

TURIZAM U LISTOPADU 2020.¹⁾ TOURISM, OCTOBER 2020¹⁾

U listopadu 2020. ostvareno samo 17,2% dolazaka i 20,1% noćenja turista u odnosu na prošlogodišnji listopad

S obzirom na drugi val pandemije bolesti COVID-19, u listopadu 2020. u komercijalnim smještajnim objektima ostvareno je samo 185 tisuća dolazaka i 618 tisuća noćenja, što je pad dolazaka turista za 82,8% i pad noćenja za 79,9% u odnosu na listopad 2019.

Domaći turisti ostvarili su 96 tisuća dolazaka i 211 tisuća noćenja, što je 47,3% manje dolazaka i 45,4% manje noćenja nego u lanjskom listopadu.

Strani turisti ostvarili su 89 tisuća dolazaka i 407 tisuća noćenja, što je 90,1% manje dolazaka i 84,9% manje noćenja turista nego u lanjskom listopadu.

Turisti iz Njemačke ostvarili 32,2% stranih noćenja

U listopadu 2020. turisti iz Njemačke ostvarili su najviše noćenja, i to 131 tisuću, što je 32,2% od ukupno ostvarenih noćenja stranih turista. Turisti iz Njemačke prosječno su ostvarili 7,2 noćenja po dolasku

Slijede noćenja turista iz SAD-a (7,7%), Slovenije (7,2%), Austrije (6,5%), Poljske (5,8%), Francuske (4,6%), Češke (4,5%) i Italije (4,3%). Sve spomenute zemlje ostvarile su pad i dolazaka i noćenja turista u listopadu 2020. u odnosu na listopad 2019.

Istarska županija prva po broju ostvarenih noćenja turista

Istarska županija ostvarila je najviše noćenja turista u listopadu 2020., i to 156 tisuća noćenja, što je 25,3% od ukupno ostvarenih noćenja. U odnosu na listopad 2019. u Istarskoj županiji ostvareno je 75,2% manje dolazaka i 73,4% manje noćenja turista.

Nešto manje od polovice svih noćenja bilo je u sobama, apartmanima i kućama za odmor

U sobama, apartmanima i kućama za odmor u listopadu 2020. ostvareno je najviše noćenja turista, i to 277 tisuća, što je 44,8% od ukupno ostvarenih noćenja. U toj vrsti smještaja bilo je 74,8% manje dolazaka i 68,4% manje noćenja turista u odnosu na listopad 2019.

Slijede noćenja ostvarena u hotelima, i to 220 tisuća, što je 35,6% od ukupno ostvarenih noćenja. U hotelima je u listopadu 2020. u odnosu na listopad 2019. bilo 86,8% manje dolazaka i 87,4% manje noćenja turista.

Napomena

Od siječnja 2020. detaljni mjesečni 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 mjesečno.

In October 2020, only 17.2% of tourist arrivals and 20.1% of tourist nights were realised, as compared to October last year

Considering the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, only 185 thousand arrivals and 618 thousand nights were realised in commercial accommodation establishments in October 2020, which was a decrease in tourist arrivals of 82.8% and of 79.9% in tourist nights compared to the October 2019.

Domestic tourists realised 96 thousand arrivals and 211 thousand nights, which was 47.3% less tourist arrivals and 45.4% less tourist nights than in October last year.

Foreign tourists realised 89 thousand arrivals and 407 thousand nights, which was 90.1% less arrivals and 84.9% less tourist nights than in October last year.

Tourists from Germany realised 32.2% of foreign tourist nights

In October 2020, tourists from Germany realised the most tourist nights, as much as 131 thousand, which was 32.2% of the total foreign tourist nights. Tourists from Germany realised 7.2 nights per arrival on average.

They were followed by the nights realised by tourists from the USA (7.7%), Slovenia (7.2%), Austria (6.5%), Poland (5.8%), France (4.6%), the Czech Republic (4.5%) and Italy (4.3%). All countries mentioned above realised less tourist arrivals and less tourist nights in October 2020, as compared to October 2019.

The County of Istria first by the number of tourist nights

The County of Istria realised the largest number of tourist nights in October 2020, as much as 156 thousand nights, which was 25.3% of the total number of realised nights. Compared to October 2019, there were 75.2% less tourist arrivals and 73.4% less nights in the County of Istria.

Slightly less than half of all tourist nights realised in rooms, apartments and summer houses

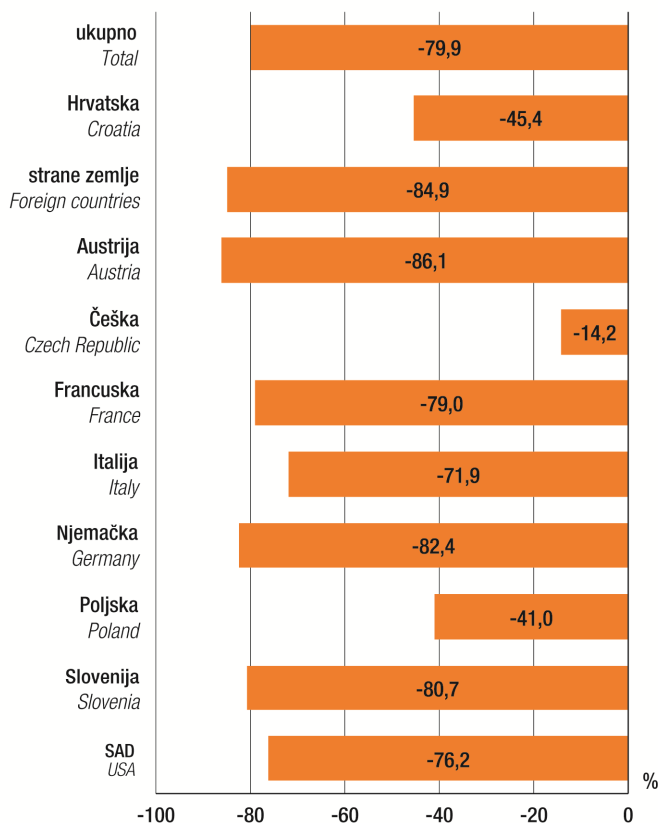
The most tourist nights in October 2020 were realised in rooms, apartments and summer houses, 277 thousand, which was 44.8% of the total realised nights. There were 74.8% less tourist arrivals and 68.4% less tourist nights in this type of accommodation compared to October 2019.

They were followed by the nights realised in hotels, 220 thousand, which was 35.6% of the total realised nights. In October 2020, there were 86.8% less tourist arrivals and 87.4% less tourist nights in hotels than in October 2019.

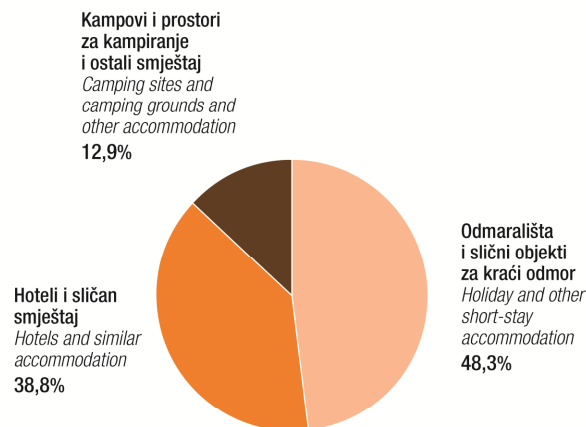
Notice

Since January 2020, detailed monthly data have been 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-1. STOPE PROMJENA NOĆENJA TURISTA U LISTOPADU 2020./2019.
RATES OF CHANGE IN TOURIST NIGHTS, OCTOBER 2020/2019



G-2. STRUKTURA NOĆENJA TURISTA PREMA ODJELJKU 55
NKD-a 2007., LISTOPAD 2020.
STRUCTURE OF TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55
OF NKD 2007., OCTOBER 2020



U skupini Hoteli i sličan smještaj raspoloživo 35 tisuća soba i apartmana

Turistima je u listopadu 2020. na raspolaganju bilo 129 tisuća soba, apartmana i mjesta za kampiranje s 337 tisuća stalnih postelja.

U skupini Hoteli i sličan smještaj turistima je na raspolaganju bilo 35 tisuća soba i apartmana (što je 27,0% od ukupnog broja raspoloživih soba i apartmana) sa 71 tisućom stalnih postelja (što je 21,1% od ukupnog broja raspoloživih stalnih postelja). Prosječna popunjenost soba iznosila je 15,6%, a stalnih postelja 12,6%, dok je u listopadu 2019. prosječna popunjenost soba iznosila 55,6%, a stalnih postelja 49,2%.

Turisti u dobi od 35 do 44 godine ostvarili najviše noćenja

U listopadu 2020. turisti u dobnoj skupini od 35 do 44 godine ostvarili su najviše noćenja, i to 124 tisuće noćenja, što je 20,1% od ukupno ostvarenih noćenja. Slijede turisti u dobnoj skupini od 25 do 34 godine s ostvarenih 119 tisuća noćenja, što je 19,3% od ukupno ostvarenih noćenja.

Pad dolazaka i noćenja turista u prvih deset mjeseci 2020.

Od početka siječnja do kraja listopada 2020. u komercijalnim smještajnim objektima turisti su ostvarili 6,9 milijuna dolazaka i 40,3 milijuna noćenja, što je 63,6% manje dolazaka i 55,0% manje noćenja turista u odnosu na isto razdoblje 2019.

U prvih deset mjeseci 2020. domaći turisti ostvarili su 1,4 milijuna dolazaka i 5,2 milijuna noćenja, što je 30,4% manje dolazaka i 21,0% manje noćenja domaćih turista nego u istom razdoblju 2019.

U tom su razdoblju strani turisti ostvarili 5,5 milijuna dolazaka i 35,2 milijuna noćenja, što je u odnosu na isto razdoblje 2019. pad dolazaka za 67,4% i pad noćenja za 57,7%. Najviše noćenja stranih turista ostvarili su turisti iz Njemačke (33,3%), Slovenije (13,4%), Poljske (12,4%) i Češke (9,1%). Sve spomenute zemlje zabilježile su pad noćenja turista u prvih deset mjeseci 2020. u odnosu na isto razdoblje 2019., i to kako slijedi: Njemačka (pad noćenja za 40,9%), Poljska (pad za 25,7%), Slovenija (36,1%) te Češka (35,7%).

The group Hotels and similar accommodation had 35 thousand available rooms and apartments

In October 2020, there were 129 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites available to tourists, with 337 thousand permanent beds.

In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, there were 35 thousand rooms and apartments available to tourists (which was 27.0% of the total number of available rooms and apartments) with 71 thousand permanent beds (which was 21.1% of the total number of available permanent beds). An average occupancy rate of rooms was 15.6% and of permanent beds it was 12.6%, while in October 2019, an average occupancy rate of rooms was 55.6% and of permanent beds 49.2%.

Tourists aged 35 to 44 realised the most tourist nights

In October 2020, tourists aged 35 to 44 realised the most nights, as much as 124 thousand, which accounted for 20.1% of the total realised tourist nights. They were followed by tourists aged 25 to 34, who realised 119 thousand nights, which accounted for 19.3% of the total realised nights.

Decrease in tourist arrivals and nights in the first ten months of 2020

From the beginning of January until the end of October 2020, tourists realised 6.9 million arrivals and 40.3 million nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was 63.6% less tourist arrivals and 55.0% less tourist nights, as compared to the same period of 2019.

In the first ten months of 2020, domestic tourists realised 1.4 million arrivals and 5.2 million nights, which was 30.4% less arrivals and 21.0% less nights of domestic tourists than in the same period of 2019.

Foreign tourists realised 5.5 million arrivals and 35.2 million nights in that period, which was a decrease in tourist arrivals of 67.4% and in tourist nights of 57.7% compared to the same period of 2019. The most foreign tourist nights were realised by tourists from Germany (33.3%), Slovenia (13.4%), Poland (12.4%) and the Czech Republic (9.1%). All those countries recorded a decrease in tourist nights in the first ten months of 2020 compared the same period of 2019, as follows: Germany (a decrease of 40.9%), Poland (of 25.7%), Slovenia (of 36.1%) and the Czech Republic (of 35.7%).

1. DOLASCI I NOĆENJA TURISTA
TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

| | Dolasci Arrivals | | | | Noćenja Nights | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------|--|--|-------------------|---------------|--|--|-------------------|
| | X. 2020. | I. – X. 2020. | indeksi Indices X. 2020. X. 2019. | indeksi Indices I. – X. 2020. I. – X. 2019. | X. 2020. | I. – X. 2020. | indeksi Indices X. 2020. X. 2019. | indeksi Indices I. – X. 2020. I. – X. 2019. | |
| Ukupno | 184 593 | 6 851 444 | 17,2 | 36,4 | 617 927 | 40 341 890 | 20,1 | 45,0 | Total |
| Domaći turisti | 95 791 | 1 354 037 | 52,7 | 69,6 | 211 064 | 5 191 210 | 54,6 | 79,0 | Domestic tourists |
| Strani turisti | 88 802 | 5 497 407 | 9,9 | 32,6 | 406 863 | 35 150 680 | 15,1 | 42,3 | Foreign tourists |

2. DOLASCI I NOĆENJA TURISTA PO ŽUPANIJAMA U LISTOPADU 2020.
TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, OCTOBER 2020

| | | Ukupno Total | Domaći Domestic | Strani Foreign | Indeksi X. 2020. Indices X. 2019. | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | ukupno Total | domaći Domestic | strani Foreign | |
| Republika Hrvatska | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 184 593 617 927 | 95 791 211 064 | 88 802 406 863 | 17,2 20,1 | 52,7 54,6 | 9,9 15,1 | Republic of Croatia |
| Primorsko-goranska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 28 952 106 203 | 14 676 36 077 | 14 276 70 126 | 21,0 24,3 | 60,4 63,4 | 12,6 18,5 | County of Primorje-Gorski kotar |
| Ličko-senjska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 6 245 12 140 | 3 824 6 198 | 2 421 5 942 | 14,2 18,9 | 100,0 105,6 | 6,0 10,2 | County of Lika-Senj |
| Zadarska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 12 705 43 730 | 7 001 16 357 | 5 704 27 373 | 17,8 21,8 | 68,9 79,3 | 9,3 15,2 | County of Zadar |
| Šibensko-kninska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 4 966 21 620 | 2 421 6 285 | 2 545 15 335 | 10,8 16,6 | 19,7 22,7 | 7,5 15,0 | County of Šibenik-Knin |
| Splitsko-dalmatinska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 17 297 79 501 | 7 327 19 149 | 9 970 60 352 | 9,1 12,7 | 31,8 38,0 | 5,9 10,4 | County of Split-Dalmatia |
| Istarska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 39 643 156 116 | 16 840 37 609 | 22 803 118 507 | 24,8 26,6 | 60,5 59,9 | 17,3 22,6 | County of Istria |
| Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 12 364 54 565 | 4 639 11 024 | 7 725 43 541 | 6,4 9,0 | 39,8 41,6 | 4,3 7,5 | County of Dubrovnik-Neretva |
| Zagrebačka županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 3 084 6 383 | 1 835 3 485 | 1 249 2 898 | 24,2 33,7 | 57,2 59,4 | 13,1 22,1 | County of Zagreb |
| Krapinsko-zagorska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 6 167 12 670 | 5 167 10 463 | 1 000 2 207 | 38,7 38,6 | 65,8 59,7 | 12,3 14,4 | County of Krapina-Zagorje |
| Sisačko-moslavačka županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 1 144 2 814 | 816 2 062 | 328 752 | 37,8 32,5 | 51,3 37,2 | 22,9 24,0 | County of Sisak-Moslavina |
| Karlovačka županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 5 072 9 300 | 3 584 6 396 | 1 488 2 904 | 23,1 26,8 | 115,0 119,8 | 7,9 9,9 | County of Karlovac |
| Varaždinska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 3 448 6 980 | 2 649 4 973 | 799 2 007 | 50,1 47,6 | 74,8 59,9 | 24,0 31,5 | County of Varaždin |
| Koprivničko-križevačka županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 723 1 498 | 526 956 | 197 542 | 48,2 49,7 | 59,6 55,7 | 31,9 41,9 | County of Koprivnica-Križevci |
| Bjelovarsko-bilogorska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 1 026 3 648 | 876 3 238 | 150 410 | 47,1 52,8 | 62,0 67,6 | 19,6 19,4 | County of Bjelovar-Bilogora |
| Virovitičko-podravska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 721 1 263 | 611 1 084 | 110 179 | 54,2 35,1 | 74,4 53,3 | 21,6 11,5 | County of Virovitica-Podravina |
| Požeško-slavonska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 918 1 858 | 820 1 667 | 98 191 | 42,3 46,8 | 49,2 55,8 | 19,5 19,4 | County of Požega-Slavonia |
| Brodsko-posavska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 1 339 2 048 | 735 1 116 | 604 932 | 36,9 28,6 | 44,6 36,6 | 30,6 22,7 | County of SlavonSKI Brod-Posavina |
| Osječko-baranjska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 5 362 10 081 | 4 574 7 947 | 788 2 134 | 44,4 40,4 | 54,0 48,4 | 21,8 25,1 | County of Osijek-Baranja |
| Vukovarsko-srijemska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 1 975 3 754 | 1 624 3 054 | 351 700 | 22,2 23,1 | 21,1 21,9 | 29,4 30,8 | County of Vukovar-Sirmium |
| Međimurska županija | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 2 723 5 309 | 2 286 4 184 | 437 1 125 | 36,9 34,1 | 55,2 52,6 | 13,5 14,7 | County of Međimurje |
| Grad Zagreb | dolasci turista/ Arrivals noćenja turista/ Nights | 28 719 76 446 | 12 960 27 740 | 15 759 48 706 | 21,4 32,6 | 57,6 69,1 | 14,1 25,0 | City of Zagreb |

METODOLOŠKA OBJAŠNJENJA

Svrha statističkog istraživanja

Svrha statističkog istraživanja jest praćenje turističke aktivnosti u komercijalnim smještajnim objektima i pribavljanje međunarodno usporedivih podataka u skladu s europskim standardima za statistiku turizma. Rezultati ovog istraživanja daju osnovne pokazatelje potrebne 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.

Objavlivanjem 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

Izvršajne 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, aparthotel, 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, prenočište, odmaralište za djecu, hostel, planinarski dom, lovački dom, učenički dom ili studentski dom i objekt za robinzonski smještaj.

Prema čl. 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, gostionice 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 – objektu 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 obiteljskome 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 postelja) te usluga smještaja u kampu, kamp-odmorištu ili kamp-odmorištu – objektu 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 Odmarališta 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 popunjenosti stalnih postelja i soba (neto). Navedeni podaci objavljuju se na internetskim stranicama Eurostata <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 objavljuju.

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 poslovnog 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 računalu.

Popis turista u sustavu eVisitor vodi se posebno za svaku pojedinu pravnu i fizičku osobu koja pruža uslugu noćenja u smještajnom objektu u kojem se obavlja ugostiteljska djelatnost (pansioni, hoteli, hosteli itd.), pruža uslugu noćenja na plovnom objektu nautičkog turizma (čarter, kružna putovanja) te uslugu 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 cjelokupni 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 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 provede 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 napuštaju zemlju kao migranti, pogranični radnici, diplomati, 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 provede 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 provede 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.

Popunjenost 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.

Popunjenost 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 opremu za rekreaciju. Smještajni turistički objekti tog odjeljka podijeljeni su na četiri skupine.

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

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 (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.

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.

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, prenočište, odmaralište za djecu, gostionicu 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, verzija 2007.
NN Narodne novine
SAD Sjedinjene Američke Države



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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
USA United States of America

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