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TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, JULY 2024

In July 2024, there were 2.0% less tourist arrivals, but 0.5% more tourist nights compared to July 2023

In July 2024, there were 4.4 million tourist arrivals and 25.2 million tourist nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was a decrease of 2.0% in tourist arrivals, but an increase of 0.5% in tourist nights compared to July 2023. Concerning the structure of total realised tourist nights, 93.1% of them were realised by foreign tourists and 6.9% by domestic tourists.

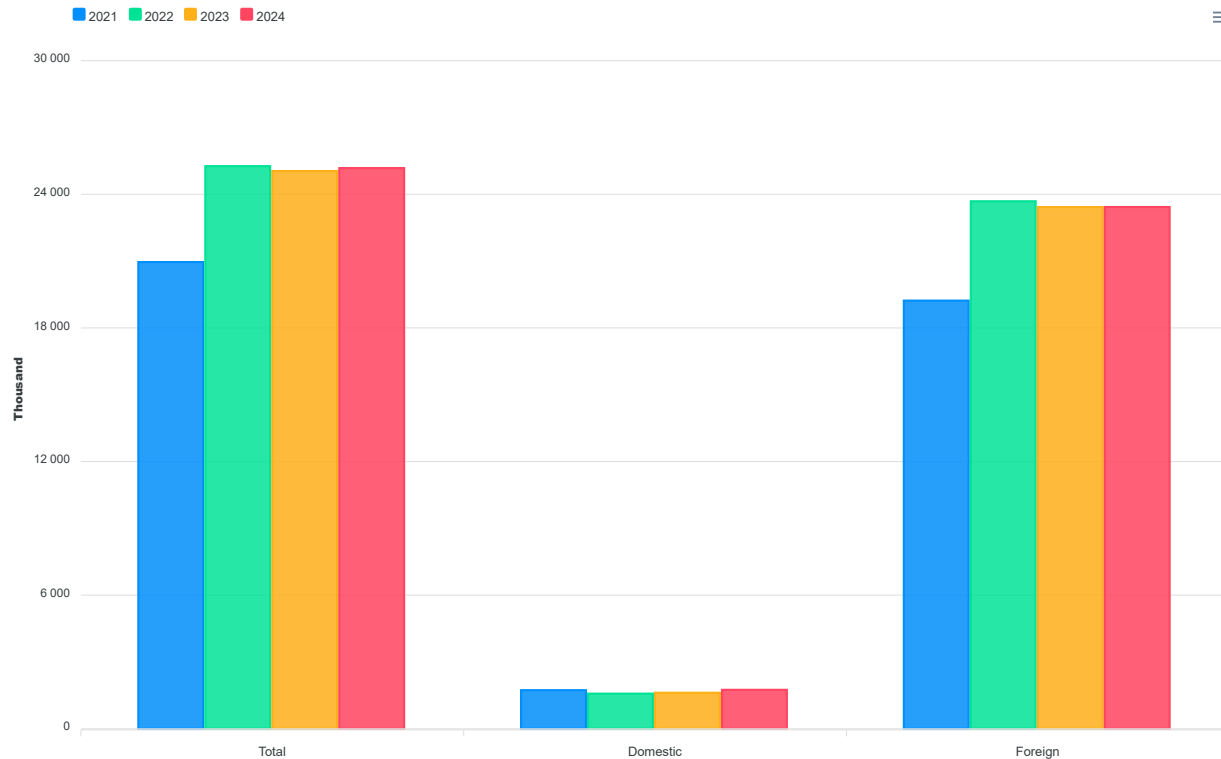
Domestic tourists realised 377 thousand arrivals and 1.7 million nights in July 2024, which was 7.2% more arrivals and 8.0% more nights than in July 2023. On average, domestic tourists realised 4.6 nights per arrival.

Foreign tourists realised 4.0 million arrivals and 23.4 million nights in July 2024, which was 2.8% less arrivals compared to July 2023, whereas nights remain at the same level as in July 2023. On average, foreign tourists realised 5.8 nights per arrival.

Notice

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

G-1 TOURIST NIGHTS IN JUNE, 2021 – 2024



German tourists realised the most tourist nights, followed by tourists from Slovenia and Poland

In July 2024, tourists from Germany realised the most foreign tourist arrivals and nights, as much as 616 thousand arrivals and 4.6 million nights, which accounted for 15.2% of the total realised foreign arrivals and 19.7% of the total realised foreign nights in Croatia. Compared to July 2023, tourists from Germany realised 6.9% less arrivals and 4.2% less nights. They spent most of their nights in the County of Istria (2.1 million nights) and the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar (1.0 million nights). Compared to July 2023, both counties recorded less tourist nights realised by tourists from Germany. The County of Istria recorded 2.0% less nights and the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar 7.2%.

These were followed by the nights realised by tourists from Slovenia (11.6%), Poland (8.8%), Austria and the Czech Republic (7.4% each), Hungary and Slovakia (5.6% each), the Netherlands (3.9%), the United Kingdom (3.2%) and Italy (3.1%). In July 2024 compared to July 2023, less tourist nights were realised by tourists from Austria (by 2.8%),

the Czech Republic (by 12.4%), Italy (by 7.9%) and Slovenia (by 0.9%), while more tourist nights were realised by tourists from Poland (by 3.6%), Slovakia (by 0.6%), Hungary (by 9.8%), the Netherlands (by 5.3%) and the United Kingdom (by 6.0%).

The majority of tourist nights were realised in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation

The group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation recorded the largest number of tourist nights in July 2024, as much as 14.4 million of them, which was 57.1% of the total realised nights. Compared to July 2023, tourist nights in this group remained at the same level.

These were followed by tourist nights realised in the group Camping sites and camping grounds, as much as 6.0 million tourist nights, which was 23.8% of the total realised tourist nights. Compared to July 2023, 0.6% more nights were realised in this group of accommodation.

As regards to the group Hotels and similar accommodation, 4.8 million tourist nights were realised there, which accounted for 19.1% of the total realised tourist nights. An increase in the number of tourist nights of 2.3% was recorded in this group of accommodation, as compared to July 2023. By the size of accommodation establishments, with regard to the number of rooms, the most tourist nights were realised in large accommodation establishments (establishments from the groups Hotels and similar accommodation with 100 or more rooms), namely 3.8 million of them, which was 78.3% of the total number of tourist nights realised in the group Hotels and similar accommodation.

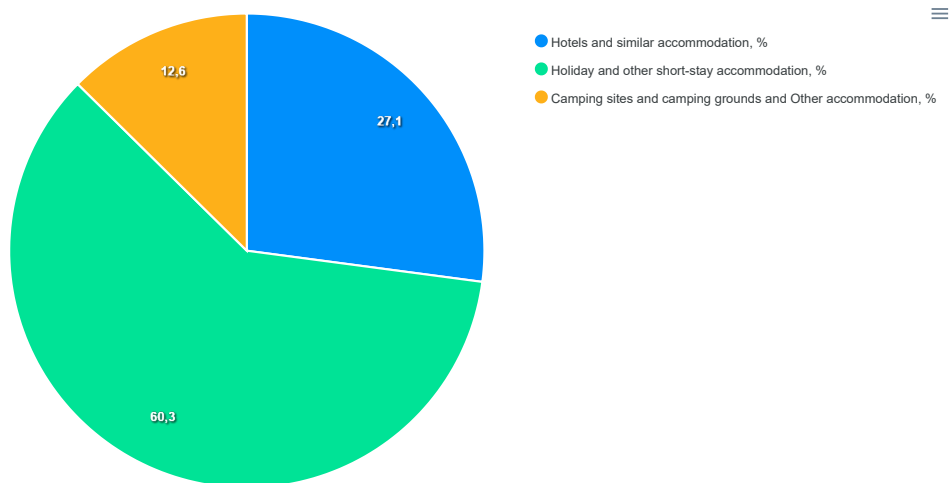
Rovinj – Rovigno, the city where foreign tourists spent the most nights

In July 2024, foreign tourists spent the most of their nights in Rovinj – Rovigno, 946 thousand nights to be specific. Compared to July 2023, foreign tourists realised 0.6% less nights in Rovinj – Rovigno. These were followed by tourist nights spent in Medulin (752 thousand), Dubrovnik (746 thousand), Poreč – Parenzo (728 thousand), Umag – Umago (681 thousand) and Split (646 thousand).

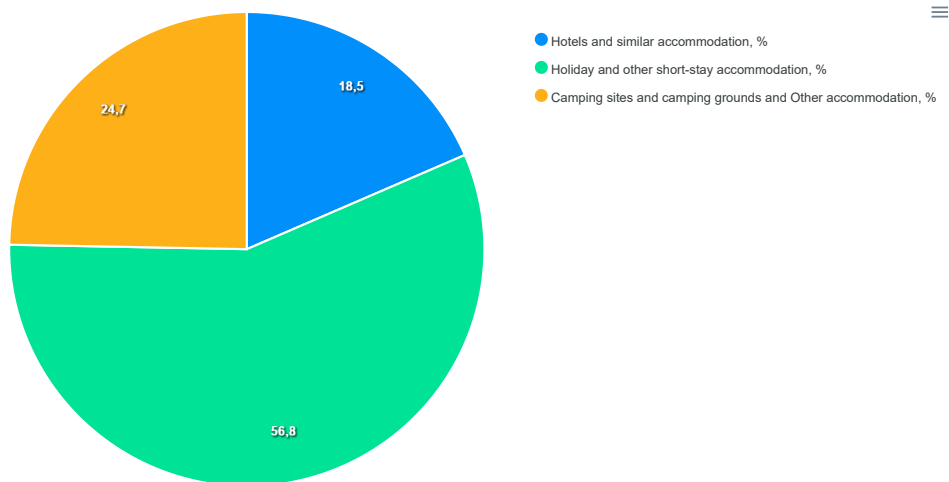
Crikvenica was a city with the largest number of realised domestic tourist nights

As for domestic tourists, they preferred to spend their nights in Crikvenica in July 2024, where they realised 73 thousand of them. These were followed by tourist nights realised by domestic tourists in Mali Lošinj (62 thousand), Biograd na Moru (61 thousand), Vodice (56 thousand) and Šibenik (53 thousand). In all aforementioned cities domestic tourists realised more tourist nights in July 2024 compared to July 2023.

G-2 STRUCTURE OF DOMESTIC TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2007, JULY 2024



G-3 STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2007, JULY 2024



Most accommodation capacities were available in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation

In July 2024, there were 424 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites available to tourists, with a total of 1.1 million permanent beds.

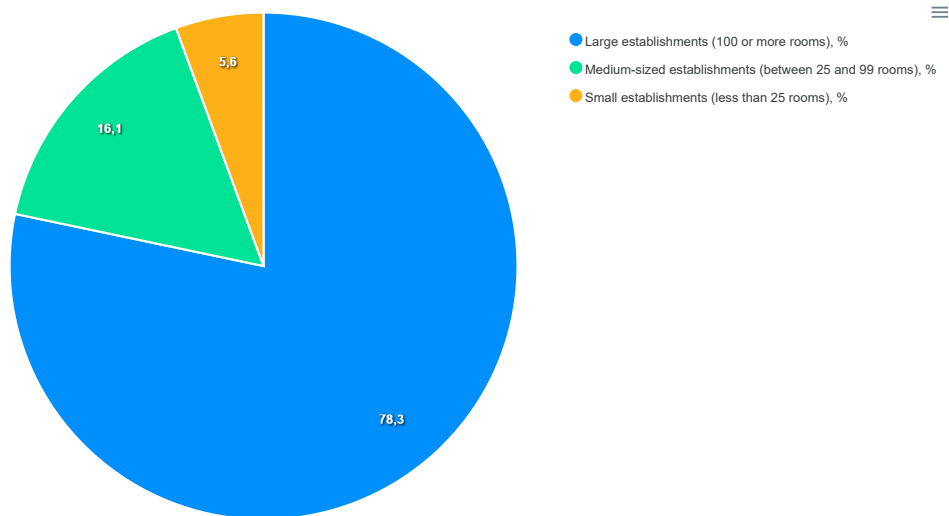
In the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, tourists had 257 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites at their disposal (which was 60.5% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites), with 686 thousand permanent beds (which was 61.5% of the total number of available permanent beds).

In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists had 81 thousand rooms and apartments at their disposal, with 170 thousand permanent beds. The average occupancy rate of rooms in July 2024 was 78.6% and of permanent beds it was 91.8%.

Tourists aged up to 14 realised the most nights

In July 2024, tourists aged up to 14 realised the most nights, as much as 5.9 million of them (which accounted for 23.5% of the total realised nights). These were followed by tourist nights realised by tourists aged 35 to 44, with 4.8 million nights (which accounted for 19.1% of the total realised nights).

G-4 STRUCTURE OF TOURIST NIGHTS IN THE GROUP HOTELS AND SIMILAR ACCOMMODATION, BY THE SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS, JULY 2024



In the first seven months of 2024, there were 1.9% more tourist nights than in the same period of 2023

In the first seven months of 2024, there were 11.3 million tourist arrivals and 50.0 million tourist nights realised in commercial accommodation establishments, which was 3.8% more arrivals and 1.9% more nights compared to the same period of 2023. Concerning the structure of the total realised tourist nights, 90.7% were realised by foreign tourists and 9.3% by domestic tourists.

Domestic tourists realised 1.6 million arrivals and 4.6 million nights in the seven months of 2024, which was an increase of 5.9% in tourist arrivals and of 5.1% in tourist nights compared to the same period of 2023. On average, they realised 2.9 nights per arrival.

In the first seven months of 2024, foreign tourists realised 9.7 million arrivals and 45.4 million nights, which was 3.5% more arrivals and 1.6% more nights compared to the same period of 2023. On average, they realised 4.7 nights per arrival.

Tourists from Germany realised the most foreign tourist nights (10.0 million nights, which accounted for 22.0% of the total realised foreign tourist nights). They were followed by tourists from Slovenia (10.8%), Austria (9.0%), Poland (8.3%), the Czech Republic (5.9%), the United Kingdom (4.3%) and Hungary (4.1%). In the first seven months of 2024, as compared to the same period of 2023, less tourist nights was realised by tourists from Germany, Austria and the Czech Republic. Tourists from Slovenia, Poland, the United Kingdom and Hungary realised more tourist nights in the first seven months of 2024, as compared to the same period of 2023.

In the first seven months of 2024, the County of Istria recorded 30.6% of total number of tourist nights

The highest number of tourist nights in the first seven months of 2024 was realised in the County of Istria, as much as 15.3 million of them, which accounted for 30.6% of the total number of tourist nights realised in Croatia. The County of Split-Dalmatia followed with 9.6 million realised tourist nights, which accounted for 19.1% of the total realised tourist nights in Croatia, and the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar with 8.1 million nights, which accounted for 16.2% of the total realised tourist nights in Croatia. In the first seven months of 2024, as compared to the same period of 2023, an increase in the number of nights, of 4.0%, was realised only in the County of Split-Dalmatia, while in the County of Istria it decreased by 0.4% and in the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar by 2.1%.

1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals				Nights			
	VII 2024	I - VII 2024	Indices VII 2024 VII 2023	Indices I - VII 2024 I - VII 2023	VII 2024	I - VII 2024	Indices VII 2024 VII 2023	Indices I - VII 2024 I - VII 2023
Total	4 416 247	11 294 900	98,0	103,8	25 175 760	49 997 114	100,5	101,9
Domestic tourists	376 510	1 593 283	107,2	105,9	1 747 928	4 627 122	108,0	105,1
Foreign tourists	4 039 737	9 701 617	97,2	103,5	23 427 832	45 369 992	100,0	101,6

2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, JULY 2024

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices VII 2024 VII 2023		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	4 416 247	376 510	4 039 737	98,0	107,2	97,2
	Nights	25 175 760	1 747 928	23 427 832	100,5	108,0	100,0
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	21 962	2 835	19 127	105,5	98,4	106,7
	Nights	42 341	6 256	36 085	117,4	98,9	121,3
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	23 924	5 747	18 177	106,9	121,2	103,0
	Nights	56 297	14 748	41 549	107,3	121,4	103,1
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	3 719	1 039	2 680	111,5	100,4	116,5
	Nights	9 470	3 129	6 341	119,0	118,2	119,4
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	64 665	5 305	59 360	92,1	118,3	90,3
	Nights	120 186	12 478	107 708	96,4	133,8	93,4
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	14 139	2 604	11 535	98,2	103,0	97,1
	Nights	32 431	7 926	24 505	98,0	97,9	98,1
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	1 875	882	993	84,2	108,9	70,1
	Nights	5 703	2 145	3 558	96,6	106,8	91,3
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	2 739	1 437	1 302	96,5	86,2	111,4
	Nights	9 821	4 755	5 066	107,7	88,4	135,6
County of Primorje-Gorski kotar	Arrivals	707 280	74 065	633 215	96,0	110,5	94,6
	Nights	4 262 732	345 499	3 917 233	98,5	109,3	97,7
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	187 142	12 030	175 112	95,9	111,8	94,9
	Nights	886 269	55 306	830 963	100,5	110,9	99,9
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	1 576	723	853	118,1	95,8	147,3
	Nights	3 948	1 908	2 040	106,9	98,0	116,9
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	2 613	1 553	1 060	111,6	126,8	94,9
	Nights	6 894	4 441	2 453	97,6	104,4	87,4
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	6 424	1 275	5 149	109,8	118,6	107,8
	Nights	9 489	2 407	7 082	97,7	118,5	92,2
County of Zadar	Arrivals	501 478	62 896	438 582	97,8	102,0	97,3
	Nights	3 263 025	367 701	2 895 324	101,0	105,8	100,5
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	10 711	4 685	6 026	97,7	99,1	96,6
	Nights	22 613	9 546	13 067	91,4	97,9	87,1
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	255 472	38 271	217 201	96,7	105,0	95,3
	Nights	1 641 383	209 487	1 431 896	99,9	107,5	98,9
County of Vukovar-Srijem	Arrivals	5 322	2 080	3 242	121,6	101,8	139,0
	Nights	10 052	4 055	5 997	118,1	99,5	135,3
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	939 245	70 337	868 908	99,3	109,1	98,6
	Nights	5 255 851	338 868	4 916 983	101,5	110,5	100,9
County of Istria	Arrivals	1 098 306	43 087	1 055 219	96,8	109,8	96,4
	Nights	7 364 194	192 997	7 171 197	100,5	107,5	100,4
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	408 780	27 753	381 027	101,6	100,8	101,7
	Nights	1 887 035	128 188	1 758 847	102,3	105,5	102,1
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	10 508	3 334	7 174	102,7	129,0	93,8
	Nights	27 779	8 802	18 977	101,1	126,5	92,5
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	148 367	14 572	133 795	101,6	107,3	101,0
	Nights	258 247	27 286	230 961	96,7	101,1	96,2

3 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY THE SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS FROM THE GROUP 55.1 HOTELS AND SIMILAR ACCOMMODATION, JULY 2024

	Number of rooms and apartments	Number of permanent beds	Arrivals			Nights		
			Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	80 781	169 749	1 112 457	130 949	981 508	4 801 875	473 671	4 328 204
Small establishments (less than 25 rooms)	6 561	13 912	98 533	11 993	86 540	268 280	27 679	240 601
Medium-sized establishments (between 25 and 99 rooms)	16 087	32 926	249 120	33 391	215 729	775 437	93 710	681 727
Large establishments (100 or more rooms)	58 133	122 911	764 804	85 565	679 239	3 758 158	352 282	3 405 876
Large establishments (between 100 and 249 rooms)	32 144	69 080	438 289	52 608	385 681	2 042 586	212 555	1 830 031
Large establishments (250 or more rooms)	25 989	53 831	326 515	32 957	293 558	1 715 572	139 727	1 575 845

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the statistical survey

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

Legal basis

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

Observation units

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

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

Sources and methods of data collection

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

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

Coverage and comparability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the Introduction of Temporary Protection in the Republic of Croatia for Displaced Persons from Ukraine of 7 March 2022, the citizens of Ukraine are granted temporary protection in accordance with the Act on International and Temporary Protection (NN, Nos 70/15, 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 and their relatives and friends in apartments and holiday houses as well as of tourists in other establishments where accommodation service is not charged, e.g., when they are accommodated by citizens of a tourist town/municipality). Non-commercial tourist traffic is covered by a separate statistical survey.

Confidentiality

Aggregate data for which there are reasons for keeping their confidentiality in line with the Official Statistics Act (NN, Nos. 25/20 and 155/23) and with the Regulation (EC) No. 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning 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 the tourists who are entered into the eVisitor system is authorised on the basis of a secure access to the eVisitor authentication protocol which ensures the conditions for a safe and correct electronic check-in and check-out.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Permanent beds are those that are regularly available to guests.

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

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

According to Regulation (EU) No. 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism, the criterion for determining the size of a tourist accommodation establishment from the group Hotels and similar accommodation is the number of rooms and apartments (accommodation units). Tourist accommodation establishments from the group 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation are classified according to the number of rooms and apartments into:

– small establishments: less than 25 rooms

– medium-sized establishments: between 25 and 99 rooms

– large establishments: 100 or more rooms, sub-divided into two groups: between 100 and 249 rooms, and 250 or more rooms.

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

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

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

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

Group 55.9 Other accommodation includes uncategorised establishments.

Territorial constitution

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

Abbreviations

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

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