70 ESTIMATE OF UNEMPLOYED POPULATION IN THE CITY OF PULA – POLA AND FUA PULA – POLA, 2018 – 2022

Year	CITY OF PULA – POLA			FUA PULA – POLA		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2018	1 237	720	517	1 915	1 127	788
2019	1 134	597	537	1 754	935	819
2020	1 131	596	536	1 752	934	818
2021	2 340	913	1 427	3 348	1 739	1 609
2022	1 139	471	668	1 675	928	747





7.5 City statistics

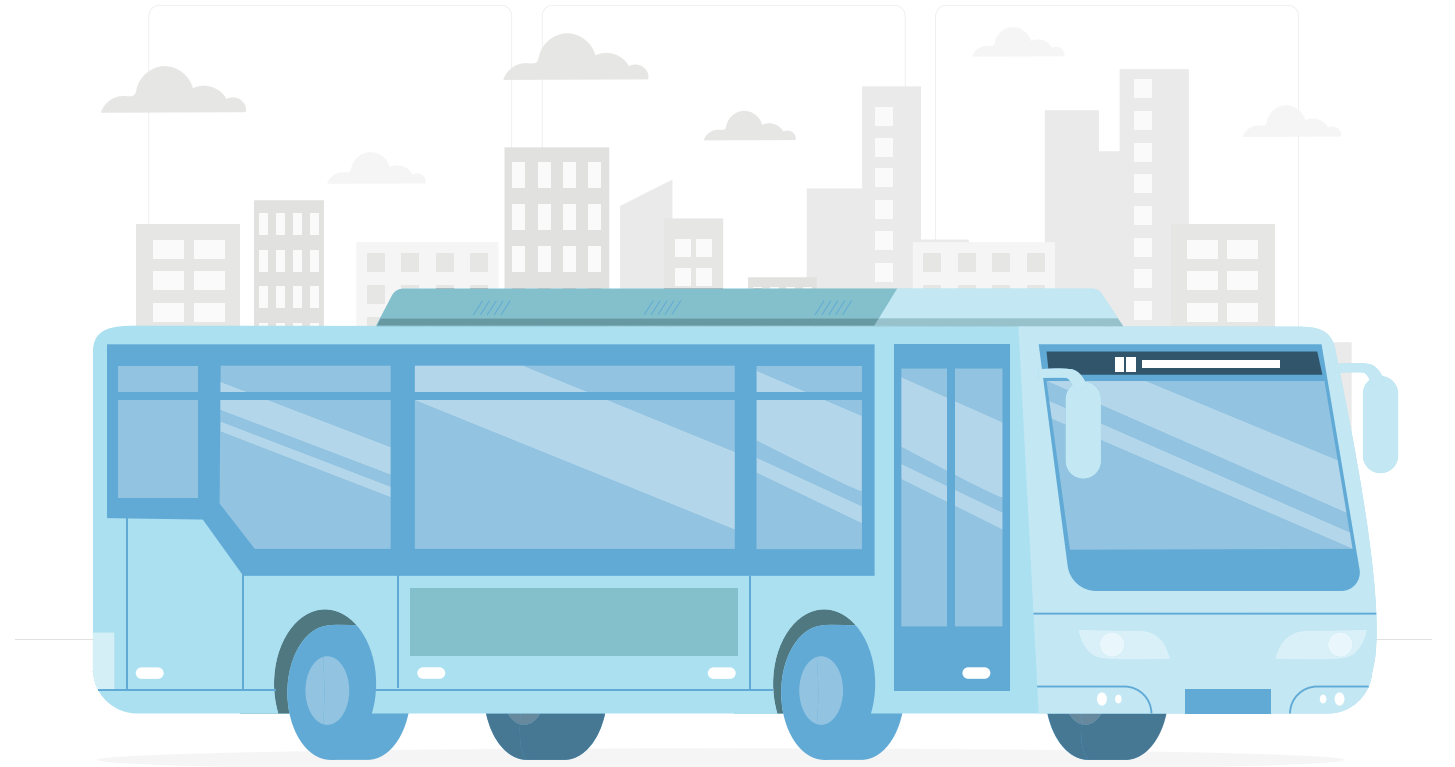
In this chapter, the collected variables for the City of Pula – Pola and its functional urban area (FUA Pula – Pola) for 2021 and 2022 are analysed in more detail.

As regards traffic indicators, this project collected data on the length of cycle paths, the price of monthly public transport tickets and the price of taxi services in the area of the City of Pula – Pola (Table 71).

Table 71 LENGTH OF CYCLE PATHS, PRICES OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND TAXI SERVICES, THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED CARS AND DEATHS CAUSED BY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY OF PULA – POLA, 2018 – 2022

Year	Length of cycle paths (km)	Price of combined monthly ticket (all types of public transport) for 5 to 10 km in the central zone (€)	Price of a 5 km taxi ride to the centre in the daytime (€)	Number of registered passenger cars	Number of deaths caused by traffic accidents
2018	6.7	31	8.66	27 618	3
2019	6.7	31	6.74	27 881	2
2020	6.7	31	6.47	27 890	1
2021	6.7	31	6.48	24 077	2
2022	6.7	31	6.47	24 498	1

It is evident from the table that the City of Pula – Pola has only 6.7 kilometres of cycle paths, but at the same time, it is well-connected by bus in all parts of the city, and the monthly bus ticket costs 31 €.



For the local population, but also as part of the wider tourist offer of the City of Pula – Pola, the cultural contents of museums, theatres, cinemas and city libraries are very important (Table 72, Graph 25).

Table 72 NUMBER OF SEATS IN CINEMAS, ANNUAL ATTENDANCE OF CINEMAS AND MUSEUMS, NUMBER OF THEATERS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE CITY OF PULA – POLA, 2018 – 2022

Year	Number of seats in cinemas	Number of cinema visitors	Number of museum visitors	Number of theatres	Number of public libraries
2018	209	96 387	665 983	1	5
2019	209	49 955	676 603	2	2
2020	668	56 840	209 275	2	2
2021	668	93 629	406 659	2	4
2022	668	102 480	700 610	2	5

Cinemas in the city of Pula – Pola:

- [Kino Valli](#)
- [CineStar Pula.](#)

Museums in the city of Pula – Pola:

- [Archaeological Museum of Istria](#)
- [Historical and Maritime Museum of Istria](#)
- [Museum of Contemporary Art of Istria](#)
- [Memo museum](#)
- [Museum of Olive Oil.](#)

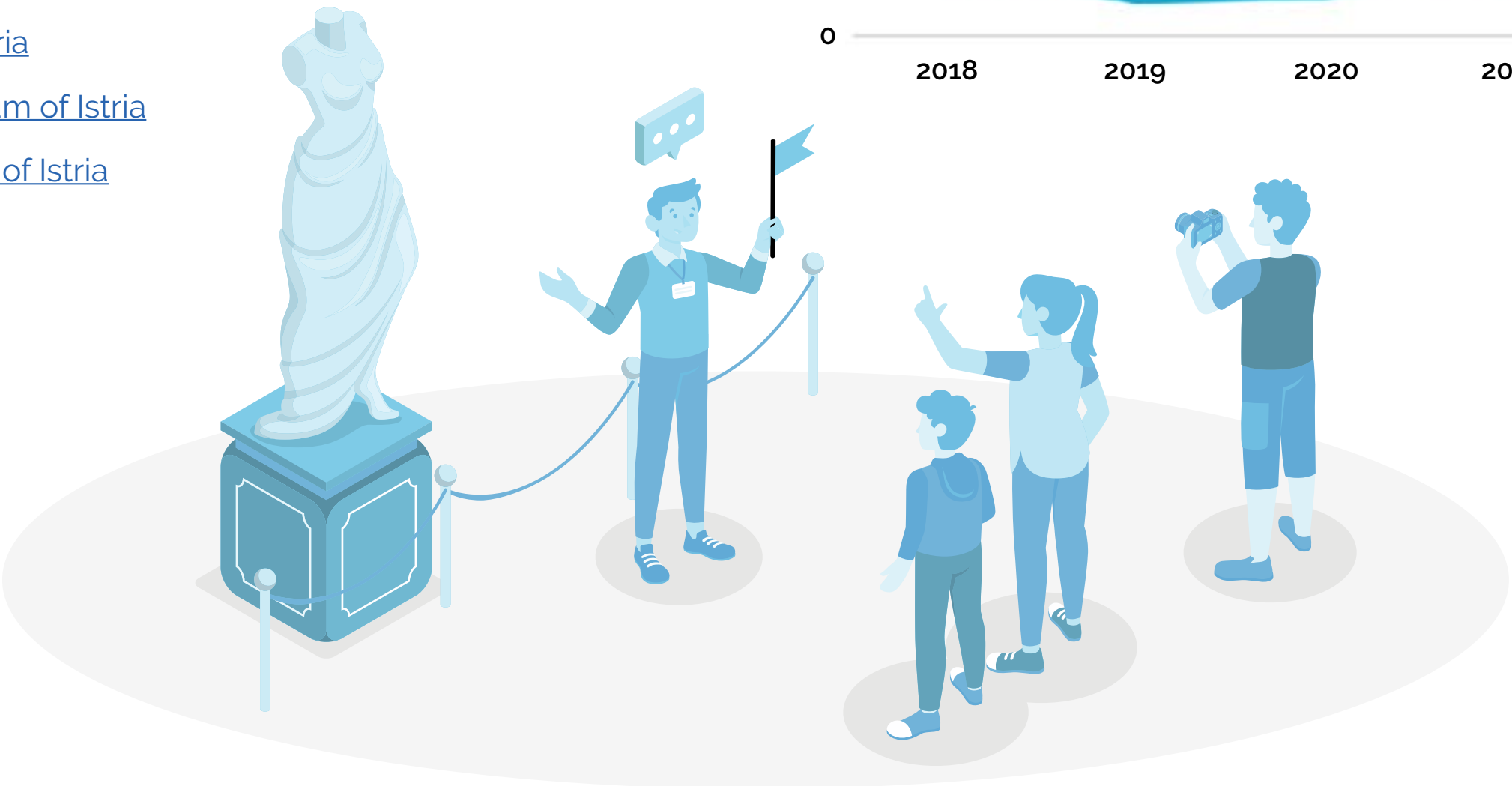
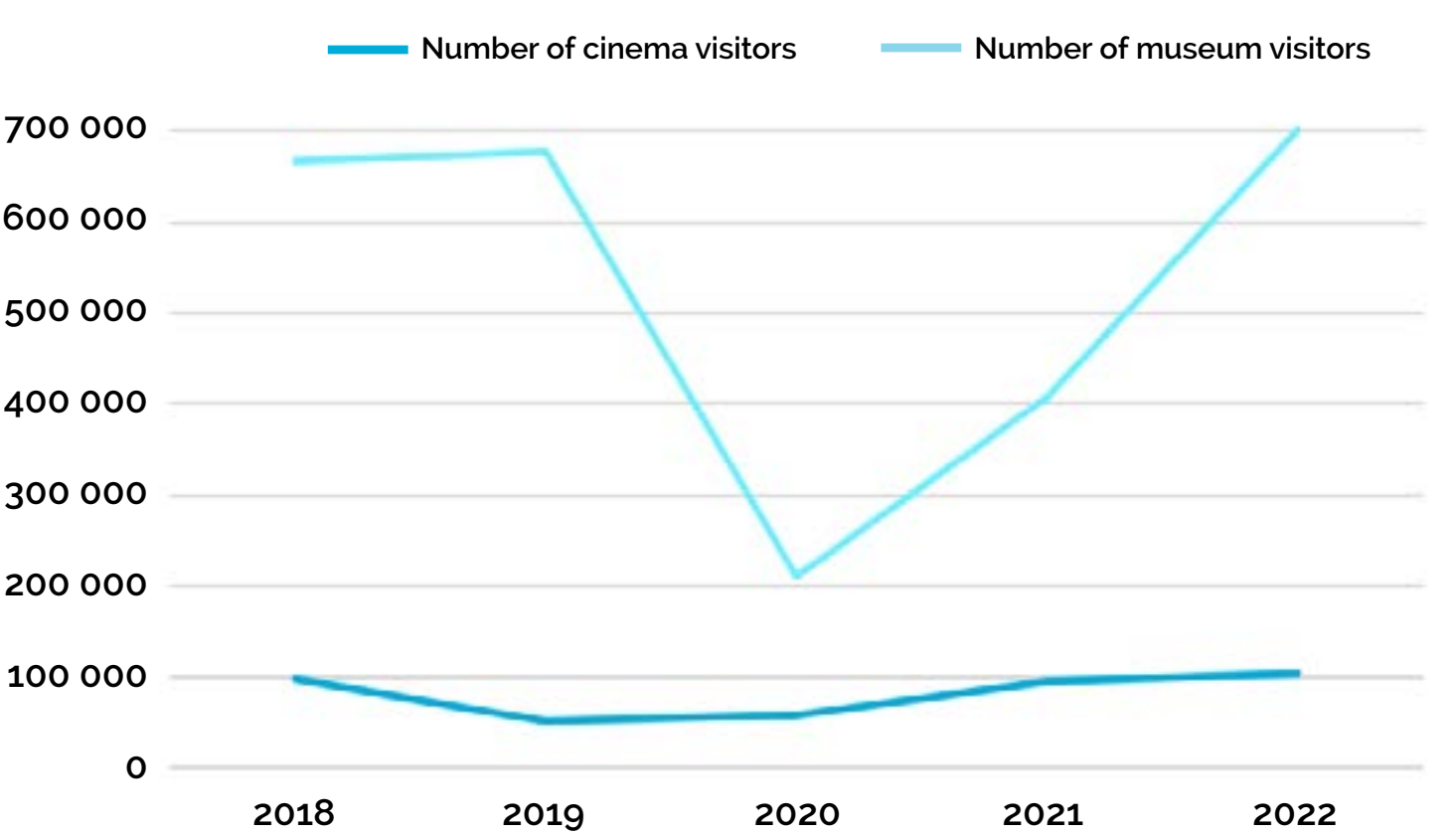
Theatres in Pula – Pola:

- [Istrian National Theatre](#)
- [Teatar naranča.](#)

Libraries in Pula – Pola:

- [Central City Library](#)
- [Veruda Library](#)
- [Pula Pensioners' Club Reading Room](#)
- [Children's Library](#)
- [University Library](#)

Graph 25 NUMBER OF VISITORS TO CINEMAS AND MUSEUMS OF THE CITY OF PULA – POLA, 2018 – 2022



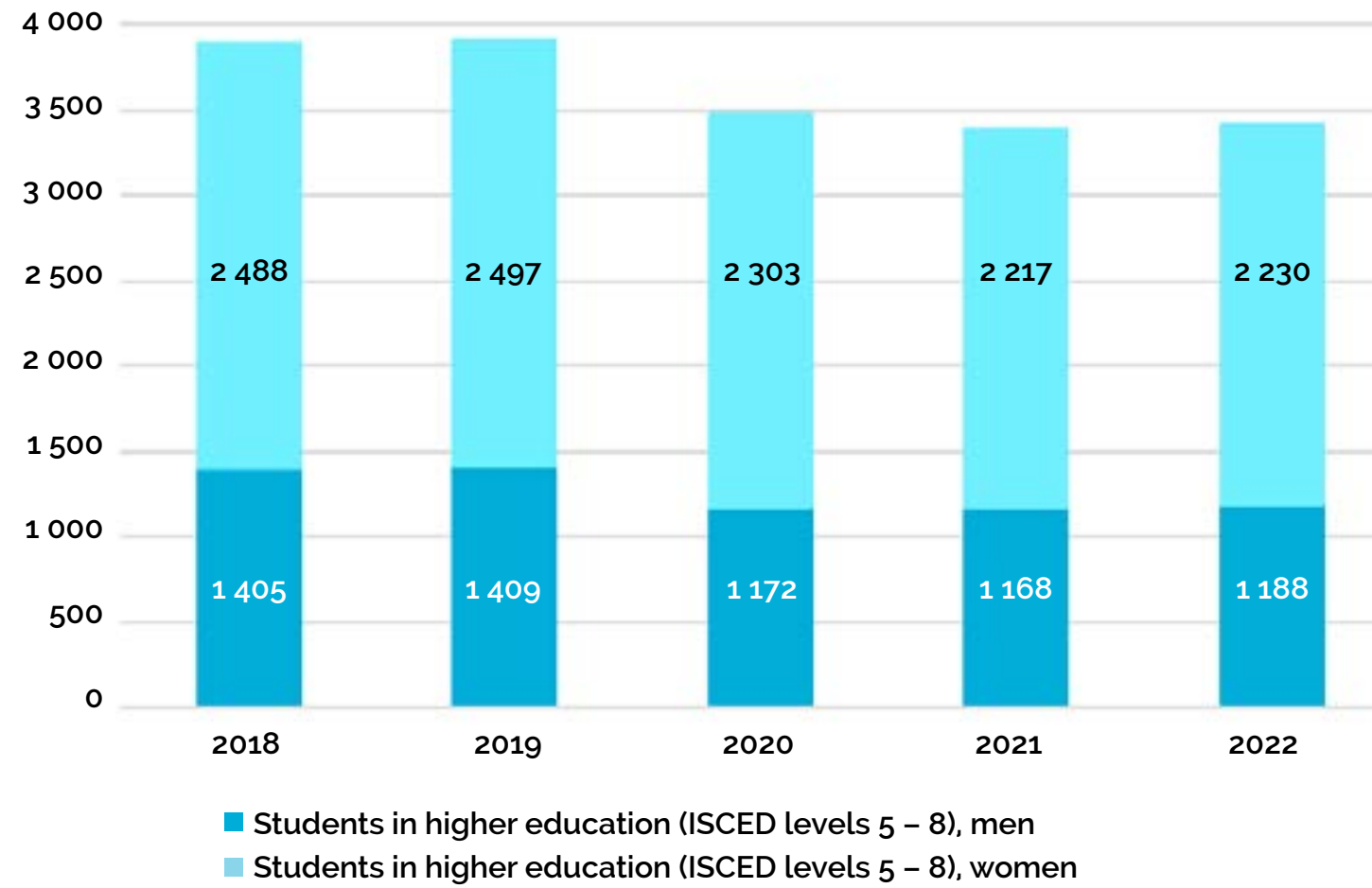


Furthermore, as part of the project, data on the number of students enrolled in higher education (ISCED 5 – 8) were also collected, which show a decrease in the total number of enrolled students, which is actually correlated with the negative trend in the number of inhabitants in these age groups (Table 73, Graph 26).

Table 73 NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF PULA – POLA, 2018 – 2022

Year	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), total	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), men	Students in higher education (ISCED levels 5 – 8), women
2018	3 893	1 405	2 488
2019	3 906	1 409	2 497
2020	3 475	1 172	2 303
2021	3 385	1 168	2 217
2022	3 418	1 188	2 230

Graph 26 NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF PULA – POLA, 2018 – 2022



As for the number of persons employed according to the National Classification of Activities 2007, in the 2018 – 2022 period, (Tables 74 and 75) a growth was recorded in almost all activities, especially in construction, and information and communication. The only continuous decline in the number of employed persons was recorded in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy (sections B, C and D).



Table 74 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 (SECTIONS A TO J) IN THE CITY OF PULA – POLA AND FUA PULA – POLA, 2018 – 2022.

Year	City/FUA	Total number of persons employed	Persons employed in agriculture and fishing	Persons employed in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy	Persons employed in construction	Persons employed in trade, transportation, hotels and restaurants	Persons employed in information and communication
2018	PULA – POLA	23 031	215	6 123	1 953	4 521	456
	FUA PULA – POLA	29 161	331	7 247	2 499	6 456	1 000
2019	PULA – POLA	22 680	127	5 751	1 946	4 589	545
	FUA PULA – POLA	28 930	249	6 814	2 475	6 627	1 187
2020	PULA – POLA	23 777	237	4 576	2 477	5 310	677
	FUA PULA – POLA	31 606	451	5 741	3 270	7 829	1 544
2021	PULA – POLA	22 051	245	3 165	2 596	4 883	704
	FUA PULA – POLA	30 054	461	4 356	3 453	7 227	1 800
2022	PULA – POLA	22 384	232	3 128	2 726	4 991	744
	FUA PULA – POLA	30 602	459	4 290	3 633	7 245	2 046

Table 75 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007 (SECTIONS K TO U) IN THE CITY OF PULA – POLA AND FUA PULA – POLA, 2018 – 2022

Year	City/FUA	Persons employed in financial and insurance activities	Persons employed in real estate activities	Persons employed in professional, scientific and technical activities	Persons employed in public administration, defence, education and health activities	Persons employed in arts, entertainment and recreation
2018	PULA – POLA	48	221	2 492	6 087	915
	FUA PULA – POLA	62	278	2 930	6 989	1 369
2019	PULA – POLA	37	196	2 547	6 116	826
	FUA PULA – POLA	49	260	2 958	7 033	1 278
2020	PULA – POLA	43	238	2 756	6 255	1 208
	FUA PULA – POLA	68	303	3 410	7 236	1 754
2021	PULA – POLA	41	247	2 742	6 246	1 182
	FUA PULA – POLA	65	310	3 417	7 233	1 732
2022	PULA – POLA	38	237	2 667	6 389	1 232
	FUA PULA – POLA	61	312	3 397	7 402	1 757



7.6 Tourism activity

According to the statistical report “Tourism, 2021”, the following numbers of tourist arrivals and nights were recorded in the area of the City of Pula – Pola and individual cities/municipalities that make up FUA Pula – Pola (Table 76).



Table 76 BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF PULA – POLA AND FUA PULA – POLA, 2021<sup>53</sup>

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
CITIES								
PULA – POLA	23 536	4 224	281 253	41 084	240 169	1 452 648	123 570	1 329 078
MUNICIPALITIES								
Vodnjan – Dignano	4 802	1 094	36 924	3 092	33 832	285 906	13 571	272 335
Barban	1 511	441	12 807	1 094	11 713	99 501	3 233	96 268
Fažana – Fasana	12 041	1 307	108 976	10 519	98 457	825 926	50 786	775 140
Ližnjan – Lisignano	3 412	988	26 483	1 351	25 132	214 160	6 297	207 863
Marčana	4 760	893	34 033	3 664	30 369	278 100	19 051	259 049
Medulin	34 437	4 008	331 273	18 604	312 669	2 149 335	67 458	2 081 877
Svetvinčenat	2 225	489	17 847	1 460	16 387	152 665	6 076	146 589
FUA PULA – POLA	86 724	13 444	849 596	80 868	768 728	5 458 241	290 042	5 168 199

Of the total number of permanent beds, total number of tourist arrivals and total number of tourist nights in 2021 in FUA Pula – Pola, the City of Pula – Pola accounted for 27.1% of permanent beds, 33.1% of tourist arrivals and 26.6% of tourist nights.

According to the statistical report “Tourism, 2022”, the following numbers of tourist arrivals and nights were recorded in the area of the City of Pula – Pola and individual cities/municipalities that make up FUA Pula – Pola (Table 77).

Table 77 BEDS, TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN THE CITY OF PULA – POLA AND FUA PULA – POLA, 2022<sup>54</sup>

City/municipality	Beds		Arrivals			Nights		
	permanent	auxiliary	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists	total	domestic tourists	foreign tourists
CITIES								
PULA – POLA	25 631	4 629	399 587	53 804	345 783	1 928 156	143 594	1 784 562
MUNICIPALITIES								
Vodnjan – Dignano	4 995	1 179	48 321	3 810	44 511	352 863	14 064	338 799
Barban	1 579	448	15 104	873	14 231	122 859	3 019	119 840
Fažana – Fasana	12 134	1 323	144 593	9 950	134 643	1 074 292	48 568	1 025 724
Ližnjan – Lisignano	3 522	995	33 251	1 248	32 003	263 672	4 711	258 961
Marčana	4 947	867	38 635	3 593	35 042	320 056	16 609	303 447
Medulin	35 141	4 214	437 367	25 050	412 317	2 741 106	85 843	2 655 263
Svetvinčenat	2 460	521	21 495	1 082	20 413	185 717	4 592	181 125
FUA PULA – POLA	90 409	14 176	1 138 353	99 410	1 038 943	6 988 721	321 000	6 667 721

Of the total number of permanent beds, total number of tourist arrivals and total number of tourist nights in 2022 in FUA Pula – Pola, the City of Pula – Pola accounted for 28.4% of permanent beds, 35.1% of tourist arrivals and 27.6% of tourist nights.

53 Source: Statistical Report 1700 Tourism, 2021, Croatian Bureau of Statistics  
54 Source: Statistical Report 1722 Tourism, 2022, Croatian Bureau of Statistics



The most prominent symbol of the city of Pula – Pola is the Arena (the Pula Amphitheatre) built in the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BCE, while its current form was built in the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century during the reign of Emperor Vespasian (Figure 19) and ranks 6<sup>th</sup> among Roman amphitheatres in the world.

Figure 19 VIEW OF PULA – POLA<sup>55</sup>



In October 2003, after two years of preparation, an art installation "Tie around the Arena" was performed, which entered the Guinness Book of Records as the largest tie, 808 m long and 25 m wide.

One of the most visited locations is Brijuni National Park. In 1901, a zoo was opened on Brijuni, and in 1983, the area of Brijuni was declared a national park. Today, Brijuni is home to a safari park, an ethno-park, a Mediterranean garden and a local museum.

The most visited aquarium in Croatia is located in the 130-year-old Verudela fortress, a part of the once powerful defence complex of the Austro-Hungarian Pula Fortress.

A traditional knightly and equestrian competition "Trka na prstenac" (Figure 20) in Barban is also very popular, the oldest preserved record of which dates back to 1696. The competition was revived in 1976 and since then, it has been held every year in August as a way of preserving tradition and culture.

Figure 20 "TRKA NA PRSTENAC"<sup>56</sup>



In addition to the city of Pula – Pola, many other cities that make up FUA Pula – Pola are also popular among tourists, such as Fažana – Fasana, Vodnjan – Dignano, Marčana and Medulin.

<sup>55</sup> SHUTTERSTOCK

<sup>56</sup> Source: Barban Tourist Board



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