



TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, MAY 2026

May 2026 recorded an increase of 9.1% in tourist arrivals and of 14.9% in tourist nights compared to May 2025

There were 2.0 million tourist arrivals and 6.7 million tourist nights in commercial accommodation establishments in May 2026, which was **9.1%** more tourist arrivals and **14.9%** more tourist nights than in May 2025. Concerning the structure of the total realised tourist nights, 11.1% of them were domestic tourist nights, and 88.9% were foreign tourist nights.

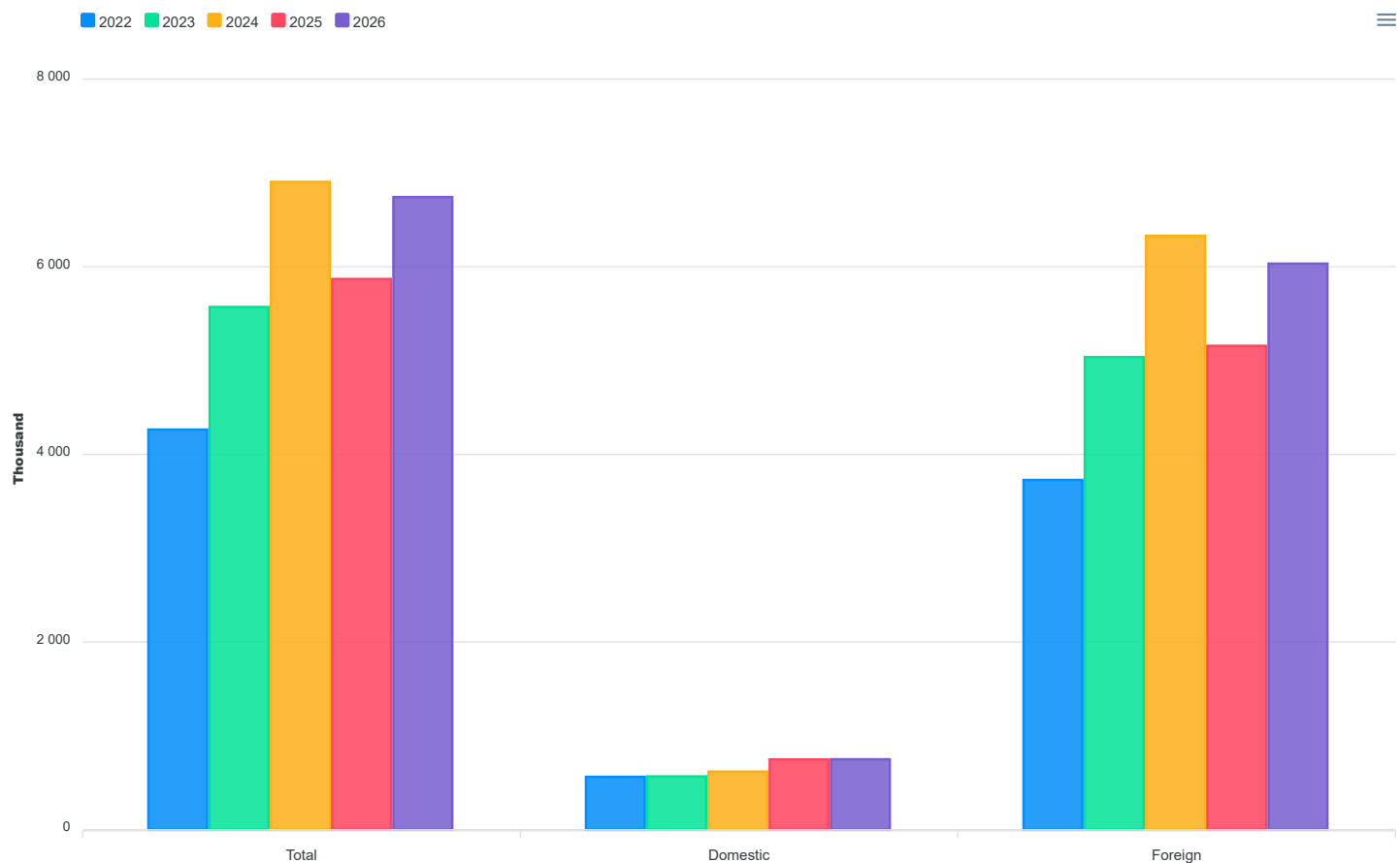
Domestic tourists realised 330 thousand arrivals and 750 thousand nights, which is 0.7% fewer arrivals, but 0.3% more nights than in May 2025.

Foreign tourists realised 1.7 million arrivals and 6.0 million nights, which is 11.3% more arrivals and 17.0% more nights than in May 2025.

Notice

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

G-1 TOURIST NIGHTS IN MAY, 2022 – 2026¹⁾



1) Deviation of sums may occur due the rounding of numbers.

A third of foreign tourist nights realised by tourists from Germany

In May 2026, the most foreign tourist nights were realised by tourists from Germany. They realised a total of 1.9 million nights, which accounted for 32.3% of all foreign tourist nights. Compared to May 2025, their nights increased by 89.8%. They spent an average of 4.9 nights per arrival.

German tourists traditionally spent the most nights in the County of Istria, where they realised 988 thousand nights. The County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar followed, with 342 thousand nights, the County of Split-Dalmatia, with 194 thousand nights, and the County of Zadar, with 180 thousand nights. Compared to May 2025, the increase in the nights realised by German tourists was recorded in all of the above-mentioned counties: in Istria of 119.1%, in Primorje-Gorski Kotar of 86.9%, in Split-Dalmatia of 44.0%, and in Zadar of 96.3%.

After the nights realised by tourists from Germany, the largest share of foreign tourist nights belonged to tourists from Austria (10.2%), the United Kingdom (7.5%), Slovenia (6.4%), Poland (5.5%), the USA (5.0%) and Italy (3.4%). Compared to May 2025, the

increase in tourist nights was realised by tourists from Italy (26.1%), the United Kingdom (4.7%) and the USA (9.5%). At the same time, tourists from the other listed countries had a decrease in the number of nights, that is, tourists from Austria (7.2%), Poland (2.1%) and Slovenia (18.8%).

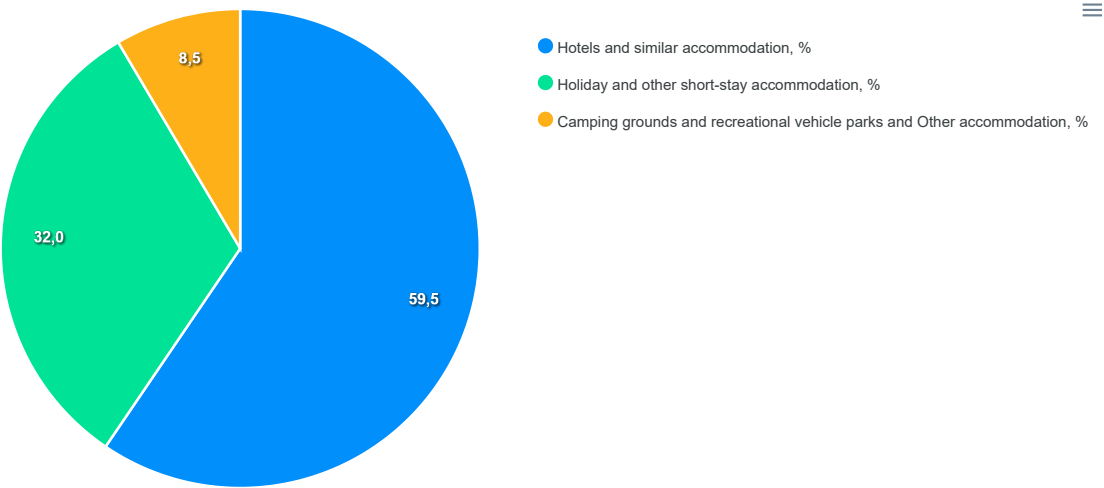
The most nights realised in rooms, apartments, studio-type suites and summer houses

In May 2026, tourists realised the most nights in rooms, apartments, studio-type suites and summer houses, a total of 2.3 million nights, which is 33.4% of the total realised tourist nights. Compared to May 2025, this type of accommodation recorded 19.8% more nights.

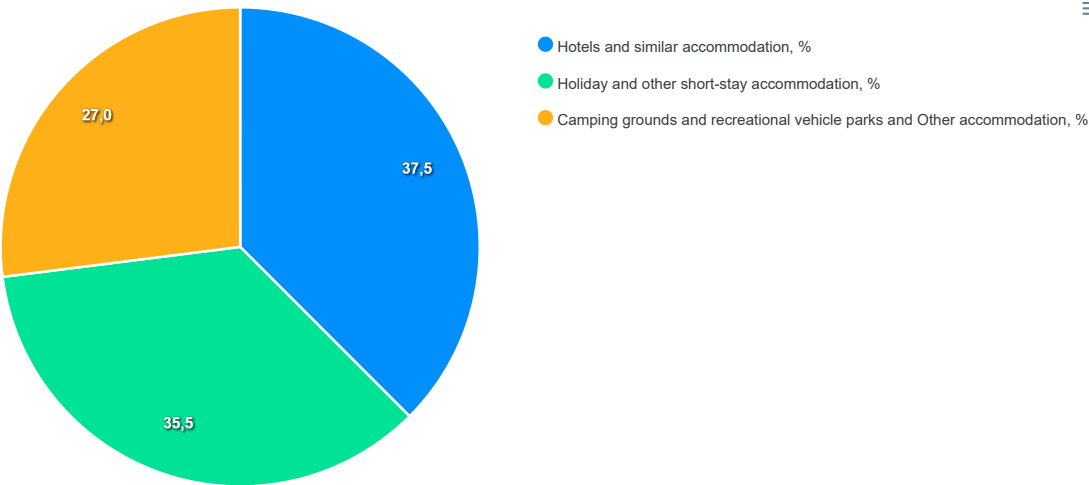
Rooms, apartments, studio-type suites and summer houses thus overtook hotels, which have been the leading type of accommodation since the beginning of the year, in terms of the number of realised nights.

Hotels followed, with 2.2 million nights, which is 32.8% of the total realised tourist nights. Compared to May 2025, hotels recorded an increase in the number of nights of 4.4%.

G-2 STRUCTURE OF DOMESTIC TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2025, MAY 2026



G-3 STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2025, MAY 2026



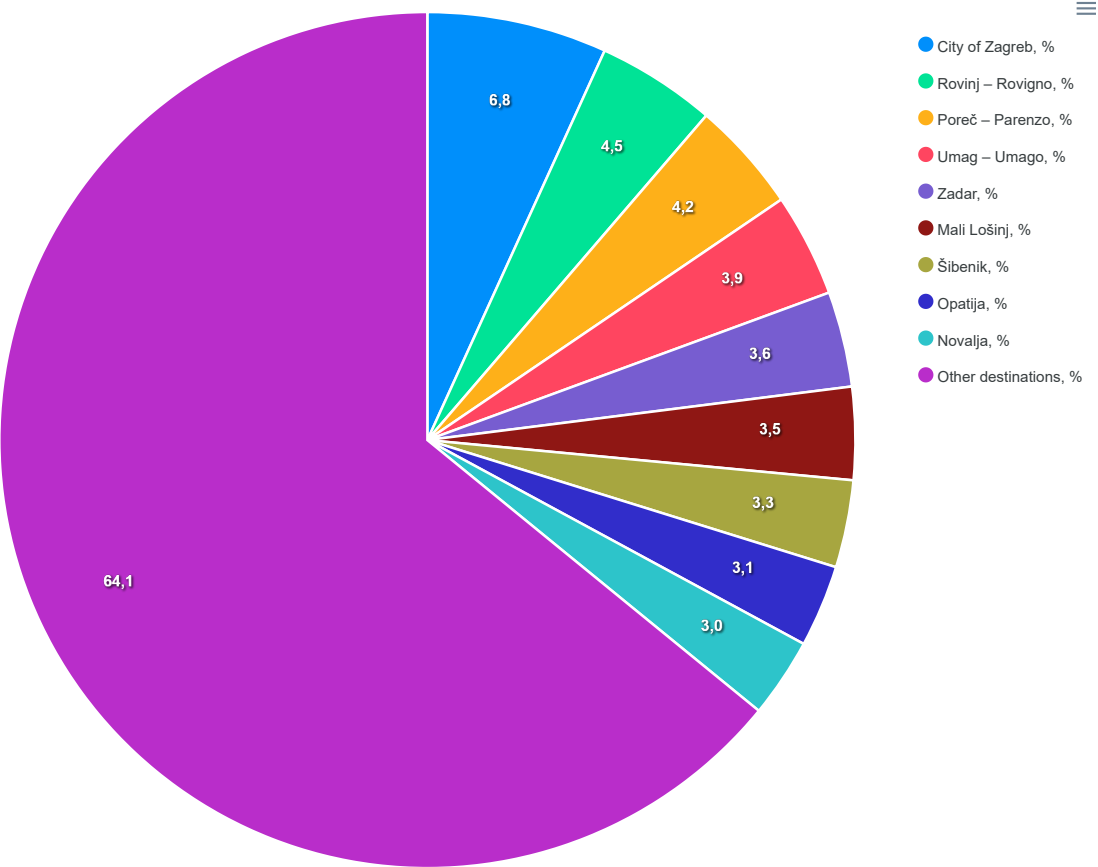
The County of Istria recorded 34.1% of all tourist nights in May 2026

In May 2026, the most tourist nights were realised in the County of Istria, as many as 2.3 million, which accounted for 34.1% of the total tourist nights realised in Croatia. Compared to May 2025, there was an increase in total tourist nights realised in the County of Istria of 26.1%.

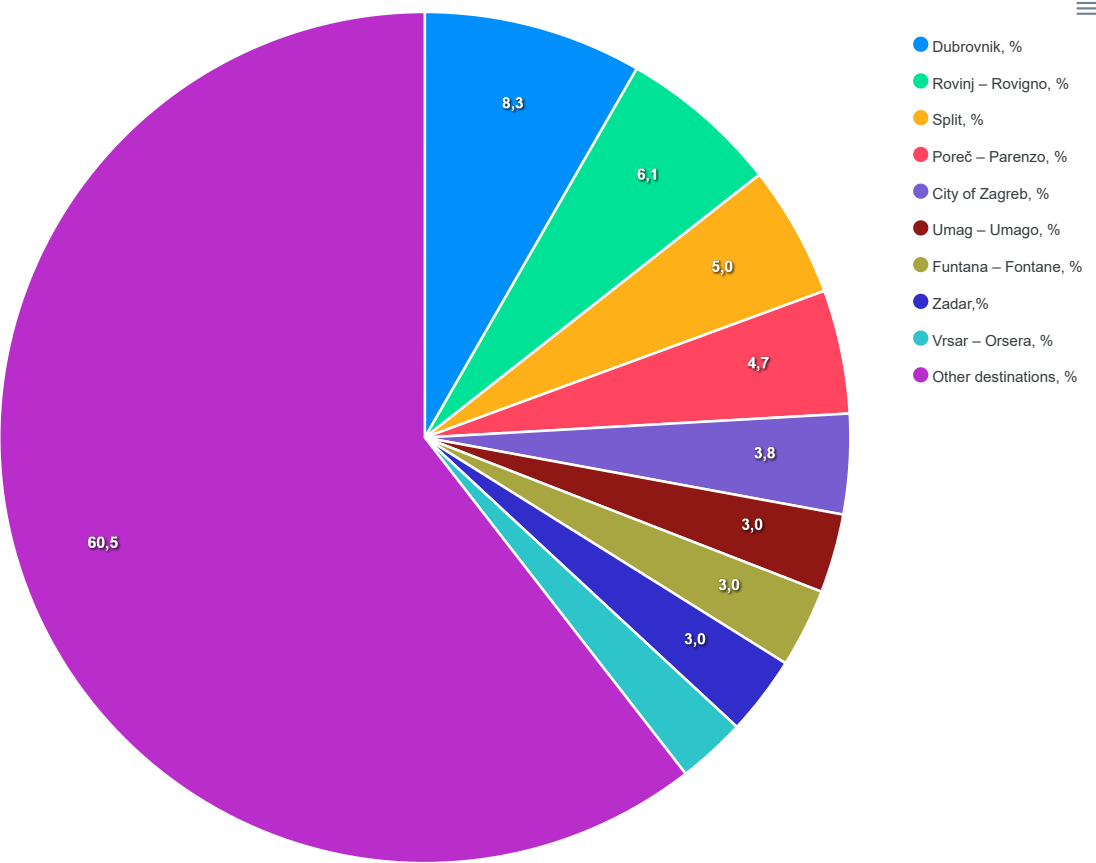
Domestic tourists realised 187 thousand nights in the County of Istria, which is 3.2% fewer nights than in May 2025, whereas foreign tourists realised 2.1 million nights, which is 29.6% more nights than in last year’s May. The most foreign tourist nights in the County of Istria were realised by tourists from Germany, with 46.7%, followed by tourists from Austria (17.1%), Slovenia (9.6%), Italy (5.0%) and the United Kingdom (3.2%).

Following the County of Istria, the most tourist nights were realised in the County of Split-Dalmatia, 1.2 million (17.2% of the total nights realised in Croatia) and in the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar, 941 thousand (14.0% of the total nights realised in Croatia). Compared to May 2025, there were 7.1% more nights realised in the County of Split-Dalmatia and 18.1% more nights realised in the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar.

G-4 DESTINATIONS WITH THE MOST REALISED DOMESTIC TOURIST NIGHTS, MAY 2026



G-5 DESTINATIONS WITH THE MOST REALISED FOREIGN TOURIST NIGHTS, MAY 2026



In May 2026, the City of Zagreb was the most popular destination for domestic tourists, and Dubrovnik for foreign tourists

Among domestic tourists, the most popular destination in May 2026 was the City of Zagreb, with 51 thousand nights. It was followed by Rovinj – Rovigno, with 34 thousand nights, Poreč – Parenzo, with 31 thousand nights, Umag – Umago, with 30 thousand nights, and Zadar and Mali Lošinj, both with 27 thousand nights. Compared to May 2025, domestic tourist nights in the City of Zagreb increased by 21.9%.

Among foreign tourists, the most popular destination in May 2026 was Dubrovnik, with 499 thousand nights. It was followed by Rovinj – Rovigno, with 366 thousand nights, Split, with 297 thousand nights, Poreč – Parenzo, with 284 thousand nights, and the City of Zagreb, with 228 thousand foreign tourist nights. Compared to May 2025, foreign tourist nights in Dubrovnik increased by 3.6%.

Holiday and other short-stay accommodation had 45.2% of permanent beds

In May 2026, there were 289 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites available to tourists, with a total of 743 thousand permanent beds.

The largest accommodation capacities were in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, in which 129 thousand rooms and apartments were available to tourists, or 44.7% of the total available accommodation units. There were also 336 thousand permanent beds in this group, which makes up 45.2% of the total available permanent beds.

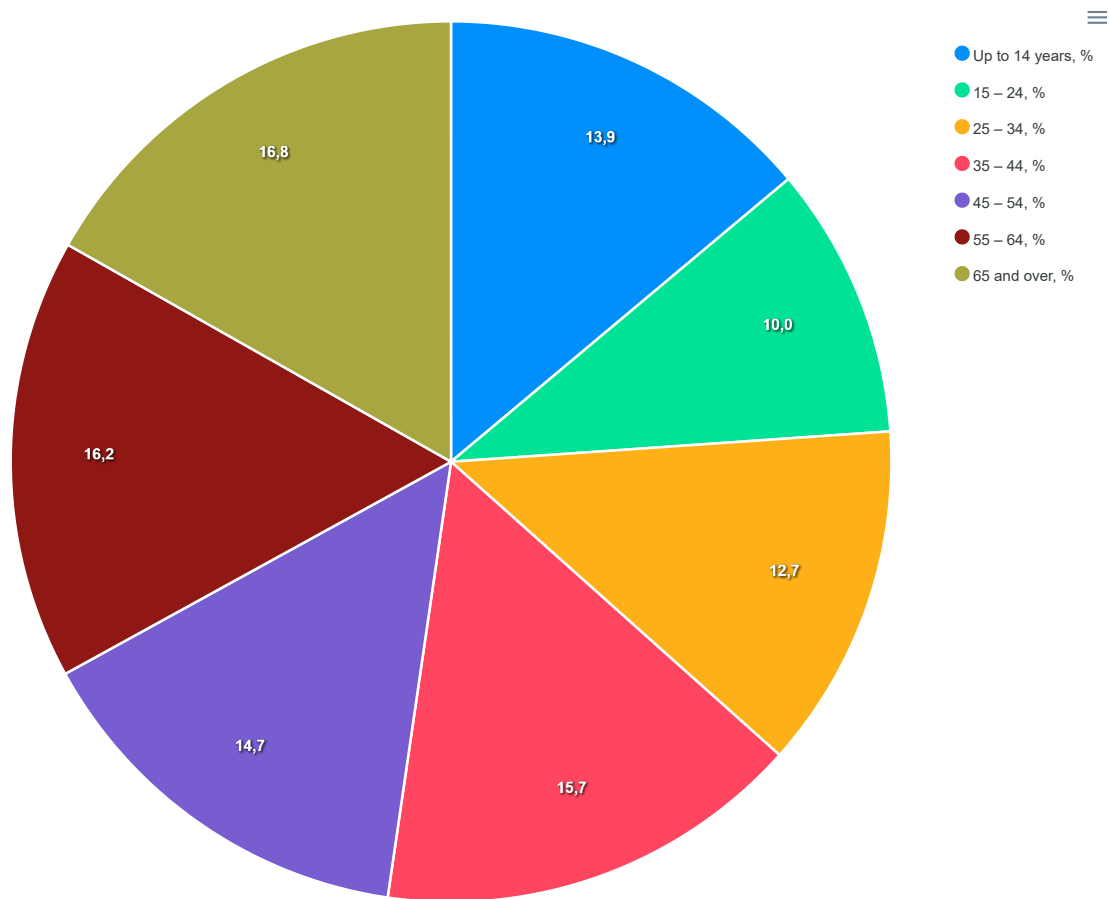
There were 79 thousand rooms and apartments available to tourists in the group Hotels and similar accommodation (which accounted for 27.4% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites), with 166 thousand permanent beds (which accounted for 22.4% of the total number of available permanent beds). The average (net) occupancy rate of rooms in May 2026 was 59.1%, while for permanent beds it was 55.5%, whereas in May 2025, the average (net) occupancy rate of rooms was 57.0%, and of permanent beds 53.3%.

Tourists aged 55 and over realised a third of all nights in May 2026

The most nights in May 2026 were realised by tourists aged 65 and over, as many as 1.1 million, which accounted for 16.8% of the total realised nights. These were followed by tourist nights realised by tourists aged 55 to 64, with somewhat less than 1.1 million nights, which accounted for 16.2% of the total realised nights.

Together, tourists aged 55 and over realised 2.2 million nights, which accounted for 33.0% of all tourist nights realised in May 2026.

G-6 TOURIST NIGHTS BY AGE GROUPS, MAY 2026



In the first five months of 2026, tourist arrivals increased by 6.2% and tourist nights by 8.6% compared to the same period of 2025

In the first five months of 2026, there were 4.3 million tourist arrivals and 12.5 million tourist nights realised in commercial accommodation establishments, which is 6.2% more arrivals and 8.6% more nights compared to the same period of 2025.

In the first five months of 2026, domestic tourists realised 1.1 million arrivals and 2.3 million nights, which is an increase in arrivals of 7.0% and an increase in nights of 5.7% compared to the first five months of 2025.

Foreign tourists realised 3.2 million arrivals and 10.2 million nights in the first five months of 2026, which is an increase in arrivals of 5.9% and an increase in nights of 9.3% compared to the first five months of 2025.

1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals				Nights					
	V 2026	I – V 2026	Indices V 2026 V 2025	Indices I – V 2026 I – V 2025	V 2026	I – V 2026	Indices V 2026 V 2025	Indices I – V 2026 I – V 2025	Structure of nights, %	Average number of nights per arrival
Total	2 010 430	4 279 651	109,1	106,2	6 741 516	12 507 706	114,9	108,6	100,0	3,4
Domestic tourists	330 363	1 084 241	99,3	107,0	750 366	2 263 735	100,3	105,7	11,1	2,3
Foreign tourists	1 680 067	3 195 410	111,3	105,9	5 991 150	10 243 971	117,0	109,3	88,9	3,6

2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, MAY 2026

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices V 2026 V 2025		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	2 010 430	330 363	1 680 067	109,1	99,3	111,3
	Nights	6 741 516	750 366	5 991 150	114,9	100,3	117,0
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	17 816	5 462	12 354	102,3	113,8	97,9
	Nights	29 578	9 895	19 683	106,5	126,1	98,8
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	19 576	12 024	7 552	99,7	107,9	88,9
	Nights	38 543	24 638	13 905	98,0	105,7	86,9
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	2 771	1 138	1 633	110,2	90,0	130,5
	Nights	4 932	1 812	3 120	111,4	78,1	147,9
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	34 457	4 848	29 609	103,5	87,4	106,8
	Nights	55 832	8 237	47 595	107,5	91,8	110,7
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	10 299	5 344	4 955	105,5	108,0	102,9
	Nights	21 504	9 235	12 269	104,8	105,1	104,6
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	2 246	1 387	859	140,7	154,5	123,1
	Nights	4 466	2 439	2 027	107,6	144,1	82,4
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	2 100	1 335	765	81,3	77,0	89,9
	Nights	4 341	2 398	1 943	75,2	66,8	89,2
County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar	Arrivals	271 981	55 521	216 460	111,1	102,5	113,6
	Nights	941 082	136 732	804 350	118,1	106,6	120,4
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	74 056	12 215	61 841	106,4	118,9	104,2
	Nights	182 548	30 987	151 561	113,1	115,7	112,6
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	2 422	1 755	667	90,2	88,8	94,2
	Nights	4 703	3 424	1 279	94,0	94,7	92,2
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	3 371	2 295	1 076	111,1	106,4	122,6
	Nights	6 894	4 615	2 279	113,6	108,9	124,5
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	5 517	2 888	2 629	107,6	112,9	102,3
	Nights	8 206	4 381	3 825	105,6	117,5	94,6
County of Zadar	Arrivals	160 921	27 909	133 012	105,1	83,3	111,3
	Nights	579 339	68 300	511 039	113,7	81,7	119,9
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	18 652	11 311	7 341	108,8	102,9	119,3
	Nights	38 456	19 601	18 855	119,0	99,3	150,1
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	75 311	20 772	54 539	114,0	103,6	118,6
	Nights	237 699	45 853	191 846	114,3	103,0	117,3
County of Vukovar-Srijem	Arrivals	12 152	9 742	2 410	102,1	100,2	110,2
	Nights	20 248	16 170	4 078	101,5	100,0	107,9
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	343 062	33 335	309 727	104,9	95,4	106,0
	Nights	1 158 451	76 227	1 082 224	107,1	96,0	108,0
County of Istria	Arrivals	543 209	68 873	474 336	117,7	90,9	123,0
	Nights	2 302 070	187 419	2 114 651	126,1	96,8	129,6
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	254 212	14 847	239 365	103,5	95,4	104,0
	Nights	800 186	35 066	765 120	103,1	97,5	103,4
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	10 266	6 202	4 064	105,7	110,0	99,7
	Nights	22 746	11 685	11 061	108,8	113,4	104,3
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	146 033	31 160	114 873	105,2	124,9	100,9
	Nights	279 692	51 252	228 440	105,8	121,9	102,7

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the statistical survey

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

Legal basis

The survey is implemented on the basis of the Official Statistics Act (NN, Nos 25/20, 155/23, 124/25 – corr. and 69/26) and Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism.

Observation units

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

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

Sources and methods of data collection

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

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

Coverage and comparability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism, data on tourist arrivals and nights in the Republic of Croatia according to NKD 2025, division 55, groups 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation, 55.2 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation and 55.3 Camping grounds and recreational vehicle parks are submitted to Eurostat on a monthly basis. Data submitted for the group 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation also include information on occupancy rates of permanent beds and rooms (net). The mentioned data are published on 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, 33/23 and 17/25). Persons from Ukraine who have not requested temporary protection in the Republic of Croatia use the service of accommodation in a short-stay accommodation establishment and pay for the accommodation service. Therefore, they are registered in the eVisitor system and are considered tourists.

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

Confidentiality

Aggregate data for which there are reasons for keeping their confidentiality in line with the Official Statistics Act (NN, Nos 25/20, 155/23, 124/25 – corr. and 69/26) and Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics are treated as confidential and are not published.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Permanent beds are those that are regularly available to guests.

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

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

Division 55 of NKD 2025 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 grounds and recreational vehicle parks include camping sites, glamping, small camps, quickstop camping, quickstop camping in households – Robinson-type accommodation, quickstop camping on private family farms – Robinson-type accommodation, and organised off-site camping sites.

Group 55.9 Other accommodation includes uncategorised establishments.

Territorial constitution

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

Abbreviations

EC	European Community
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
NKD 2025	National Classification of Activities, 2025 version
NN	Narodne novine, official gazette of the Republic of Croatia
USA	United States of America

Published by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, Zagreb, Ilica 3, P. O. B. 80

Phone: (+385 1) 48 06 111

Press corner: press@dzs.hr

Persons responsible:

Edita Omerzo, Director of Spatial Statistics Directorate

Lidija Brković, Director General

Prepared by:

Ivana Brozović and Jasna Perko

USERS ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO STATE THE SOURCE.

Customer Relations and Data Protection Department

Information and user requests

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

E-mail: stat.info@dzs.hr

Subscription

Phone: (+385 1) 21 00 455

E-mail: prodaja@dzs.hr