

DOLASCI I NOĆENJA TURISTA U KOMERCIJALNOM SMJEŠTAJU U RUJNU 2021.¹⁾ TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, SEPTEMBER 2021¹⁾

U rujnu 2021. ostvareno gotovo četiri puta više dolazaka i tri puta više noćenja turista nego u rujnu 2020.

U komercijalnim smještajnim objektima u rujnu 2021. ostvareno je 1,8 milijuna dolazaka i 10,2 milijuna noćenja turista, što je više dolazaka turista za 1,3 milijuna i više noćenja turista za 7,1 milijun u odnosu na rujan 2020. U odnosu na rujan 2019. ostvareno je 81,1% dolazaka i 98,3% noćenja turista.

Porast dolazaka i noćenja domaćih turista u rujnu 2021. u odnosu na rujan 2020. i rujan 2019.

Domaći su turisti u rujnu 2021. ostvarili 195 tisuća dolazaka i 586 tisuća noćenja, što je porast dolazaka za 46,1%, i porast noćenja za 43,2% u odnosu na rujan 2020. U odnosu na pretpandemski rujan 2019. ostvarili su porast dolazaka za 10,9% i porast noćenja za 16,1%.

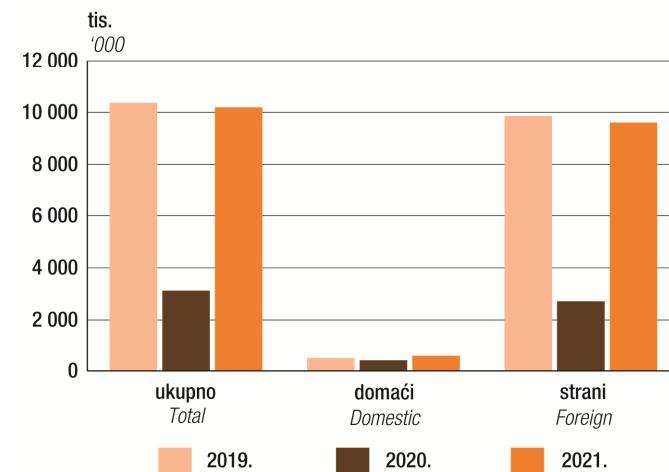
Najviše noćenja domaći turisti ostvarili su u hotelima, i to 234 tisuće, što je 39,9% od ukupno ostvarenih noćenja domaćih turista u rujnu 2021. Slijede noćenja ostvarena u sobama, apartmanima i kućama za odmor, s 223 tisuće, što je 38,1% od ukupno ostvarenih noćenja domaćih turista.

U objema vrstama smještaja domaći turisti ostvarili su porast noćenja u odnosu na rujan 2020., i to u hotelima, za 58,7%, te u sobama, apartmanima i kućama za odmor, za 29,4%.

Napomena

Detaljni mjesecni podaci dostupni su na mrežnim stranicama Državnog zavoda za statistiku www.dzs.hr, u dijelu "Baze podataka", gdje je omogućeno pregledavanje i ispis podataka u različitim oblicima. Baze podataka ažuriraju se mjesечно.

G-1. NOĆENJA TURISTA U RUJNU, 2019. – 2021. TOURIST NIGHTS IN SEPTEMBER, 2019 – 2021



In September 2021, there were almost four times more tourist arrivals and three times more tourist nights than in September 2020

In September 2021, there were 1.8 million tourist arrivals and 10.2 million tourist nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was 1.3 million more tourist arrivals and 7.1 million more tourist nights than in September 2020. Compared to September 2019, tourists realised 81.1% of arrivals and 98.3% of tourist nights.

Increase in tourist arrivals and nights of domestic tourists in September 2021 compared to September 2020 and September 2019

There were 195 thousand arrivals of domestic tourists, who realised 586 thousand tourist nights in September 2021, which was an increase of 46.1% in tourist arrivals and of 43.2% in tourist nights compared to September 2020. Compared to the pre-pandemic September 2019, domestic tourists realised an increase in tourist arrivals of 10.9% and in tourist nights of 16.1%.

The highest number of domestic tourist nights in September 2021 was realised in hotels, as much as 234 thousand, which was 39.9% of the total realised domestic tourist nights. These were followed by nights realised in rooms, apartments and summer houses, with 223 thousand, which was 38.1% of the total tourist nights of domestic tourists.

In both types of accommodation, domestic tourists realised an increase in tourist nights compared to September 2020, in hotels by 58.7%, and in rooms, apartments and summer houses by 29.4%.

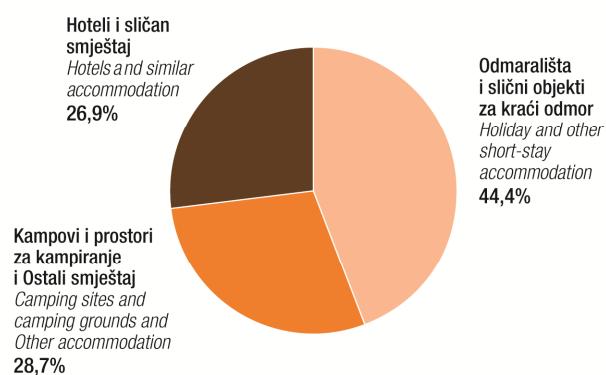
Notice

Detailed monthly data are available on the web site of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics www.dzs.hr, under "CBS Databases", where it is possible to browse and print data in various forms. Databases are updated at the monthly basis.

G-2. STRUKTURA NOĆENJA TURISTA PREMA ODJELJKU 55

NKD-a 2007., RUJAN 2021.

STRUCTURE OF TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2007., SEPTEMBER 2021



1) Privremeni podaci

1) Provisional data.

Strani turisti ostvarili znatan porast dolazaka i noćenja u rujnu 2021. u odnosu na rujan 2020.

Strani turisti ostvarili su 1,6 milijuna dolazaka i 9,6 milijuna noćenja u rujnu 2021., što je porast za 1,2 milijuna dolazaka i 6,9 milijuna noćenja u odnosu na rujan 2020. U odnosu na rujan 2019. ostvarili su 78,5% dolazaka i 97,4% noćenja.

Strani turisti najviše su noćili u sobama, apartmanima i kućama za odmor te su ostvarili 4,2 milijuna noćenja, što je 43,7% od ukupno ostvarenih noćenja stranih turista. Slijede noćenja turista ostvarena u kampovima, i to 2,8 milijuna noćenja, što je 29,2% od ukupno ostvarenih stranih noćenja.

Najviše stranih noćenja, 43,7%, ostvarili turisti iz Njemačke

Turisti iz Njemačke u rujnu 2021. ostvarili su najviše dolazaka i noćenja, i to 507 tisuća dolazaka (što je 32,4% od ukupno ostvarenih dolazaka stranih turista) i 4,2 milijuna noćenja (što je 43,7% od ukupno ostvarenih noćenja stranih turista). Turisti iz Njemačke prosječno su ostvarili 8,3 noćenja po dolasku. U Istarskoj županiji ostvarili su najviše noćenja, i to 2,0 milijuna noćenja.

Uspoređujući s rujnom 2020., turisti iz Njemačke ostvarili su 402 tisuće dolazaka više i 3,0 milijuna noćenja više. Također su u odnosu na rujan 2019. ostvarili porast dolazaka za 25,4% i porast noćenja za 37,4%.

Slijede noćenja turista iz Austrije (10,8%), Poljske (7,5%), Češke (5,9%) i Slovenije (4,4%). Sve spomenute zemlje ostvarile su porast dolazaka i noćenja turista u rujnu 2021. u odnosu na rujan 2020.

Turisti najviše noćili u sobama, apartmanima i kućama za odmor, 43,4%

U sobama, apartmanima i kućama za odmor u rujnu 2021. ostvareno je najviše noćenja turista, i to 4,4 milijuna noćenja, što je 43,4% od ukupno ostvarenih noćenja. U odnosu na rujan 2020. u toj vrsti smještaja ostvaren je porast dolazaka za 453 tisuće i porast noćenja za 2,8 milijuna.

Slijede noćenja turista ostvarena u kampovima, i to 2,9 milijuna noćenja, što je 28,0% od ukupno ostvarenih noćenja turista u rujnu 2021. U odnosu na rujan 2020. dolazaka turista više je za 307 tisuća i noćenja više za 2,1 milijun.

Skupina Odmarališta i slični objekti za kraći odmor ponudili najviše smještajnih jedinica u rujnu 2021.

U rujnu 2021. turistima je na raspolaganju bilo 350 tisuća soba, apartmana i mesta za kampiranje s 914 tisuća stalnih postelja.

U skupini Odmarališta i slični objekti za kraći odmor turisti su na raspolaganju imali 190 tisuća soba, apartmana i mesta za kampiranje (što je 54,2% od ukupnog broja raspoloživih soba, apartmana i mesta za kampiranje) s 500 tisuća stalnih postelja (što je 54,8% od ukupnog broja raspoloživih stalnih postelja).

U skupini Hoteli i sličan smještaj turistima je na raspolaganju bilo 76 tisuća soba i apartmana (što je 21,8% od ukupnog broja raspoloživih soba i apartmana) sa 160 tisuća stalnih postelja (što je 17,6% od ukupnog broja raspoloživih stalnih postelja). Prosječna popunjenošt soba u rujnu 2021. iznosila je 63,7%, a stalnih postelja 59,7%, dok je u rujnu 2020. prosječna popunjenošt soba iznosila 22,3%, a stalnih postelja 20,3%.

Foreign tourists realised a significant increase in tourist arrivals and nights in September 2021 compared to September 2020

Foreign tourists realised 1.6 million arrivals and 9.6 million nights in September 2021, which was an increase in tourist arrivals of 1.2 million and in tourist nights of 6.9 million compared to September 2020. Compared to September 2019, foreign tourists realised 78.5% of arrivals and 97.4% of nights.

Foreign tourists spent the most nights in rooms, apartments and summer houses and realised 4.2 million nights, which was 43.7% of the total nights realised by foreign tourists. These were followed by nights realised in camps, as much as 2.8 million, which accounted for 29.2% of the total foreign tourist nights.

Tourists from Germany realised the most foreign tourist nights, 43.7%

The most foreign tourist arrivals and nights in September 2021 were realised by tourists from Germany, as much as 507 thousand arrivals and 4.2 million nights, which accounted for 32.4% of the total foreign tourist arrivals and 43.7% of the total foreign tourist nights. Tourists from Germany realised 8.3 nights per arrival. In the County of Istria, they realised the most tourist nights, 2.0 million.

Compared to September 2020, tourists from Germany realised 402 thousand more arrivals and 3.0 million more nights. Also, compared to September 2019, they realised an increase in arrivals of 25.4% and in tourist nights of 37.4%.

Those were followed by the nights realised by tourists from Austria (10.8%), Poland (7.5%), the Czech Republic (5.9%) and Slovenia (4.4%). All those countries recorded an increase in tourist arrivals and nights in September 2021 compared to September 2020.

Tourists spent the most nights in rooms, apartments and summer houses, 43.4%

In September 2021, the highest number of tourist nights was realised in rooms, apartments and summer houses, as much as 4.4 million, which was 43.4% of the total number of tourist nights. Compared to September 2020, an increase in tourist arrivals of 453 thousand and in tourist nights of 2.8 million was realised in that type of accommodation.

Those were followed by tourist nights realised in camps, as much as 2.9 million, which was 28.0% of the total tourist nights realised in September 2021. Compared to September 2020, the number of tourist arrivals increased by 307 thousand and the number of tourist nights by 2.1 million.

The largest number of accommodation units available in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation in September 2021

In September 2021, there were 350 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites available to tourists, with 914 thousand permanent beds.

In the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, tourists had 190 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites at their disposal (which was 54.2% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites) with 500 thousand permanent beds (which was 54.8% of the total number of available permanent beds).

In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists had 76 thousand rooms and apartments at their disposal (which was 21.8% of the total number of available rooms and apartments) with 160 thousand permanent beds (which was 17.6% of the total number of available permanent beds). The average occupancy rate of rooms in September 2021 was 63.7% and of permanent beds it was 59.7%, while, in September 2020, the average occupancy rate of rooms was 22.3% and of permanent beds it was 20.3%.

U prvih devet mjeseci 2021. ostvareno 75,2% više dolazaka i 68,4% više noćenja turista u odnosu na isto razdoblje 2020.

U prvih devet mjeseci 2021. u komercijalne smještajne objekte došlo je 11,7 milijuna turista koji su ostvarili 66,9 milijuna noćenja, što je porast dolazaka za 75,2% i porast noćenja turista za 68,4% u odnosu na prvih devet mjeseci 2020. Uspoređujući s prvih devet mjeseci 2019., ostvareno je 34,1% manje dolazaka i 22,7% manje noćenja turista.

U prvih devet mjeseci 2021. došlo je 1,7 milijuna domaćih turista i ostvarili su 6,5 milijuna noćenja, što je 37,5% više dolazaka i 30,8% više noćenja nego u istom razdoblju prošle godine. U odnosu na prvih devet mjeseci 2019. domaćih turista došlo je 1,9% manje, ali su ostvarili 5,3% više noćenja.

U prvih devet mjeseci 2021. došlo je 10,0 milijuna stranih turista i ostvarili su 60,4 milijuna noćenja, što je u odnosu na isto razdoblje 2020. porast dolazaka za 84,0% i porast noćenja za 73,8%. U odnosu na prvih devet mjeseci 2019. strani turisti ostvarili su 62,3% dolazaka i 75,1% noćenja.

Najviše noćenja stranih turista ostvarili su turisti iz Njemačke (31,8%), Poljske (10,3%), Slovenije (9,8%) i Austrije (9,0%).

Domaći turisti najviše noćili u Primorsko-goranskoj, a strani turisti u Istarskoj županiji

Domaći su turisti u prvih devet mjeseci 2021. najviše noćenja ostvarili u Primorsko-goranskoj županiji, i to 1,3 milijuna, što je porast za 32,7% u odnosu na isto razdoblje 2020. Slijede noćenja ostvarena u Zadarskoj i Splitsko-dalmatinskoj županiji.

Strani su turisti u prvih devet mjeseci 2021. najviše noćenja ostvarili u Istarskoj županiji, i to 20,1 milijun, što je porast noćenja za 87,9% u odnosu na isto razdoblje 2020. Slijede noćenja ostvarena u Splitsko-dalmatinskoj te Primorsko-goranskoj županiji.

Turisti u dobi do 14 godina ostvarili najviše noćenja u prvih devet mjeseci 2021.

U prvih devet mjeseci 2021. turisti u dobroj skupini do 14 godina ostvarili su najviše noćenja, i to 13,5 milijuna noćenja, što je 20,2% od ukupno ostvarenih noćenja. Slijede turisti u dobroj skupini od 35 do 44 godine s ostvarenih 12,7 milijuna noćenja, što je 19,0% od ukupno ostvarenih noćenja.

1. DOLASCI I NOĆENJA TURISTA TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Dolasci Arrivals				Noćenja Nights				
	IX. 2021.	I. – IX. 2021.	indeksi Indices IX. 2021. IX. 2020.	indeksi Indices I. – IX. 2021. I. – IX. 2020.	IX. 2021.	I. – IX. 2021.	indeksi Indices IX. 2021. IX. 2020.	indeksi Indices I. – IX. 2021. I. – IX. 2020.	
Ukupno	1 760 678	11 682 413	360,6	175,2	10 190 746	66 886 212	326,0	168,4	Total
Domaći turisti	194 798	1 729 974	146,1	137,5	586 219	6 512 517	143,2	130,8	Domestic tourists
Strani turisti	1 565 880	9 952 439	441,2	184,0	9 604 527	60 373 695	353,5	173,8	Foreign tourists

In the first nine months of 2021, tourist arrivals increased by 75.2% and nights by 68.4% compared to the same period of 2020

In the first nine months of 2021, there were 11.7 million tourist arrivals in commercial accommodation establishments, who realised 66.9 million nights, which was an increase of 75.2% in tourist arrivals and of 68.4% in tourist nights compared to the first nine months of 2020. Compared to the first nine months of 2019, there were 34.1% less tourist arrivals and 22.7% less tourist nights.

In the first nine months of 2021, domestic tourists realised 1.7 million arrivals and 6.5 million nights, which was 37.5% more arrivals and 30.8% more nights than in the same period of the previous year. Compared to the first nine months of 2019, there were 1.9% less arrivals, but 5.3% more nights of domestic tourists.

In the first nine months of 2021, as compared to the same period of 2020, foreign tourists realised 10.0 million arrivals and 60.4 million nights, which was an increase in arrivals of 84.0% and in nights of 73.8%. Compared to the first nine months of 2019, foreign tourists realised 62.3% of arrivals and 75.1% of nights.

The most foreign tourist nights were realised by tourists from Germany (31.8%), Poland (10.3%), Slovenia (9.8%) and Austria (9.0%).

Domestic tourists spent the most nights in the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar and foreign tourists in the County of Istria

In the first nine months of 2021, domestic tourists realised the most nights in the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar, 1.3 million, which was an increase of 32.7% compared to the same period of 2020. That was followed by tourist nights realised in the County of Zadar and in the County of Split-Dalmatia.

In the first nine months of 2021, foreign tourists realised the most nights in the County of Istria, 20.1 million, which was an increase of 87.9% of tourist nights compared to the same period of 2020. That was followed by tourist nights realised in the County of Split-Dalmatia and in the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar.

Tourists aged up to 14 realised the most tourist nights in the first nine months of 2021

In the first nine months of 2021, tourists aged up to 14 realised the most nights, as much as 13.5 million of them, which accounted for 20.2% of the total realised nights. They were followed by tourists in the group of 35 to 44 with 12.7 million nights, which was 19.0% of the total nights.

2. DOLASCI I NOĆENJA TURISTA PO ŽUPANIJAMA U RUJNU 2021.
 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, SEPTEMBER 2021

		Ukupno Total	Domaći Domestic	Strani Foreign	Indeksi Indices IX. 2021. IX. 2020.			
					ukupno Total	domaći Domestic	strani Foreign	
Republika Hrvatska	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	1 760 678 10 190 746	194 798 586 219	1 565 880 9 604 527	360,6 326,0	146,1 143,2	441,2 353,5	Republic of Croatia
Zagrebačka županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	10 119 19 001	3 036 5 918	7 083 13 083	238,7 208,2	154,0 151,3	312,4 250,8	County of Zagreb
Krapinsko-zagorska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	13 870 27 097	7 791 16 477	6 079 10 620	172,8 166,9	149,2 135,7	216,7 259,5	County of Krapina-Zagorje
Sisačko-moslavačka županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	1 742 4 067	686 1 933	1 056 2 134	126,6 119,7	72,1 74,9	249,1 261,8	County of Sisak-Moslavina
Karlovačka županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	32 891 56 724	3 838 7 031	29 053 49 693	384,7 372,7	113,5 113,6	562,3 550,2	County of Karlovac
Varaždinska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	8 100 15 819	3 546 6 792	4 554 9 027	151,2 173,0	153,2 153,2	149,7 191,7	County of Varaždin
Koprivničko-križevačka županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	1 892 3 040	792 1 289	1 100 1 751	267,2 168,9	153,2 105,7	575,9 301,4	County of Koprivnica-Križevci
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	1 960 6 390	1 377 4 646	583 1 744	169,3 145,6	142,5 126,8	303,6 240,6	County of Bjelovar-Bilogora
Primorsko-goranska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	297 737 1 772 229	34 611 114 301	263 126 1 657 928	330,5 300,7	121,4 126,6	427,3 332,2	County of Primorje-Gorski kotar
Ličko-senjska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	57 105 246 681	4 886 12 208	52 219 234 473	352,5 331,9	115,2 112,3	436,6 369,5	County of Lika-Senj
Virovitičko-podravska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	1 283 2 233	895 1 381	388 852	188,7 170,5	161,8 146,6	305,5 231,5	County of Virovitica-Podravina
Požeško-slavonska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	2 123 5 327	1 586 4 137	537 1 190	243,7 299,6	213,2 277,8	422,8 411,8	County of Požega-Slavonia
Brodsko-posavska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	3 410 5 482	1 734 2 904	1 676 2 578	247,3 242,1	292,4 293,3	213,2 202,4	County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina
Zadarska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	149 452 954 400	18 825 76 299	130 627 878 101	410,6 339,2	152,2 139,9	543,8 387,1	County of Zadar
Osječko-baranjska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	10 688 20 056	7 273 12 930	3 415 7 126	196,2 150,7	174,8 162,7	265,1 133,0	County of Osijek-Baranja
Šibensko-kninska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	90 239 558 793	11 204 40 458	79 035 518 335	459,4 387,7	195,8 169,2	567,8 431,1	County of Šibenik-Knin
Vukovarsko-srijemska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	5 163 9 229	4 024 6 976	1 139 2 253	200,4 187,4	192,8 186,3	232,9 191,1	County of Vukovar-Sirmium
Splitsko-dalmatinska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	330 681 1 953 099	26 037 96 753	304 644 1 856 346	401,7 330,5	181,5 170,3	448,1 347,5	County of Split-Dalmatia
Istarska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	479 894 3 537 441	30 692 92 112	449 202 3 445 329	381,2 338,4	144,0 147,0	429,5 350,5	County of Istria
Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	174 078 811 795	11 261 41 524	162 817 770 271	425,8 348,9	126,1 128,4	509,6 384,5	County of Dubrovnik-Neretva
Međimurska županija	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	5 552 11 888	3 348 6 506	2 204 5 382	175,6 131,8	169,3 154,4	186,3 111,9	County of Međimurje
Grad Zagreb	dolasci/ Arrivals noćenja/ Nights	82 699 169 955	17 356 33 644	65 343 136 311	248,7 224,5	139,4 137,0	314,1 266,6	City of Zagreb

METODOLOŠKA OBJAŠNJENJA

Svrha statističkog istraživanja

Svrha statističkog istraživanja jest praćenje turističke aktivnosti u komercijalnim smještajnim objektima i osiguravanje međunarodno usporedivih podataka u skladu s europskim standardima za statistiku turizma. Rezultati ovog istraživanja daju osnovne pokazatelje potrebe za analizu turizma u Republici Hrvatskoj. Osnovni pokazatelji jesu: dolasci i noćenja turista prema zemlji prebivališta te vrstama smještajnih objekata, spol i dobne skupine turista, način dolaska turista te broj soba i stalnih postelja.

Pravna osnova

Istraživanje se provodi prema Zakonu o službenoj statistici (NN, br. 25/20.) i Uredbi br. 692/2011 Europskog parlamenta i Vijeća o europskoj statistici turizma.

Jedinice promatranja

Jedinice promatranja jesu sve pravne osobe i njihovi dijelovi, fizičke osobe te kućanstva koja pružaju usluge smještaja turistima za kraći boravak.

Izvori i metode prikupljanja podataka

Od 2017. podaci o turističkom prometu (broj dolazaka i noćenja turista) te smještajnim kapacitetima preuzimaju se iz administrativnog izvora sustava eVisitor. Državni zavod za statistiku preuzima podatke iz administrativnog izvora sustava eVisitor od Hrvatske turističke zajednice te ih dalje statistički obrađuje.

Objavljinjem Pravilnika o načinu vođenja popisa turista te o obliku i sadržaju obrasca prijave turista turističkoj zajednici (NN, br. 126/15.) sustav eVisitor službeno je postao središnji elektronički sustav za prijavu i odjavu turista u Republici Hrvatskoj s punom primjenom od 1. siječnja 2016.

Mjesečni podaci iz ovog Priopćenja smatraju se privremenima sve dok se ne objave konačni podaci za tekuću godinu. Mjesečni podaci preuzimaju se sedmog dana u mjesecu za prethodni mjesec.

Obuhvat i usporedivost

Izvještajne jedinice jesu svi poslovni subjekti (poduzeća/trgovačka društva, obrtnici, ustanove, udruge itd.) i njihovi dijelovi koji obavljaju djelatnost pružanja usluga smještaja turistima; zdravstvene ustanove za svoje objekte u kojima osobe borave radi medicinske rehabilitacije (osobe same snose naknadu za taj boravak); poslovni subjekti koji su osnovali ili vode brigu i nadzor nad planinarskim domovima; poslovni subjekti koji se za vrijeme školskih praznika služe školama, domovima i sličnim objektima kao privremenim smještajnim kapacitetima.

Smještajni objekti koji se razvrstavaju prema Pravilniku o razvrstavanju, minimalnim uvjetima i kategorizaciji ugostiteljskih objekata (NN, br. 48/02., 108/02., 132/03., 73/04., 67/06., 88/07., 58/08., 62/09., 63/13., 33/14., 92/14., 9/16., 54/16., 56/16., 61/16. i 69/17.) jesu: hotel, hotel baština, apartotel, integralni hotel, difuzni hotel, hotel posebnog standarda, lječilišne vrste, turističko naselje, turistički apartman, pansion, guest house, kamp, kampiralište, kamp-odmorište, kamp-odmorište – objekt za robinzonski smještaj, soba, apartman, studio-apartman, kuća za odmor, ruralna kuća za odmor, prenoćište, odmaralište za djecu, hostel, planinarski dom, lovački dom, učenički dom ili studentski dom i objekt za robinzonski smještaj.

Prema članku 29. Zakona o ugostiteljskoj djelatnosti (NN, br. 85/15., 121/16. i 99/18.), ovim statističkim istraživanjem obuhvaćaju se i prostori za kampiranje izvan kampova. Za vrijeme održavanja sportskih, izviđačkih, kulturno-umjetničkih i sličnih manifestacija te organiziranih putovanja kanuima i sličnim plovilima po moru, rijekama i jezerima, biciklima i slično dopušteno je organizirano kampiranje izvan kampova na za to određenim prostorima.

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the statistical survey

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

Legal basis

The survey is implemented on the basis of the Official Statistics Act (NN, No. 25/20) and the Regulation 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 parts thereof, natural persons as well as households that provide short-stay accommodation services to tourists.

Sources and methods of data collection

Since 2017, the Croatian Bureau of Statistics has been taking over data on tourist traffic (the number of tourist arrivals and nights) and accommodation capacities from the Croatian National Tourist Board, extracting them from the eVisitor system, and further processes them statistically.

By publishing the Ordinance on Managing Tourist Records and the Form and Content of the Check-in Form for Checking in Tourists in Tourist Boards (NN, No. 126/15), the eVisitor system has officially become the central electronic system for checking in or checking out tourists in the Republic of Croatia, in effect since 1 January 2016.

Monthly data in this First Release are considered provisional until final data for the current year have been published. Monthly data are retrieved on the seventh day in a month for the previous month.

Coverage and comparability

Reporting units are all business entities (enterprises/trade companies, craftsmen, institutions, associations, etc.) and parts thereof engaged in providing accommodation services in tourism: health institutions for their own establishments in which persons stay for medical rehabilitation (costs are on persons themselves); business entities that founded or take care of mountain resorts; business entities that use schools, homes and similar establishments as temporary accommodation capacities during school vacations.

All accommodation establishments categorised according to the Ordinance on Classification, Minimum Standards and Categorization of Accommodation Establishments (NN, Nos 48/02, 108/02, 132/03, 73/04, 67/06, 88/07, 58/08, 62/09, 63/13, 33/14, 92/14, 9/16, 54/16, 56/16, 61/16 and 69/17) are as follows: hotels, heritage hotels, all-suite hotels, integral hotels, diffuse hotels, special-standard hotels, spa-type accommodation, tourist resorts, tourist apartments, boarding houses, guest houses, camping sites, small camps, quickstop camping, quickstop camping – Robinson-type accommodation establishments, rooms, apartments, studio-type suites, summer houses, rural summer houses, overnight accommodations, vacation establishments for children, hostels, mountain lodges, hunting lodges, pupils' homes or students' homes and Robinson-type accommodation establishments.

Pursuant to Article 29 of the Hotel and Restaurant Activity Act (NN, Nos 85/15, 121/16 and 99/18), 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.

Osim ugostiteljskih objekata za smještaj reguliranih Pravilnikom, ovim statističkim istraživanjem obuhvaćaju se i sljedeći objekti koji pružaju usluge smještaja: lječilišta, gostonice s pružanjem usluge smještaja i nekategorizirani objekti.

Prema Zakonu o ugostiteljskoj djelatnosti (NN, br. 85/15., 121/16. i 99/18.), ugostiteljskim uslugama u kućanstvu smatra se usluga smještaja u sobi, apartmanu, kući za odmor i kući za odmor – robinzonski smještaj do najviše 10 soba, odnosno 20 postelja (ne ubraja se broj pomoćnih postelja) te usluga smještaja u kampu, kamp-odmorištu ili kamp-odmorištu – objekt za robinzonski smještaj s ukupno najviše 10 smještajnih jedinica, odnosno za 30 gostiju istodobno, u koje se ne ubrajaju djeca u dobi do 12 godina. Ugostiteljskim uslugama na obiteljskom poljoprivrednom gospodarstvu prema Zakonu o ugostiteljskoj djelatnosti (NN, br. 85/15., 121/16. i 99/18.) smatra se usluga smještaja u sobi, apartmanu, kući za odmor i kući za odmor – robinzonski smještaj do najviše 10 soba, odnosno 20 postelja (ne ubraja se broj pomoćnih poselja) te usluga smještaja u kampu, kamp-odmorištu ili kamp-odmorištu – objekt za robinzonski smještaj, s ukupno najviše 20 smještajnih jedinica, odnosno za 60 gostiju istodobno, u koje se ne ubrajaju djeca u dobi do 12 godina.

Prema Uredbi br. 692/2011 Europskog parlamenta i Vijeća o europskoj statistici turizma, podaci o dolascima i noćenjima turista u Republici Hrvatskoj prema NKD-u 2007., odjeljak 55, za skupine 55.1 Hoteli i sličan smještaj, 55.2 Odmarašta i slični objekti za kraći odmor te 55.3 Kampovi i prostori za kampiranje mjesečno se dostavljaju u Eurostat. Za skupinu 55.1 Hoteli i sličan smještaj mjesečno se dostavlja i podatak o popunjenoj stalnih postelja i soba (neto). Navedeni podaci objavljuju se na Eurostatovim mrežnim stranicama <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> i usporedivi su s podacima država članica Europske unije.

Podacima nije obuhvaćen nekomercijalni turistički promet (boravak vlasnika, članova njihovih obitelji, ostale rodbine i prijatelja u kućama i stanovima za odmor te boravak turista u ostalim objektima u kojima se usluga smještaja ne naplaćuje, npr. kod stanovnika turističkoga grada/općine). Nekomercijalni turistički promet prati se posebnim statističkim istraživanjem.

Povjerljivost

Aggregirani podaci kod kojih postoje razlozi za povjerljivost u skladu sa Zakonom o službenoj statistici (NN, br. 25/20.) i Uredbom br. 223/2009 Europskog parlamenta i Vijeća o europskim statistikama tretiraju se kao povjerljivi i stoga se ne objavljaju.

Definicije

Turizam su aktivnosti osoba koje putuju i borave u mjestima izvan svoje uobičajene sredine, ne dulje od jedne godine, zbog odmora, posla ili drugih osobnih razloga, osim zapošljavanja kod poslovног subjekta sa sjedištem u mjestu posjeta.

eVisitor je središnji elektronički sustav za prijavu i odjavu turista koji funkcionalno povezuje sve turističke zajednice u Republici Hrvatskoj, a dostupan je putem interneta bez potrebe za posebnim instaliranjem na računalo.

Popis turista u sustavu eVisitor vodi se posebno za svaku pojedinu pravnu i fizičku osobu koja pruža uslužu noćenja u smještajnom objektu u kojem se obavlja ugostiteljska djelatnost (pansioni, hoteli, hosteli itd.), pruža uslužu noćenja na plovnom objektu nautičkog turizma (čarter, kružna putovanja) te uslužu smještaja u domaćinstvu i seljačkom domaćinstvu.

Prijava i odjava turista koji se upisuju u sustav eVisitor autentificira se na temelju sigurnog pristupa sustavu eVisitor autentifikacijskim protokolom koji sadržava cijelokupni proces i uvjete za sigurno i ispravno obavljanje elektroničke prijave i odjave turista.

Uspostavljanje i održavanje sustava eVisitor u nadležnosti je Hrvatske turističke zajednice (HTZ-a).

Save the accommodation establishments categorised by the Ordinance, this statistical survey also encompasses the following establishments offering accommodation services: spas, inns offering accommodation services and uncategorised establishments.

Accommodation establishments in households, according to the Hotel and Restaurant Activity Act (NN, Nos 85/15, 121/16 and 99/18), are establishments in which accommodation services are provided in a room, suite, summer house or summer house – Robinson-type accommodation with the total of 10 rooms, that is, 20 beds (extra beds are not included) as well as accommodation services in camping sites, quickstop camping or quickstop camping – Robinson-type accommodation establishments with the total of 10 accommodation units, that is, for up to 30 guests at the same time, which does not include children up to 12 years of age. Accommodation services on private family farms, according to the Hotel and Restaurant Activity Act (NN, Nos 85/15, 121/16 and 99/18), means accommodation services in a room, suite, summer house or summer house – Robinson-type accommodation with the total of 10 rooms, that is, for up to 20 permanent beds (extra beds are not included) as well as accommodation services in camping sites, quickstop camping or quickstop camping – Robinson-type accommodation establishments with the total of 20 accommodation units, that is, for up to 60 guests at the same time, which does not include children up to 12 years of age.

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

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

Confidentiality

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

HTZ je nacionalna turistička organizacija, a osnovana je radi stvaranja i promicanja identiteta i ugleda hrvatskog turizma, planiranja i provedbe zajedničke strategije i koncepcije njegove promocije, predlaganja i izvedbe promidžbenih aktivnosti u zemlji i inozemstvu važnih svim subjektima u turizmu te podizanja razine kvalitete cjelokupne turističke ponude Republike Hrvatske. Sjedište je HTZ-a u Zagrebu. Dužnost predsjednika Hrvatske turističke zajednice obnaša ministar turizma.

Turist je svaka osoba koja u mjestu izvan svojeg prebivališta proveđe najmanje jednu noć u ugostiteljskome ili drugom objektu za smještaj turista radi odmora ili rekreacije, zdravlja, studija, sporta, religije, porodice, poslova, javnih misija ili skupova. U turiste se ne uključuju osobe koje u mjestu borave više od 12 mjeseci uzastopno, osobe kojima je osnovni razlog posjeta aktivnost koja se financira iz mjesta posjeta, osobe koje redovito dnevno ili tjedno putuju u mjesto u kojem obavljaju posao ili studiraju, osobe koje ulaze ili naruštaju zemlju kao migranti, pogranični radnici, diplomat, konzularni predstavnici i članovi vojnih snaga na redovitom poslu/zadatku, prognanici, nomadi, osobe u tranzitu.

Domaći turist jest svaka osoba s prebivalištem u Republici Hrvatskoj koja u nekome mjestu u Republici Hrvatskoj izvan svog prebivališta proveđe najmanje jednu noć u ugostiteljskome ili drugom objektu za smještaj turista.

Strani turist jest svaka osoba s prebivalištem izvan Republike Hrvatske koja privremeno boravi u Republici Hrvatskoj i proveđe najmanje jednu noć u ugostiteljskome ili drugom objektu za smještaj turista.

Dolazak turista jest broj osoba (turista) koje su se prijavile i ostvarile noćenje u objektu koji pruža uslugu smještaja. Zbog toga u slučaju promjene objekta u kojem boravi dolazi do njegova ponovnog registriranja i time do dvostrukosti u podacima. Prema tome, statistika evidentira broj dolazaka turista, a ne broj turista.

Noćenja turista jesu svaka registrirana noć osobe (turista) u objektu koji pruža uslugu smještaja.

Prebivalište je mjesto u kojem se osoba nastanila s namjerom da u njemu stalno živi.

Dobna skupina turista iskazuje se prema navršenim godinama života u trenutku boravka u turističkome smještajnom objektu.

Smještajni kapaciteti prikazuju se kao broj soba, apartmana i mjesta za kampiranje i broj stalnih postelja. Primjenom Uredbe br. 692/2011 Europskog parlamenta i Vijeća o europskoj statistici turizma kapacitet smještajnog objekta iskazuje se iz mjeseca u godini kad je bio najveći.

Stalne postelje jesu postelje koje su redovito raspoložive gostima.

Popunjeno stalnih postelja (bruto) u promatranom razdoblju dobiva se dijeljenjem ukupnog broja ostvarenih noćenja s brojem postelja i brojem dana u mjesecu. Podatak je izražen kao postotak.

Popunjeno stalnih postelja (neto) u promatranom razdoblju dobiva se dijeljenjem ukupnog broja ostvarenih noćenja u promatranom razdoblju brojem postelja i brojem dana u kojem su postelje bile raspoložive tijekom promatranog razdoblja. Podatak je izražen kao postotak.

Popunjeno soba (neto) u promatranom razdoblju dobiva se dijeljenjem ukupnog broja soba korištenih tijekom promatranog razdoblja ukupnim brojem raspoloživih soba tijekom promatranog razdoblja. Podatak je izražen kao postotak.

Odjeljak 55 NKD-a 2007. obuhvaća pružanje usluga smještaja za kraći boravak turista. Neke jedinice mogu pružati samo usluge smještaja, dok druge mogu pružati kombinaciju usluga smještaja, uslugu pripremanja obroka i/ili opreme za rekreaciju. Smještajni turistički objekti tog odjeljka podijeljeni su na četiri skupine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Residence is the place where a person came with the intention of permanently staying there.

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

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

Permanent beds are those that are regularly available to guests.

Occupancy rate of permanent beds (gross) in the reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of realised nights by the number of beds and the number of days in a month. The data are expressed in percentages.

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

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

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

Skupina 55.1 Hoteli i sličan smještaj obuhvaća ove vrste smještajnih objekata: hotel, hotel baštinu, apartotel, integralni hotel, difuzni hotel, lječilišne vrste, hotel posebnog standarda, turističko naselje, turistički apartman, pansion i guest house.

Skupina 55.2 Odmarališta i slični objekti za kraći odmor obuhvaća ove vrste smještajnih objekata: sobu, apartman, studio-apartman, kuću za odmor, ruralnu kuću za odmor, hostel, lječilište, prenoćište, odmaralište za djecu, gostonicu s pružanjem usluge smještaja, planinarski dom, lovački dom, učenički dom ili studentski dom te objekt za robinzonski smještaj.

Skupina 55.3 Kampovi i prostori za kampiranje obuhvaća ove vrste smještajnih objekata: kamp, kampiralište, kamp-odmorište, kamp-odmorište – objekt za robinzonski smještaj i prostor za kampiranje izvan kampova.

Skupina 55.9 Ostali smještaj obuhvaća nekategorizirane objekte.

Teritorijalni ustroj

Podaci po županijama, gradovima i općinama objavljeni su prema teritorijalnom ustroju na temelju Zakona o područjima županija, gradova i općina u Republici Hrvatskoj (NN, br. 86/06., 125/06., 16/07., 95/08., 145/10., 37/13., 44/13., 45/13. i 110/15.).

Kratice

Eurostat	Statistički ured Europske unije
NKD 2007.	Nacionalna klasifikacija djelatnosti 2007.
NN	Narodne novine



U ovom Priopćenju objavljaju se podaci istraživanja koje je provedeno uz finansijsku pomoć Europske unije. Za njegov sadržaj odgovoran je isključivo Državni zavod za statistiku te ni u kojem slučaju ne izražava stav Europske unije.

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, small camps, quickstop camping, quickstop camping – Robinson-type accommodation establishments 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, 145/10, 37/13, 44/13, 45/13 and 110/15).

Abbreviations

CBS	Croatian Bureau of Statistics
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
NKD 2007.	National Classification of Activities, 2007 version
NN	Narodne novine, official gazette of the Republic of Croatia

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