

First Release



TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, JULY 2025

Slight decrease of tourist arrivals and nights

In July 2025, there were a total of **4.4 million** tourist arrivals and **25.0 million** tourist nights realised in commercial accommodation establishments, which was a decrease of 1.3% in tourist arrivals and of 0.8% in tourist nights compared to July 2024.

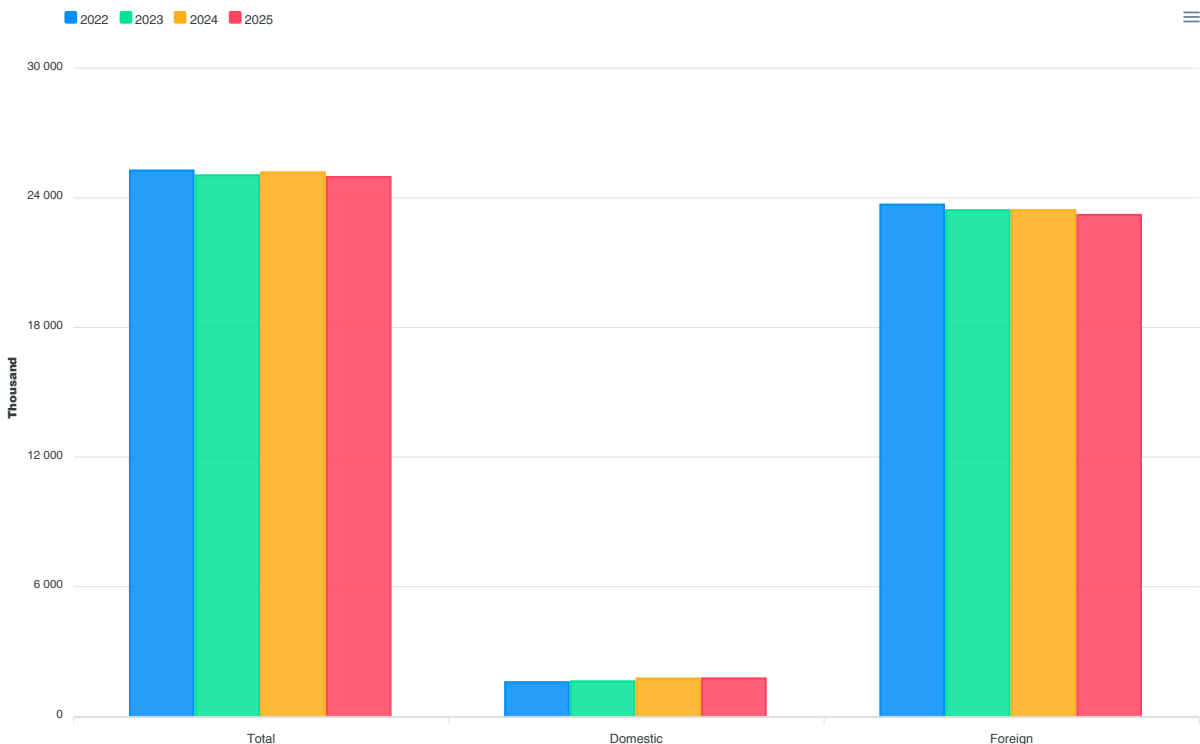
Out of total realised tourist nights in July 2025, foreign tourists realised 93.0% and domestic tourists 7.0% of them. Foreign tourists realised 4.0 million arrivals and 23.2 million nights, which was a 1.6% decrease in the number of arrivals and a 0.9% decrease in the number of nights compared to July 2024.

Unlike foreign tourist traffic, which decreased in July, domestic tourist traffic increased slightly. In July 2025, domestic tourists realised 382 thousand arrivals and 1.8 million nights, which was 1.6% more arrivals and 0.4% more nights compared to July 2024.

Notice

Detailed monthly data are available on the website of the [Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#), under "PC-Axis databases", where it is possible to browse and print data in various forms. Databases are updated on a monthly basis.

G-1 TOURIST NIGHTS IN JULY, 2022 – 2025



Tourists from five countries realised 54% of foreign tourist nights in Croatia in July 2025

In July 2025, tourists from Germany, Slovenia, Poland, Austria and the Czech Republic realised 54.0% of total foreign tourist nights in Croatia. The most foreign tourist nights in July 2025 were realised by tourists from Germany, as much as 4.4 million, which accounted for 18.8% of total realised foreign tourist nights. They realised an average of 7.6 nights per arrival. Compared to July 2024, German tourists realised 5.3% less nights.

In the structure of nights realised by foreign tourists, German tourists were followed by tourists from Slovenia (with 11.5% realised nights), Poland (9.5%), Austria (7.2%), the Czech Republic (7.0%), Slovakia and Hungary (5.4% each), the Netherlands (3.9%) and the United Kingdom (3.3%). The tourists from the aforementioned nine countries realised in July 2025 a total of 72.0% of all foreign tourist nights in Croatia.

Compared to July 2024, from among the aforementioned countries, an increase in tourist nights was realised only by tourists from Poland, of 7.5%, and the United Kingdom, of 3.6%. On the other hand, less nights were realised by the tourists from the following countries: Austria, with a decrease in nights of 3.8%, the Czech Republic, with a decrease of 6.4%, Hungary, with a decrease of 3.5%, the Netherlands, with a decrease of 0.6%, Slovakia, with a decrease of 4.8%, and Slovenia, with a decrease of 1.5%.

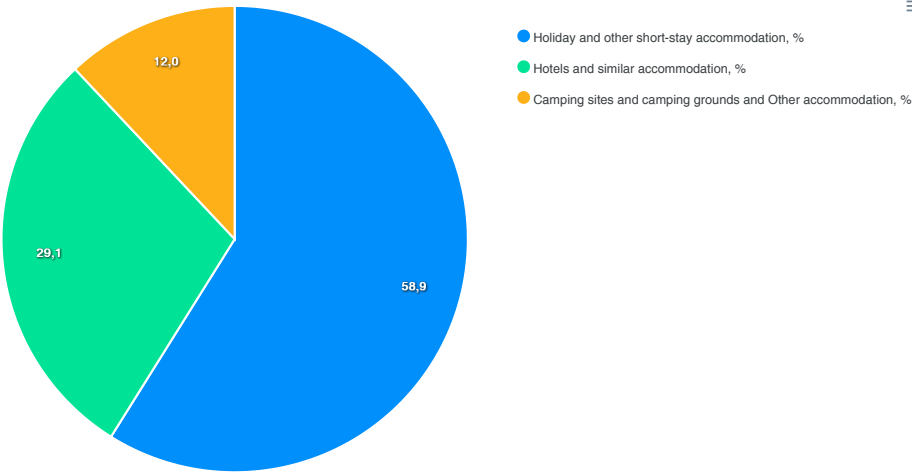
Most tourist nights were realised in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation

In July 2025, the largest number of tourist nights were realised in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, with a share of 56.5%. A total of 2.4 million arrivals and 14.1 million tourist nights were realised in that group, which was a decrease of 1.6% in tourist arrivals and of 1.8% in tourist nights compared to July 2024. Most nights in that accommodation group were realised by tourists from Germany, a total of 2.4 million (which accounted for 17.0% of all nights realised in that group). Polish tourists followed with 1.6 million nights (11.2%), as well as tourists from Slovenia, with 1.2 million nights (8.8%). Compared to July 2024, tourists from Poland realised an increase in the number of nights by 4.1%, while the nights of tourists from Germany decreased by 5.8% and those from Slovenia by 1.8%.

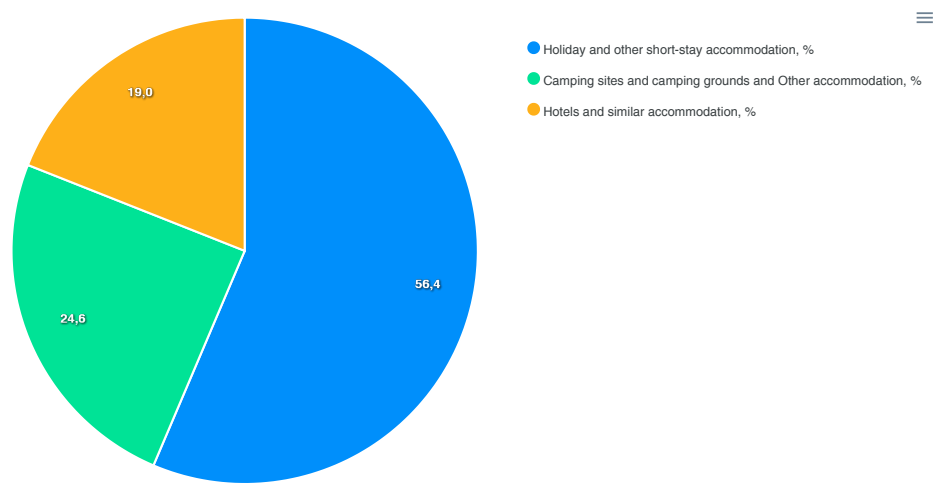
These were followed by nights realised in the group Camping sites and camping grounds, with a share of 23.7%. There were a total of 828 thousand arrivals and 5.9 million nights realised in this accommodation group, which represents a 3.1% decrease in the arrivals and a 1.2% decrease in the number of nights compared to July 2024. Most nights in this accommodation group were realised by tourists from Germany, as much as 1.5 million (25.3% of total nights realised in that group), followed by 1.1 million nights realised by tourists from Slovenia (19.1%), and 547 thousand nights realised by tourists from the Netherlands (9.2%).

The third place in terms of the share of realised tourist nights is held by the group Hotels and similar accommodation, with a share of 19.7%. In July 2025, this group realised 1.1 million tourist arrivals and 4.9 million tourist nights, which was an increase in the tourist arrivals of 0.8% and in tourist nights of 2.5%, as compared to July 2024. In this group, most tourist nights were realised by tourists from Austria (530 thousand), followed by domestic tourists (510 thousand) and tourists from Germany (463 thousand).

G-2 STRUCTURE OF DOMESTIC TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2007, JULY 2025



G-3 STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2007, JULY 2025



The County of Istria ranks first, as usual, in terms of realised nights

In July 2025, the County of Istria once again ranked first with a total of 7.4 million realised tourist nights, which accounted for 29.5% of the total number of tourist nights realised in Croatia. The total number of nights realised in the county remained at the same level as in July 2024, with a slight decrease of 0.6% in domestic tourist nights, whereas the nights realised by foreign tourist remained quantitatively unchanged compared to the previous year.

The largest share of foreign tourist nights in the County of Istria in July 2025 was realised by tourists from Germany (28.5%), Austria (11.7%), Slovenia (10.0%), the Netherlands (7.2%), Poland (5.9%) and Czech Republic (5.8%). Compared to July 2024, an increase in tourist nights was realised by tourists from Slovenia, of 0.3%, the Netherlands, of 3.3%, and Poland, of 20.3%, whereas tourist nights realised by tourists from Germany decreased by 4.3%, from Austria by 3.1% and from the Czech Republic by 1.7%.

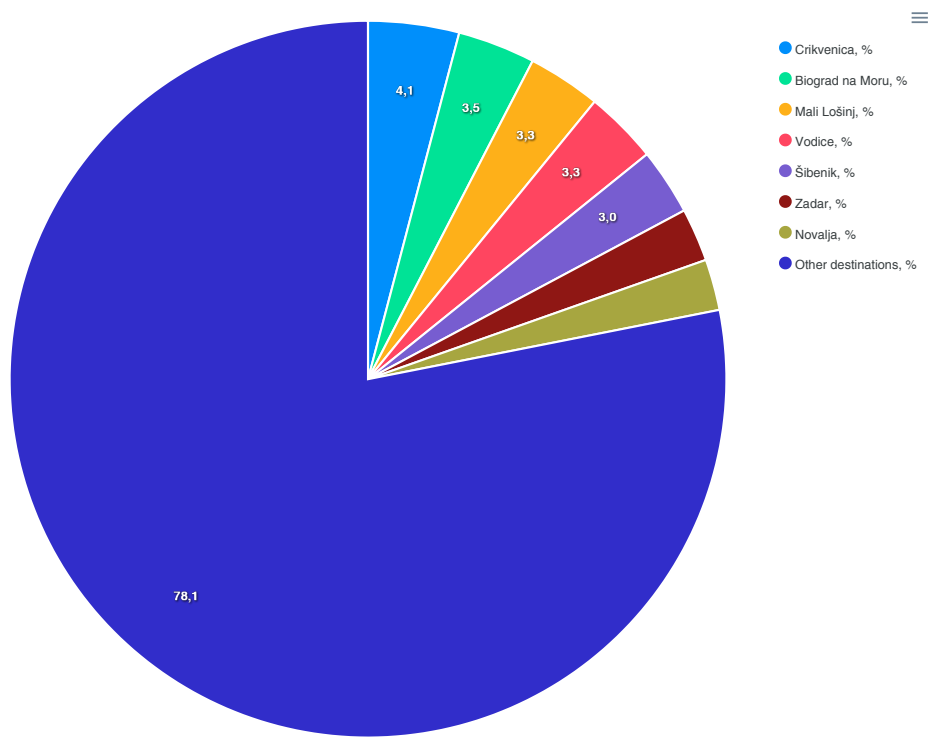
The second place was held by the County of Split-Dalmatia, with 5.2 million realised tourist nights, and the third by the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar, with 4.2 million tourist nights. In both counties, the number of tourist nights decreased compared to July 2024, namely, by 1.3% in the County of Split-Dalmatia and by 2.3% in the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar.

Crikvenica – the most desirable destination among domestic tourists, and Rovinj – Rovigno among foreign tourists

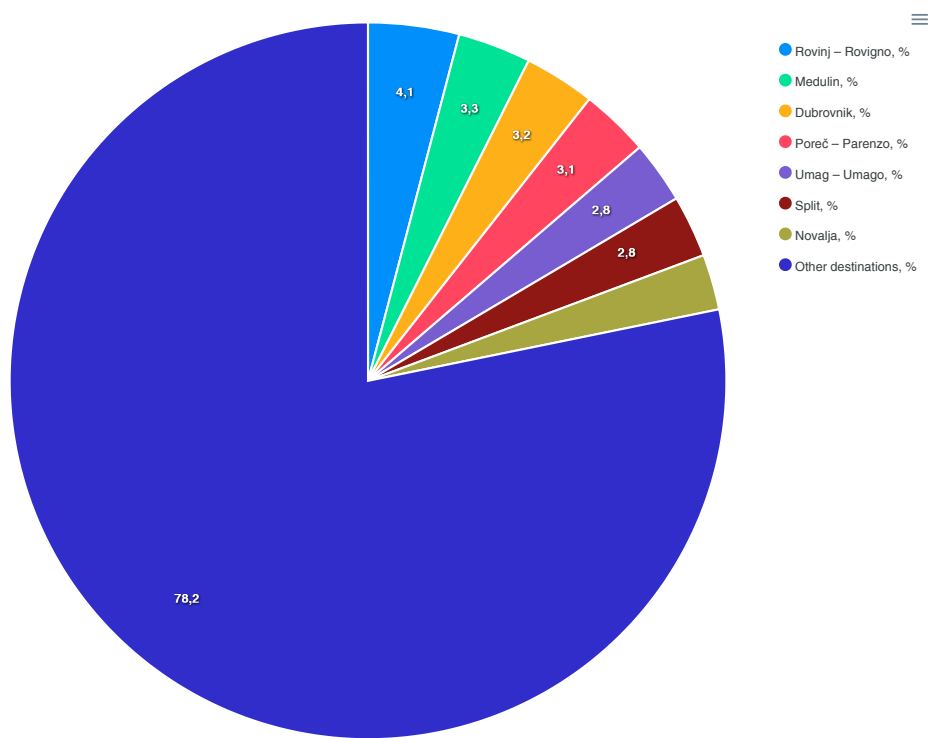
In July 2025, Crikvenica was again the most desirable destination among domestic tourists, with 72 thousand realised nights, which was a decrease of 1.7% compared to July 2024. It was followed by Biograd na Moru, with 61 thousand nights, Mali Lošinj and Vodice, with 57 thousand nights each, Šibenik, with 52 thousand nights, and Zadar, with 42 thousand nights realised by domestic tourists.

On the other hand, Rovinj – Rovigno was singled out as the most desirable destination among foreign tourists, with a total of 963 thousand realised tourist nights, which was 1.8% more than in July 2024. Other destinations popular among foreign tourists were Medulin, with 756 thousand nights, Dubrovnik, with 736 thousand nights, Poreč – Parenzo, with 727 thousand nights, Umag – Umago, with 652 thousand nights, and Split, with 647 thousand nights realised by foreign tourists.

G-4 DESTINATIONS WITH THE MOST REALISED DOMESTIC TOURIST NIGHTS, JULY 2025



G-5 DESTINATIONS WITH THE MOST REALISED FOREIGN TOURIST NIGHTS, JULY 2025



The group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation accounted for 61.2% of all permanent beds at disposal

In July 2025, there were 421 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites with a total capacity of 1.1 million permanent beds available to tourists.

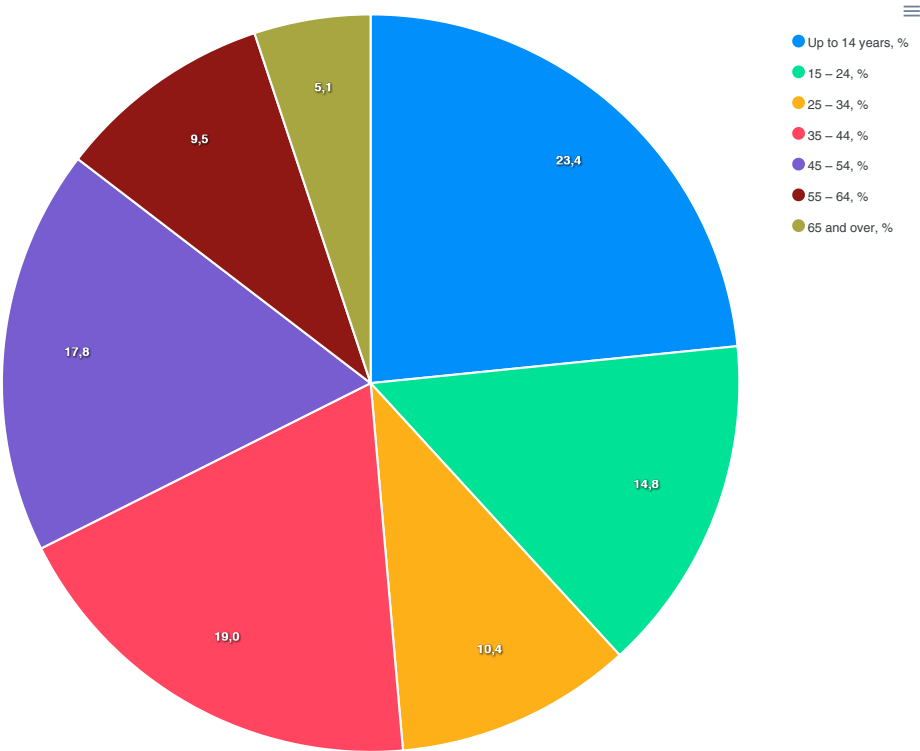
The group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation had the largest accommodation capacity in July 2025, with a total of 253 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites, which accounted for 60.2% of the total number of available units. This group had a total of 676 thousand permanent beds at their disposal, which accounted for 61.2% of the total number of available permanent beds.

In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists had 82 thousand rooms and apartments at their disposal, which accounted for 19.5% of the total number of available rooms and apartments, with 173 thousand permanent beds, which accounted for 15.6% of the total number of available permanent beds. In July 2025, the average (net) occupancy rate of rooms in the group Hotels and similar accommodation was 78.4% and of permanent beds 92.6%, whereas in July 2024, the average occupancy of rooms was 78.6% and of permanent beds 91.8%.

Tourists up to 14 years of age realised most nights

In July 2025, tourists in the youngest age group, that up to 14 years, realised most tourist nights, as many as 5.8 million (which accounted for 23.4% of the total realised nights). These were followed by tourist nights realised by tourists aged 35 to 44, with 4.7 million realised nights (which accounted for 19.0% of the total realised nights).

G-6 TOURIST NIGHTS BY AGE GROUPS, JULY 2025



The first seven months of 2025 saw a 2.4% increase in tourist arrivals and a 1.6% increase in tourist nights compared to the same period of 2024

Despite a slight decrease in tourist arrivals and nights in July, the total indicators for the period from January to July 2025 indicate that the tourist traffic in commercial accommodation establishments increased compared to the same period of the previous year. In the first seven months of 2025, a total of 11.6 million arrivals and 50.8 million nights were realised in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 2.4% in the number of tourist arrivals and of 1.6% in the number of tourist nights compared to the same period of 2024.

In the first seven months of 2025, domestic tourists realised 1.7 million arrivals and 5.0 million nights, which was an increase of 9.3% in the number of arrivals and of 7.4% in the number of nights compared to the first seven months of 2024.

Foreign tourists realised a total of 9.8 million arrivals and 45.8 million nights from January to July 2025, which was an increase of 1.3% in the number of arrivals and of 1.1% in the number of nights compared to the same period of 2024. Concerning foreign tourist nights, most of them were realised by tourists from Germany, as many as 9.8 million (21.5% of the total number of realised foreign tourist nights). They were followed by nights realised by tourists from Slovenia (10.8% of the total realised foreign tourist nights), Austria (9.0%), Poland (8.2%), the Czech Republic (5.6%), the United Kingdom (4.5%), and Hungary (4.0%). Nights realised by tourists from most of the aforementioned countries increased in the first seven months of 2025 compared to the same period of 2024, except the nights realised by tourists from Germany, the Czech Republic and Hungary, whose nights decreased.

In the first seven months of 2025, the County of Istria realised 30.5% of total tourist nights

In the first seven months of 2025, the County of Istria realised the most tourist nights in Croatia, as much as 15.5 million, which accounted for 30.5% of the total tourist nights realised in Croatia. It was followed by the County of Split-Dalmatia with 9.7 million realised tourist nights, which accounted for 19.1% of the total tourist nights realised in Croatia, and by the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar with 8.2 million realised tourist nights, which accounted for 16.2% of the total tourist nights realised in Croatia. All three counties realised an increase in tourist nights compared to the same period of the previous year: Istria of 1.6%, Primorje-Gorski Kotar of 1.7%, and Split-Dalmatia of 1.3%.

1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals				Nights			
	VII 2025	I – VII 2025	Indices VII 2025 VII 2024	Indices I – VII 2025 I – VII 2024	VII 2025	I – VII 2025	Indices VII 2025 VII 2024	Indices I – VII 2025 I – VII 2024
Total	4 358 517	11 569 549	98,7	102,4	24 962 080	50 818 188	99,2	101,6
Domestic tourists	382 390	1 742 171	101,6	109,3	1 754 644	4 970 454	100,4	107,4
Foreign tourists	3 976 127	9 827 378	98,4	101,3	23 207 436	45 847 734	99,1	101,1

2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, JULY 2025

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices VII 2025 VII 2024		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	4 358 517	382 390	3 976 127	98,7	101,6	98,4
	Nights	24 962 080	1 754 644	23 207 436	99,2	100,4	99,1
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	23 379	3 695	19 684	106,5	130,3	102,9
	Nights	40 525	7 436	33 089	95,7	118,9	91,7
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	23 588	6 389	17 199	98,6	111,2	94,6
	Nights	57 832	17 238	40 594	102,7	116,9	97,7
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	2 959	699	2 260	79,6	67,3	84,3
	Nights	6 738	1 396	5 342	71,2	44,6	84,2
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	62 615	5 493	57 122	96,8	103,5	96,2
	Nights	112 206	11 729	100 477	93,4	94,0	93,3
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	14 570	2 942	11 628	103,0	113,0	100,8
	Nights	32 064	6 338	25 726	98,9	80,0	105,0
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	2 011	791	1 220	107,3	89,7	122,9
	Nights	6 547	1 928	4 619	114,8	89,9	129,8
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	2 357	1 081	1 276	86,1	75,2	98,0
	Nights	7 825	2 931	4 894	79,7	61,6	96,6
County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar	Arrivals	684 147	73 151	610 996	96,7	98,8	96,5
	Nights	4 162 614	346 918	3 815 696	97,7	100,4	97,4
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	179 917	11 512	168 405	96,1	95,7	96,2
	Nights	875 908	54 246	821 662	98,8	98,1	98,9
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	1 625	944	681	103,1	130,6	79,8
	Nights	4 231	2 225	2 006	107,2	116,6	98,3
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	2 149	1 157	992	82,2	74,5	93,6
	Nights	6 043	3 097	2 946	87,7	69,7	120,1
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	6 604	1 458	5 146	102,8	114,4	99,9
	Nights	9 808	2 613	7 195	103,4	108,6	101,6
County of Zadar	Arrivals	499 376	63 606	435 770	99,6	101,1	99,4
	Nights	3 248 640	370 058	2 878 582	99,6	100,6	99,4
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	11 486	5 219	6 267	107,2	111,4	104,0
	Nights	30 681	10 980	19 701	135,7	115,0	150,8
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	246 556	36 217	210 339	96,5	94,6	96,8
	Nights	1 593 698	204 250	1 389 448	97,1	97,5	97,0
County of Vukovar-Srijem	Arrivals	4 821	1 741	3 080	90,6	83,7	95,0
	Nights	9 548	3 665	5 883	95,0	90,4	98,1
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	932 322	70 235	862 087	99,3	99,9	99,2
	Nights	5 189 720	333 859	4 855 861	98,7	98,5	98,8
County of Istria	Arrivals	1 081 818	42 159	1 039 659	98,5	97,8	98,5
	Nights	7 364 212	191 809	7 172 403	100,0	99,4	100,0
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	412 759	28 720	384 039	101,0	103,5	100,8
	Nights	1 893 029	135 087	1 757 942	100,3	105,4	99,9
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	11 467	3 838	7 629	109,1	115,1	106,3
	Nights	28 833	8 973	19 860	103,8	101,9	104,7
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	151 991	21 343	130 648	102,4	146,5	97,6
	Nights	281 378	37 868	243 510	109,0	138,8	105,4

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the statistical survey

The purpose of the statistical survey Tourist Arrivals and Nights is to monitor the tourism activity realised in commercial accommodation establishments and to provide internationally comparable data in accordance with European standards for tourism statistics. The results of this survey provide the basic indicators necessary for the analysis of tourism in the Republic of Croatia. The basic indicators are the following: tourist arrivals and nights by country of residence, types of accommodation establishments, tourists by sex and age groups, mode of arrival as well as the number of rooms and permanent beds.

Legal basis

The survey is implemented on the basis of the Official Statistics Act (NN, Nos 25/20 and 155/23) and the Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism.

Observation units

The observation units are all legal entities and natural persons that provide overnight accommodation services, as well as natural persons who provide hospitality services in households and on private family farms.

The Hospitality and Catering Industry Act (NN, Nos 85/15, 121/16, 99/18, 25/19, 98/19, 32/20, 42/20, 126/21 and 152/24) defines the manner and conditions under which legal entities and natural persons can provide overnight accommodation in an accommodation establishment.

Sources and methods of data collection

The data source for the statistical survey on tourism activity (the number of tourist arrivals and nights) and accommodation establishments is the eVisitor system. The Croatian Bureau of Statistics takes over the data from the administrative source eVisitor system from the Croatian National Tourist Board on a monthly basis and further processes them statistically. Monthly data are downloaded on the seventh day of the month for the previous month.

All legal entities and natural persons that provide overnight accommodation services in an accommodation establishment, as well as natural persons who provide hospitality services in households and on private family farms, according to the Ordinance on the eVisitor system (NN, No. 43/20), check in and check out tourists via the eVisitor system, as the central electronic system for checking in and checking out tourists in the Republic of Croatia.

Coverage and comparability

This statistical survey covers accommodation establishments that are categorised in the groups Hotels, Camping sites and Other accommodation establishments pursuant to the Hospitality and Catering Industry Act (NN, Nos 85/15, 121/16, 99/18, 25/19, 98/19, 32/20, 42/20, 126/21 and 152/24). The Minister of Tourism prescribes the types of accommodation establishments within these groups in an ordinance.

According to the Ordinance on the Classification, Categorisation and Special Standards of Accommodation Establishments in the group Hotels (NN, Nos 56/16 and 120/19), the types of accommodation establishments are the following: hotels, heritage hotels, all-suite hotels, integral hotels, diffuse hotels, special-standard hotels, spa-type accommodation, tourist resorts, tourist apartments, boarding houses and guest houses.

According to the Ordinance on the Classification and Categorisation of Accommodation Establishments in the group Camping sites (NN, Nos 75/08, 54/16, 68/19 and 120/19), the types of accommodation establishments are the following: camping sites, glamping, small camps and quickstop camping.

According to the Ordinance on the Classification and Categorisation of Accommodation Establishments in the group Other accommodation establishments (NN, Nos 54/16 and 69/17), the types of accommodation establishments are the following: rooms, apartments, studio-type suites, holiday houses, overnight accommodations, vacation establishments for children, hostels, mountain lodges, hunting lodges, pupils' homes or students' homes or akademis and Robinson-type accommodation establishments.

According to the Ordinance on the Classification and Categorisation of Establishments Providing Hospitality and Catering Services in Households (NN, Nos 9/16, 54/16, 61/16, 69/17 and 120/19), accommodation establishments in households are the following: rooms, suites, studio-type suites, holiday houses, camping sites, quickstop camping and Robinson-type accommodation (quickstop camping – Robinson-type accommodation).

According to the Ordinance on the Classification and Categorisation of Establishments Providing Hospitality and Catering Services on Private Family Farms (NN, Nos 54/16, 69/17 and 120/19), these are the following: rooms, suites, rural holiday houses, camping sites, quickstop camping and Robinson-type accommodation (quickstop camping – Robinson-type accommodation).

Pursuant to Article 29 of the Hospitality and Catering Industry Act (NN, Nos 85/15, 121/16, 99/18, 25/19, 98/19, 32/20, 42/20, 126/21 and 152/24), this statistical survey also covers organised off-site camping sites. During sports, scout, cultural/artistic and similar events as well as during organised trips in canoes and similar vessels on sea, rivers and lakes, or by bikes etc., organised off-site camping is allowed on spaces provided for it.

This statistical survey also covers the following establishments providing accommodation services: spas, inns offering accommodation services and uncategorised establishments.

Pursuant to the Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism, data on tourist arrivals and nights in the Republic of Croatia according to the NKD 2007, division 55, groups 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation, 55.2 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation and 55.3 Camping sites and camping grounds are submitted to Eurostat on a monthly basis. Data submitted for the group 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation also include information on occupancy rates of permanent beds and rooms (net). The mentioned data are published on the Eurostat's website <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> and are comparable to EU Member States data.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the Introduction of Temporary Protection in the Republic of Croatia for Displaced Persons from Ukraine of 7 March 2022, the citizens of Ukraine are granted temporary protection in accordance with the Act on International and Temporary Protection (NN, Nos 70/15, 127/17 and 33/23). Persons from Ukraine who have not requested temporary protection in the Republic of Croatia use the service of accommodation in a short-stay accommodation establishment and pay for the accommodation service. Therefore, they are registered in the eVisitor system and are considered tourists.

The data do not include non-commercial tourist traffic (the stay of owners, their family members, and other relatives and friends in apartments and holiday houses as well as of tourists in other establishments where accommodation service is not charged, e.g., when they are accommodated by citizens of a tourist town/municipality). Non-commercial tourist traffic is covered by a separate statistical survey.

Confidentiality

Aggregate data for which there are reasons for keeping their confidentiality in line with the Official Statistics Act (NN, Nos 25/20 and 155/23) and Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics are treated as confidential and are not published.

Definitions

Tourism means the activity of visitors taking a trip to or staying in a main destination outside their usual environment for less than a year, for the purposes of leisure, business or other personal purposes other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited.

eVisitor is the central electronic system for checking in and checking out tourists that serves to link all tourist boards in the Republic of Croatia. It is available via internet with no need for any additional software installations.

The tourist registry in the eVisitor system is kept separately for each individual legal entity and natural person offering accommodation services as part of the hospitality and catering activity (boarding houses, hotels, hostels, etc.), or on a sea vessel as part of the nautical tourism (charter, cruising), as well as accommodation services in households and rural households.

Checking in and checking out of the tourists who are entered into the eVisitor system is authorised on the basis of a secure access to the eVisitor authentication protocol which ensures the conditions for a safe and correct electronic check-in and check-out.

Establishing and running the eVisitor system is the responsibility of the Croatian National Tourist Board (CNTB).

CNTB is a national tourist organisation founded in order to create and promote the identity and reputation of Croatian tourism, to plan and implement a common strategy and concept of its promotion, to propose and perform promotional activities of mutual interest for all entities in tourism in the country and abroad, as well as to raise the overall quality of the entire tourist offer in the Republic of Croatia. The head office of the CNTB is situated in Zagreb. The duties of the President of the Croatian National Tourist Board are undertaken by the Minister of Tourism and Sport.

Tourist is any person who, outside his/her place of usual residence, spends at least one night in a hotel or some other tourist accommodation establishment for reasons of rest, recreation, health, study, sport, religion, family, business, public missions or meetings. Excluded are persons residing at a place for longer than 12 consecutive months, persons whose main reason for visiting is an activity that is financed from the place of visit, persons who travel to their work place or an education institution on a daily or weekly basis, persons coming into or going out of the country as migrants, frontier workers, diplomats, consular representatives and military force members on their regular duties, displaced persons, nomads and persons in transit.

Domestic tourist is any person permanently residing in the Republic of Croatia who spends at least one night in a hotel or some other tourist accommodation establishment outside his/her place of permanent residence.

Foreign tourist is any person permanently residing outside the Republic of Croatia who temporarily resides in the Republic of Croatia and who spends at least one night in a hotel or some other tourist accommodation establishment.

Tourist arrival is the number of persons (tourists) who were registered and stayed overnight in an accommodation establishment. Consequently, in case tourists change the accommodation establishment they stay in, they are re-registered, which results in data ambiguity. Statistics thus registers the number of tourist arrivals and not the number of tourists.

Tourist nights refer to every registered overnight stay of a person (tourist) in an accommodation establishment.

Residence is the place where a person settles with the intention of a permanent stay.

Age group of tourists is presented according to the years of age at the time of stay in a tourist accommodation establishment.

Accommodation capacities are presented as the number of rooms, apartments and camping sites, and the number of permanent beds. The application of the Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism means that the capacity of an accommodation establishment presented is taken over from the month when it reached its maximum.

Permanent beds are those that are regularly available to guests.

Occupancy rate of permanent beds (net) in the reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of nights by the number of beds on offer and the number of days when the beds were actually available for use during the reference period. The data are expressed as a percentage.

Occupancy rate of bedrooms (net) in the reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of bedrooms used during the reference period by the number of bedrooms available for use during the reference period. The data are expressed as a percentage.

Division 55 of the NKD 2007 includes the provision of short-stay accommodation services to tourists. Particular units may only provide accommodation services, while others may combine the services of accommodation, catering and/or recreation equipment. Tourist accommodation establishments listed in this division are broken down into four groups.

Group 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation includes the following types of accommodation establishments: hotels, heritage hotels, all-suite hotels, integral hotels, diffuse hotels, spa-type accommodation, special standard hotels, tourist resorts, tourist apartments, boarding houses and guest houses.

Group 55.2 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation includes rooms, apartments, studio-type suites, summer houses, rural summer houses, hostels, spas, overnight accommodation, vacation establishments for children, inns offering accommodation services, mountain lodges, hunting lodges, pupils' homes or students' homes and Robinson-type accommodation establishment.

Group 55.3 Camping sites and camping grounds include camping sites, glamping, small camps, quickstop camping, quickstop camping in households – Robinson-type accommodation, quickstop camping on private family farms – Robinson-type accommodation, and organised off-site camping sites.

Group 55.9 Other accommodation includes uncategorised establishments.

Territorial constitution

Data by counties, cities and municipalities are given by the territorial constitution according to the Act on the Territories of Counties, Towns and Municipalities in the Republic of Croatia (NN, Nos 86/06, 125/06, 16/07, 95/08, 46/10, 145/10, 37/13, 44/13, 45/13 and 110/15).

Abbreviations

EC	European Community
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
NKD 2007	National Classification of Activities, 2007 version
NN	Narodne novine, official gazette of the Republic of Croatia

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