



TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, JUNE 2026

In June 2026, an increase in domestic tourist nights and a decrease in foreign tourist nights recorded

There were 3.0 million tourist arrivals and 13.5 million tourist nights in commercial accommodation establishments in June 2026, which was **6.6%** fewer tourist arrivals and **6.1%** fewer tourist nights compared to June 2025. Concerning the structure of the total realised tourist nights, 8.9% of them were domestic tourist nights, and 91.1% were foreign tourist nights.

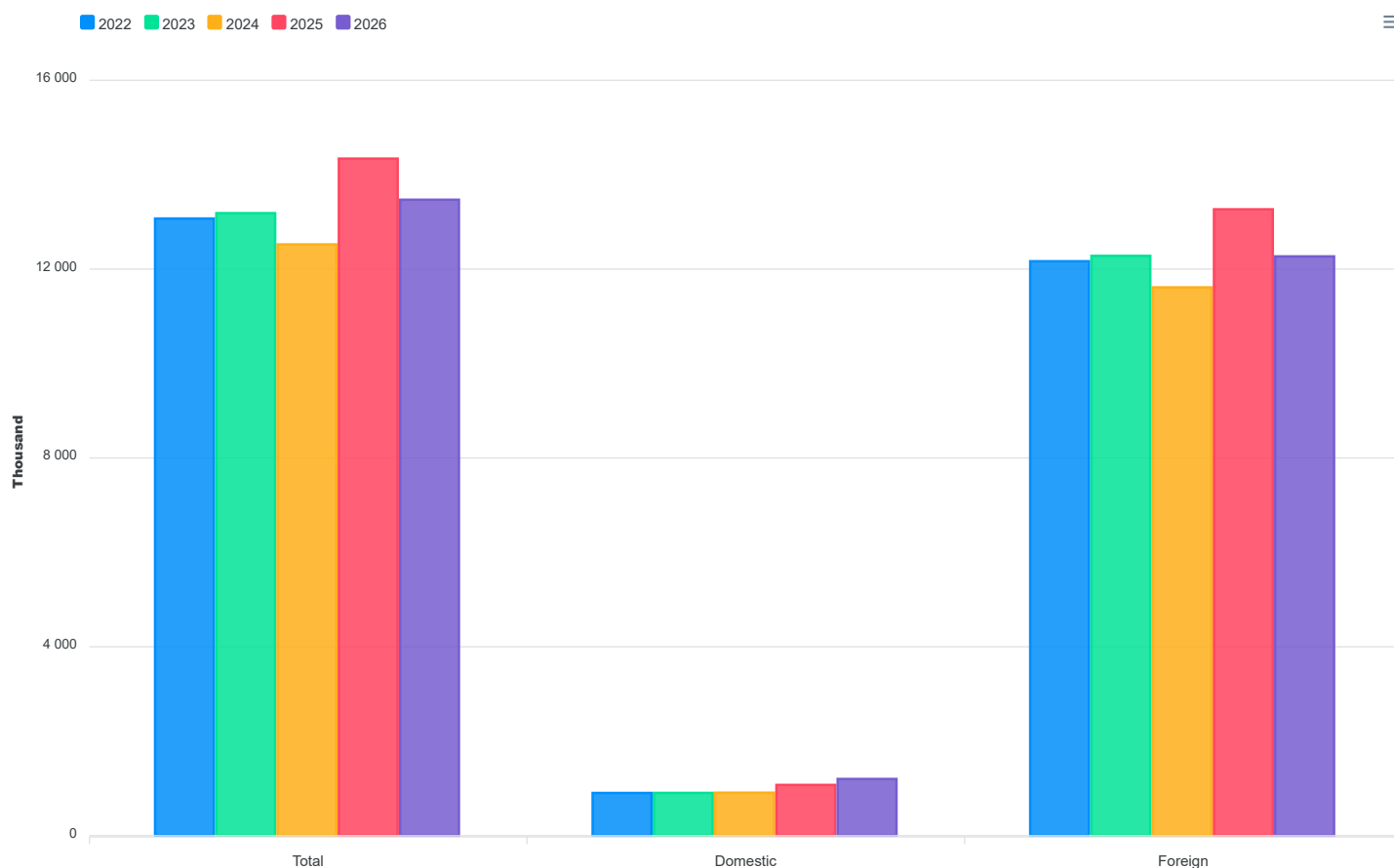
Domestic tourists realised 387 thousand arrivals and 1.2 million nights, which was 11.8% more arrivals and 11.7% more nights compared to June 2025.

Foreign tourists realised 2.6 million arrivals and 12.3 million nights, which was 8.9% fewer arrivals and 7.5% fewer nights compared to June 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 JUNE, 2022 – 2026¹⁾



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

In June 2026, there was a decrease in tourist nights realised by tourists from Germany and Austria, which accounted for 32.4% of all foreign tourist nights

In June 2026, the most foreign tourist nights were realised by tourists from Germany. They realised a total of 2.7 million nights, which accounted for 22.1% of all foreign tourist nights. Compared to June 2025, the number of their nights decreased by 28.1%. They spent an average of 7.7 nights per arrival.

German tourists traditionally spent the most nights in the County of Istria, where they realised 1.4 million nights. This was followed by the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar, with 523 thousand nights, the County of Split-Dalmatia, with 252 thousand nights, and the County of Zadar, with 237 thousand nights. Compared to June 2025, a decrease in the number of nights realised by German tourists was recorded in all of the above-mentioned counties: in Istria of 29.8%, in Primorje-Gorski Kotar of 29.6%, in Zadar of 28.3%, and in Split-Dalmatia of 22.2%.

Following the nights realised by tourists from Germany, the largest share of foreign tourist nights belonged to tourists from Austria (10.3%), Slovenia (9.9%), Poland (8.8%), the Czech Republic (6.6%), the United Kingdom (5.3%), and Italy (3.8%). Compared to June 2025, an increase in tourist nights was realised by tourists from Italy (5.0%), Slovenia (3.9%), Poland (3.2%), the Czech Republic (2.4%), and the United Kingdom (1.2%), whereas tourists from Austria realised 6.0% fewer nights.

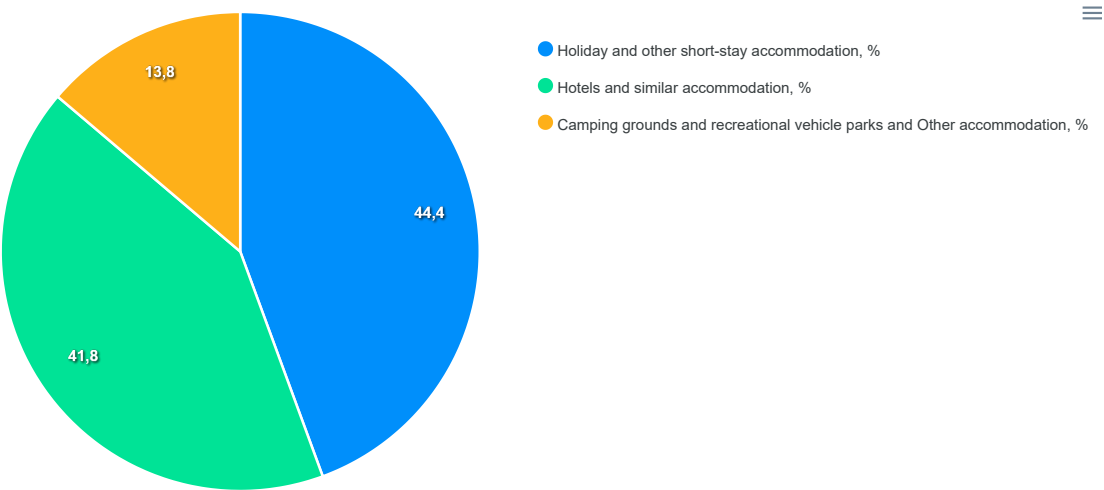
The most tourist nights in June realised in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation

In June 2026, tourists realised the most nights in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, with a share of 47.1%. There were 1.4 million tourist arrivals and 6.3 million tourist nights realised in this group, which was a decrease of 6.4% in tourist arrivals and a decrease of 5.6% in tourist nights, as compared to June 2025.

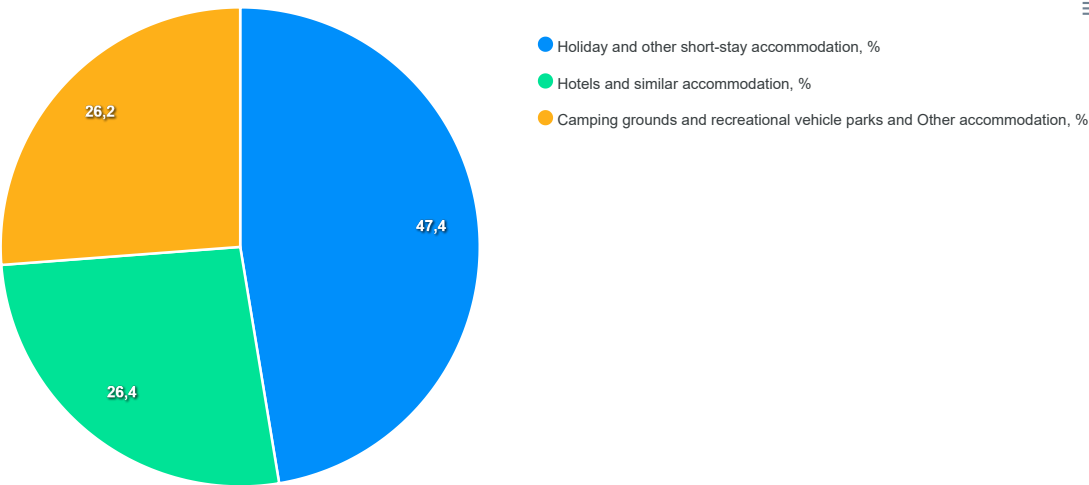
Hotels and similar accommodation followed, with a share of 27.8% in tourist nights. There were 1.0 million tourist arrivals and 3.7 million tourist nights realised in this group, which was a decrease of 2.9% in tourist arrivals and a decrease of 1.7% in tourist nights, as compared to June 2025.

In the group Camping grounds and recreational vehicle parks, a share of 25.1% in tourist nights was realised. There were 562 thousand arrivals and 3.4 million nights, which was a decrease of 13.1% in tourist arrivals and a decrease of 11.3% in tourist nights, as compared to June 2025.

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



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



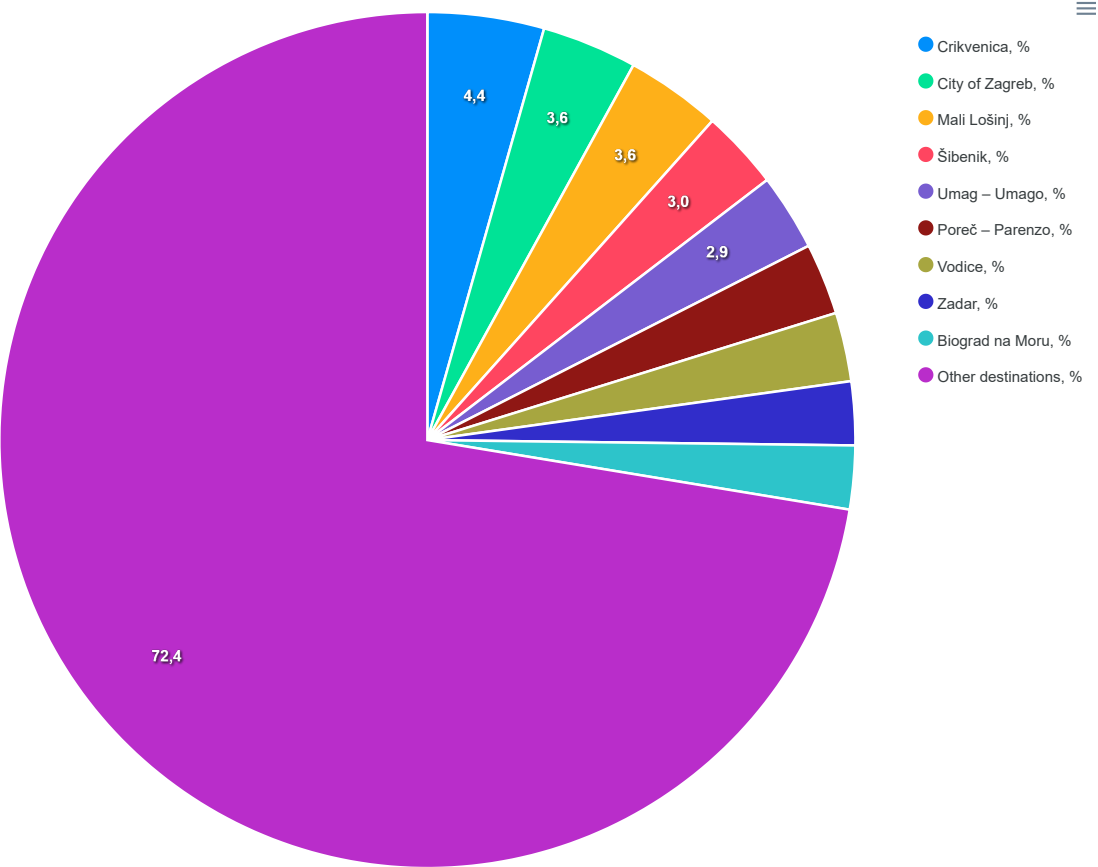
In June 2026, the most tourist nights realised in the County of Istria, which was a decrease compared to June 2025

In June 2026, the most tourist nights were realised in the County of Istria again, a total of 4.3 million, which accounted for 31.9% of the total tourist nights realised in Croatia. Despite being the county with the most tourist nights realised, there was a decrease in the number of tourist nights in the County of Istria of 10.0%, as compared to June 2025.

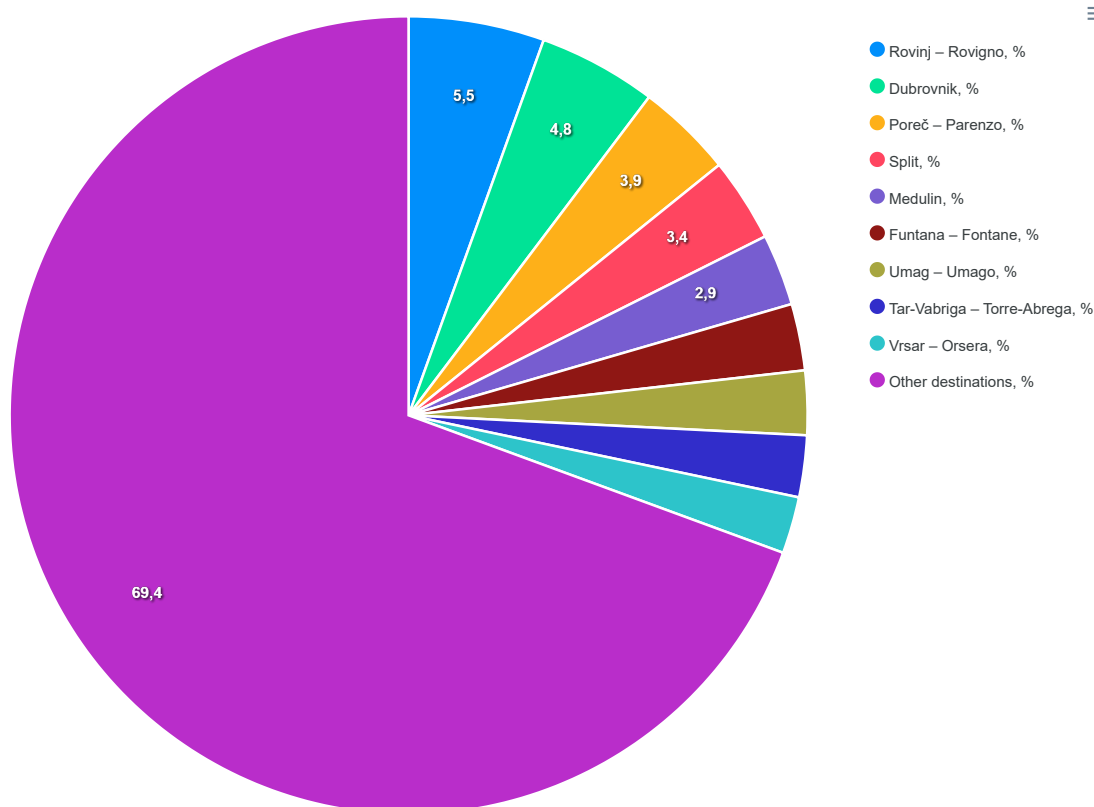
Domestic tourists realised 219 thousand nights in the County of Istria, which was 15.9% more nights than in June 2025, whereas foreign tourists realised 4.1 million nights, which was a decrease of 11.1% compared to last year’s June.

Following the County of Istria, the most tourist nights were realised in the County of Split-Dalmatia, 2.7 million (20.0% of the total nights realised in Croatia) and in the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar, 2.2 million (16.4% of the total nights realised in Croatia). Compared to June 2025, there were 7.5% fewer tourist nights realised in the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar and 1.7% fewer nights realised in the County of Split-Dalmatia.

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



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



Domestic tourists realised the most nights in Crikvenica, while foreign tourists in Rovinj – Rovigno

Among domestic tourists, the most popular destination in June 2026 was Crikvenica, with 53 thousand nights realised. It was followed by the City of Zagreb, with 44 thousand nights, Mali Lošinj, with 43 thousand nights, Šibenik, with 36 thousand nights, Umag – Umago, with 35 thousand nights, and Poreč – Parenzo, with 33 thousand nights. Compared to June 2025, domestic tourist nights in Crikvenica increased by 2.3%.

Among foreign tourists, the most popular destination in June 2026 was Rovinj – Rovigno, with 675 thousand nights. It was followed by Dubrovnik, with 593 thousand nights, Poreč – Parenzo, with 481 thousand nights, Split, with 413 thousand nights, Medulin, with 360 thousand nights, and Funtana – Fontane, with 333 thousand foreign tourist nights. Compared to June 2025, foreign tourist nights in Rovinj – Rovigno decreased by 4.3%.

There were 563 thousand permanent beds in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation

In June 2026, there were 377 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites available to tourists, with a total of 986 thousand permanent beds.

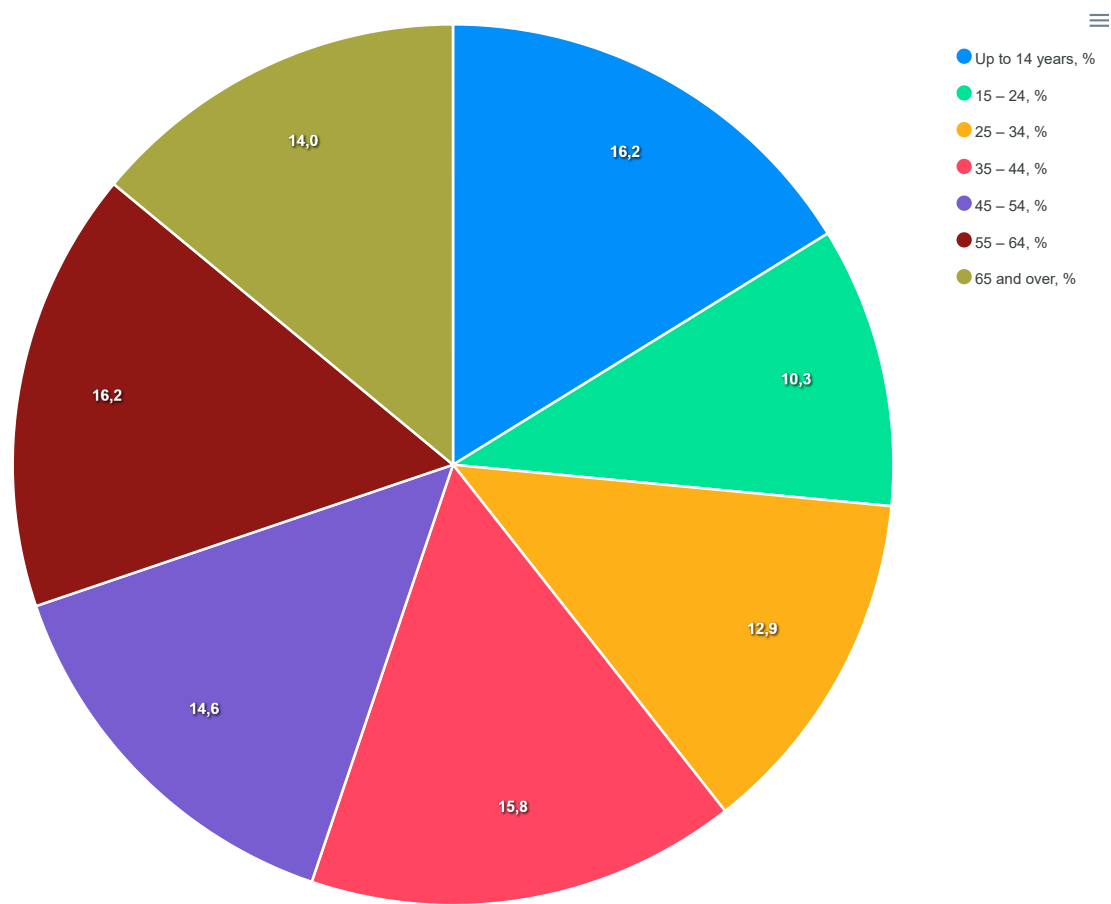
The largest accommodation capacities were in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, in which 212 thousand rooms and apartments were available to tourists, or 56.2% of the total available accommodation units. There were also 563 thousand permanent beds in this group, which makes up 57.1% of the total available permanent beds.

There were 81 thousand rooms and apartments available to tourists in the group Hotels and similar accommodation (which accounted for 21.5% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites), with 171 thousand permanent beds (which accounted for 17.3% of the total number of available permanent beds). The average (net) occupancy rate of rooms in June 2026 was 72.1%, while for permanent beds it was 74.3%, whereas in June 2025, the average (net) occupancy rate of rooms was 72.0%, and of permanent beds 75.3%.

In June 2026, tourists aged up to 14 and tourists aged 55 to 64 realised the most nights

In June 2026, the most nights were realised by tourists in two age groups, namely those aged up to 14 years and those aged 55 to 64. Each group realised 2.2 million nights, which accounted for 16.2% of the total realised nights.

G-6 TOURIST NIGHTS BY AGE GROUPS, JUNE 2026



In the first half of 2026, a slight increase in the number of tourist arrivals and nights

In the first half of 2026, there were 7.3 million tourist arrivals and 26.0 million tourist nights realised in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 0.5% in both tourist arrivals and nights compared to the same period of 2025.

In the first six months of 2026, domestic tourists realised 1.5 million arrivals and 3.5 million nights, which was an increase in arrivals of 8.2% and an increase in nights of 7.7% compared to the first six months of 2025.

Foreign tourists realised 5.8 million arrivals and 22.5 million nights in the first six months of 2026, which was a decrease in arrivals of 1.2% and a decrease in nights of 0.6% compared to the first six months of 2025.

1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals				Nights					
	VI 2026	I – VI 2026	Indices VI 2026 VI 2025	Indices I – VI 2026 I – VI 2025	VI 2026	I – VI 2026	Indices VI 2026 VI 2025	Indices I – VI 2026 I – VI 2025	Structure of nights, %	Average number of nights per arrival
Total	2 970 492	7 250 143	93,4	100,5	13 468 895	25 976 601	93,9	100,5	100,0	4,5
Domestic tourists	387 474	1 471 715	111,8	108,2	1 199 830	3 463 565	111,7	107,7	8,9	3,1
Foreign tourists	2 583 018	5 778 428	91,1	98,8	12 269 065	22 513 036	92,5	99,4	91,1	4,7

2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, JUNE 2026

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices VI 2026 VI 2025		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	2 970 492	387 474	2 583 018	93,4	111,8	91,1
	Nights	13 468 895	1 199 830	12 269 065	93,9	111,7	92,5
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	17 818	4 797	13 021	95,1	114,3	89,6
	Nights	29 317	8 735	20 582	94,7	122,2	86,4
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	20 942	10 077	10 865	104,0	116,7	94,4
	Nights	42 883	22 635	20 248	101,0	113,7	89,7
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	2 335	942	1 393	104,8	117,0	97,8
	Nights	4 691	1 708	2 983	103,8	133,6	92,0
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	39 990	5 878	34 112	90,3	109,4	87,7
	Nights	65 569	11 045	54 524	90,6	111,6	87,2
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	11 893	3 918	7 975	102,9	105,5	101,7
	Nights	25 224	7 413	17 811	110,2	106,2	112,0
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	2 546	1 488	1 058	116,9	128,7	103,6
	Nights	5 617	2 741	2 876	119,5	133,3	108,8
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	2 709	1 768	941	112,6	129,4	90,6
	Nights	6 190	3 772	2 418	96,1	112,4	78,3
County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar	Arrivals	471 653	82 872	388 781	91,9	111,3	88,6
	Nights	2 214 152	266 638	1 947 514	92,5	112,3	90,3
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	114 677	10 509	104 168	94,3	115,5	92,6
	Nights	424 613	31 662	392 951	90,5	111,7	89,2
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	2 430	1 790	640	118,9	126,0	102,9
	Nights	5 034	3 721	1 313	118,7	120,9	113,1
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	3 159	2 254	905	105,3	115,6	86,1
	Nights	6 578	4 815	1 763	102,9	122,8	71,3
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	5 178	2 214	2 964	107,5	129,3	95,5
	Nights	7 281	3 104	4 177	95,0	123,4	81,1
County of Zadar	Arrivals	286 014	45 907	240 107	92,8	115,1	89,5
	Nights	1 418 110	181 874	1 236 236	94,3	113,5	92,1
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	15 980	9 798	6 182	99,3	100,7	97,2
	Nights	28 732	16 760	11 972	98,6	100,3	96,3
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	137 540	29 961	107 579	97,2	120,9	92,2
	Nights	669 326	101 749	567 577	97,6	113,9	95,2
County of Vukovar-Srijem	Arrivals	7 284	4 902	2 382	92,7	86,6	108,6
	Nights	12 690	8 496	4 194	96,9	92,6	107,1
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	592 770	50 332	542 438	96,6	103,1	96,0
	Nights	2 692 491	177 306	2 515 185	98,3	105,0	97,9
County of Istria	Arrivals	770 874	67 191	703 683	88,1	116,4	86,1
	Nights	4 298 538	219 319	4 079 219	90,0	115,9	88,9
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	321 472	20 474	300 998	98,1	104,2	97,7
	Nights	1 228 208	71 075	1 157 133	98,2	107,7	97,7
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	10 935	5 400	5 535	107,4	101,6	113,8
	Nights	24 427	11 545	12 882	109,4	101,4	117,8
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	132 293	25 002	107 291	98,5	117,2	95,0
	Nights	259 224	43 717	215 507	101,9	116,2	99,5

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

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