



TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, DECEMBER 2025

More tourist arrivals and nights in the last month of 2025 than in December 2024

In December 2025, there were **440 thousand** tourist arrivals and **942 thousand** tourist nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 7.3% in tourist arrivals and of 7.0% in tourist nights compared to December 2024. Tourists realised an average of 2.1 nights per arrival. Concerning the structure of the total realised tourist nights, 35.2% of them were domestic tourist nights, and 64.8% were foreign tourist nights.

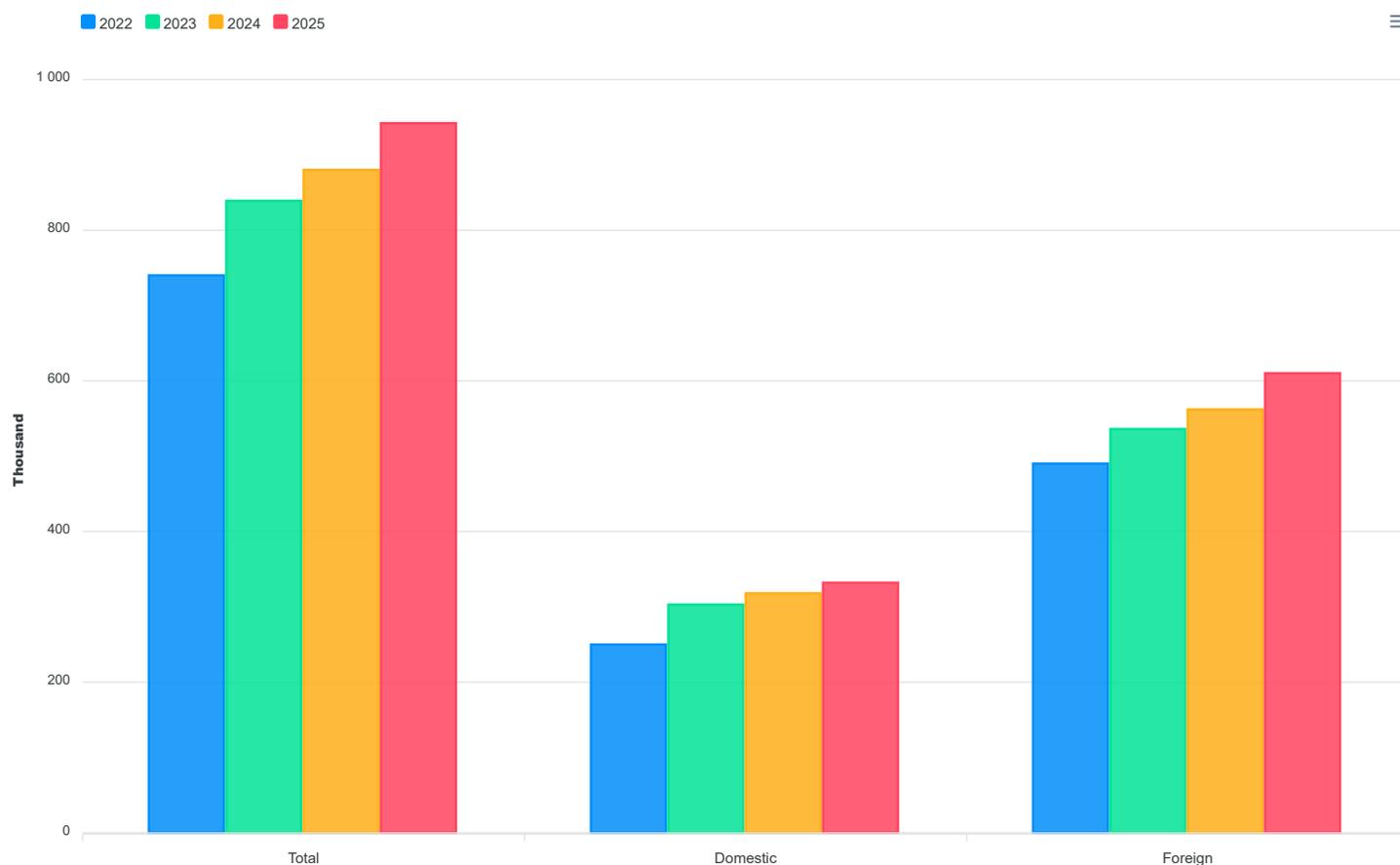
Domestic tourists realised 184 thousand arrivals and 332 thousand nights, which was 7.3% more arrivals and 4.2% more nights than in December 2024.

Foreign tourists realised 256 thousand arrivals and 610 thousand nights, which was 7.4% more arrivals and 8.5% more nights than in December 2024.

Notice

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

G-1 TOURIST NIGHTS IN DECEMBER, 2022 – 2025



Tourists from Slovenia maintained the top position in terms of the number of realised nights in December 2025

In December 2025, for the second month in a row, tourists from neighbouring Slovenia realised the most foreign tourist nights, as many as 107 thousand, which was 17.6% of the total realised foreign tourist nights. Compared to December 2024, tourists from Slovenia realised 14.0% more nights.

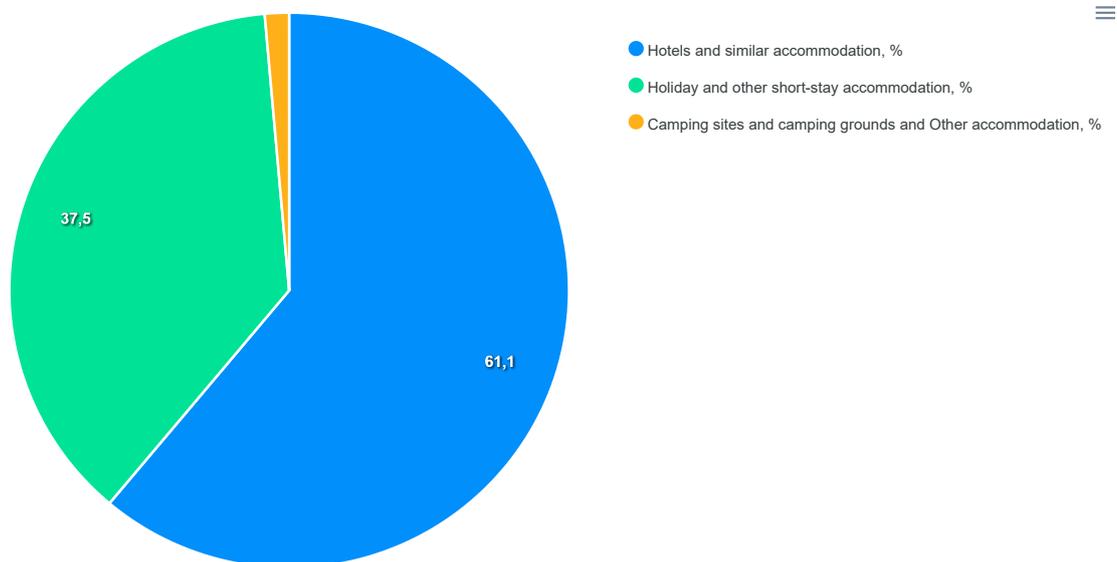
These were followed by nights realised by tourists from Austria (15.1%), Germany (13.2%), Italy (7.4%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (5.6%), Hungary (3.3%), Serbia (3.2%) and the USA (3.0%). Compared to December 2024, tourists from Serbia and the USA realised fewer nights, while tourists from the other mentioned countries realised more nights.

More than half of tourist nights in December 2025 realised in hotels

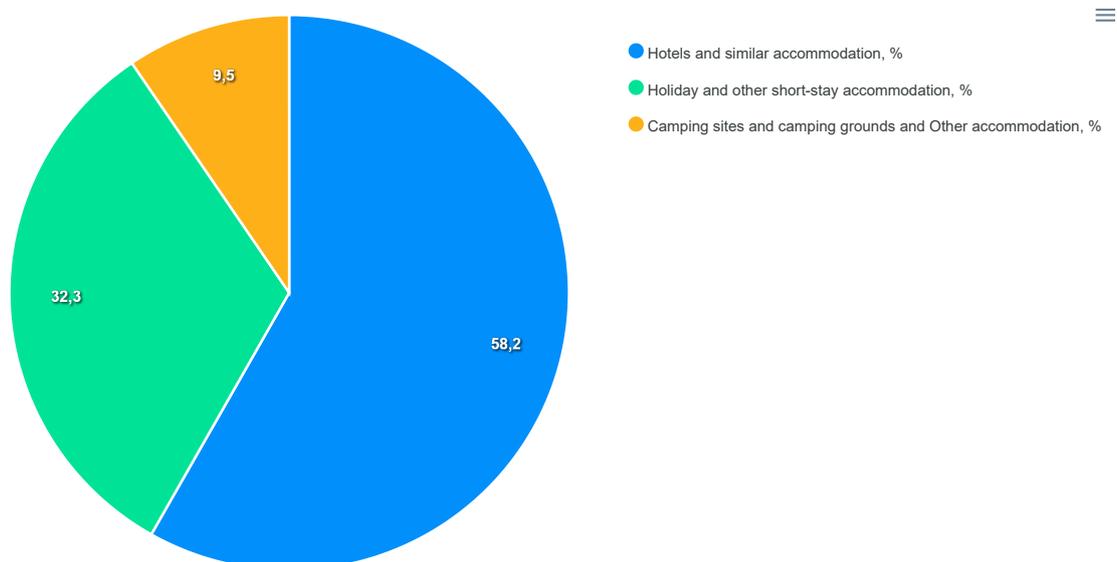
As in November 2025, hotels were the dominant type of accommodation in December 2025, with a total of 547 thousand nights, which was 58.0% of the total realised nights. Compared to December 2024, there was a 6.1% increase in tourist nights realised in hotels.

These were followed by tourist nights realised in rooms, apartments, studio-type suites and summer houses, with 289 thousand nights, which was 30.6% of the total realised tourist nights. There was a 4.9% increase in tourist nights realised in this type of accommodation compared to December 2024.

G-2 STRUCTURE OF DOMESTIC TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2007, DECEMBER 2025



G-3 STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2007, DECEMBER 2025



In December 2025, as in November 2025, the most tourist nights were realised in the City of Zagreb

In December 2025, the most tourist nights were realised in the City of Zagreb, as many as 242 thousand, which accounted for 25.7% of the total tourist nights realised in Croatia. Compared to December 2024, there were 1.0% more tourist nights in the City of Zagreb.

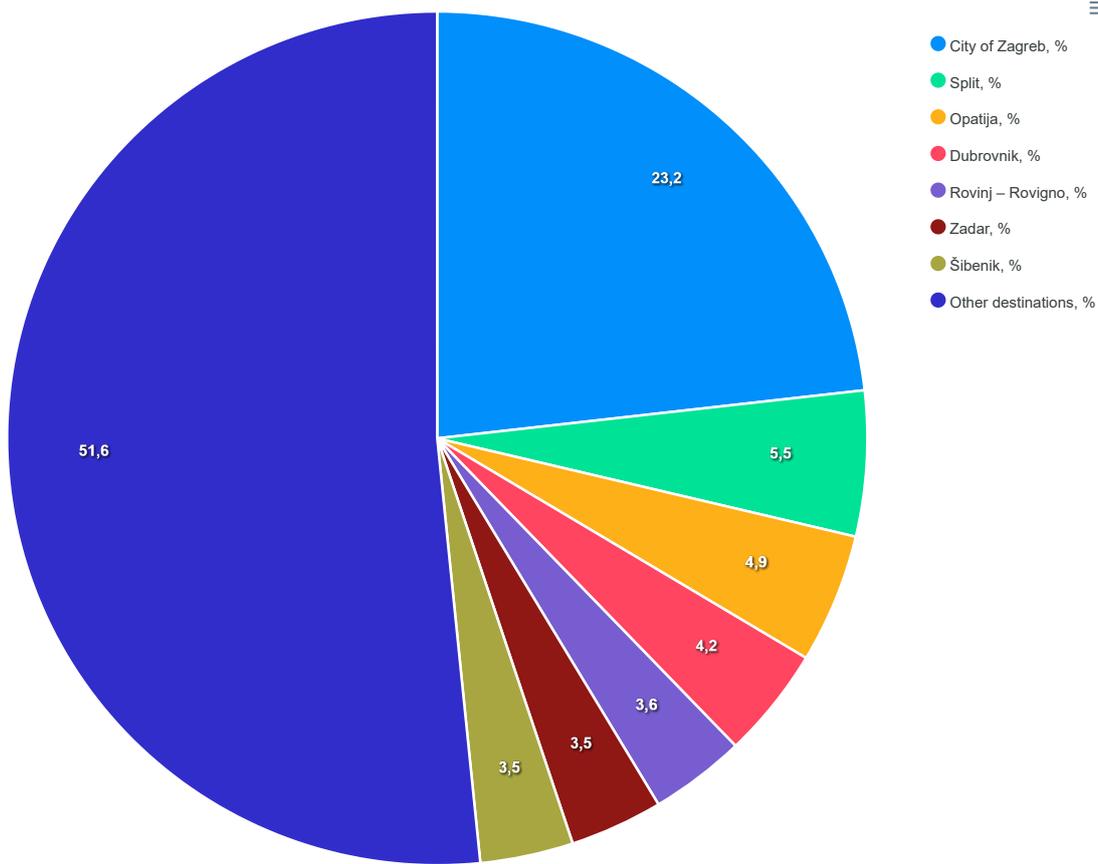
The County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar followed, with 164 thousand nights, and the County of Istria, with 162 thousand nights. Both counties realised an increase in tourist nights compared to December 2024, as follows: the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar of 8.1% and the County of Istria of 8.3%.

The City of Zagreb was the first choice of domestic and foreign tourists in December 2025

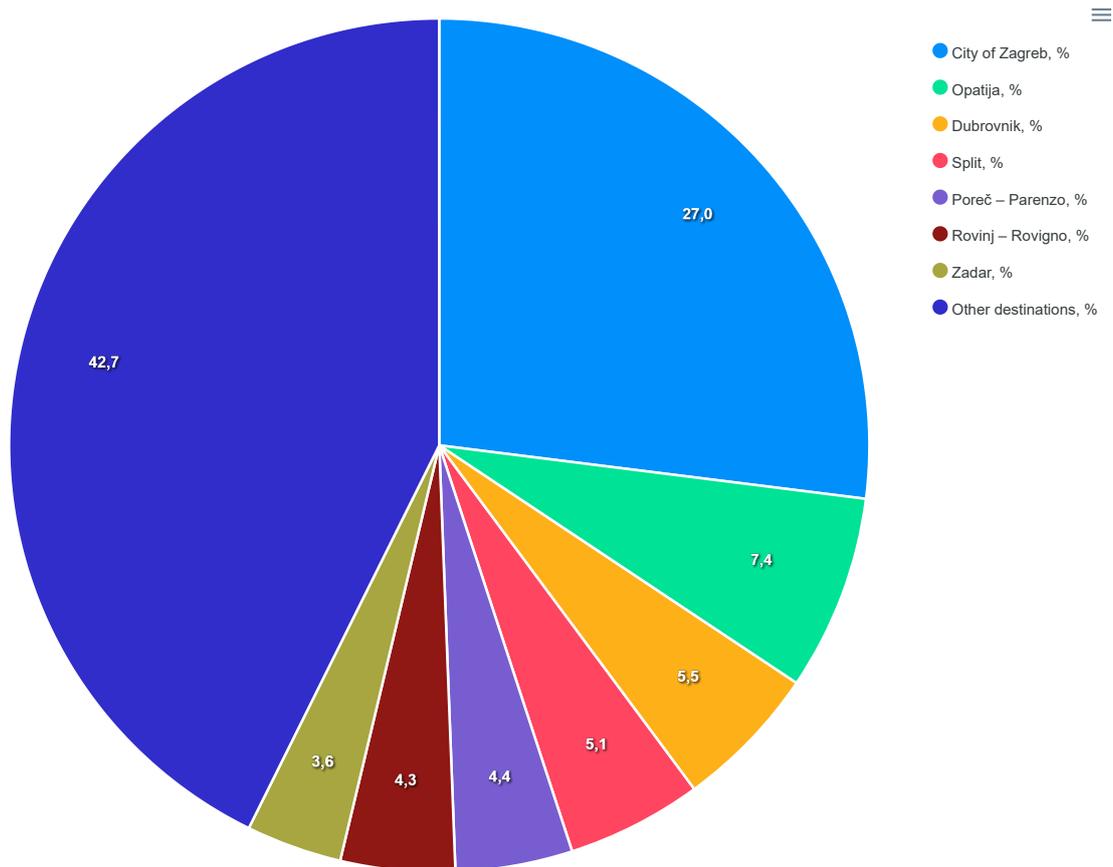
For the fourth month in a row, the City of Zagreb was the destination with the most nights realised by domestic tourists, with a total of 77 thousand nights. It was followed by coastal destinations: Split (18 thousand nights), Opatija (16 thousand nights) and Dubrovnik (14 thousand nights). Domestic tourists realised 1.7% more arrivals and 0.3% more nights in the City of Zagreb compared to December 2024.

The City of Zagreb was the most wanted destination among foreign tourists as well, with a total of 165 thousand realised nights. It was followed by Opatija (45 thousand nights), Dubrovnik (34 thousand nights) and Split (31 thousand nights). Foreign tourists realised 0.7% more arrivals and 1.4% more nights in the City of Zagreb compared to December 2024. The most foreign tourist nights in the City of Zagreb were realised by tourists from Germany (9.1%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (8.2%), Italy (8.0%), Austria (6.6%), Slovenia (6.5%), Serbia (5.9%) and the USA (5.3%).

G-4 DESTINATIONS WITH THE MOST REALISED DOMESTIC TOURIST NIGHTS, DECEMBER 2025



G-5 DESTINATIONS WITH THE MOST REALISED FOREIGN TOURIST NIGHTS, DECEMBER 2025



The group Hotels and similar accommodation leading by the number of rooms and apartments in December 2025

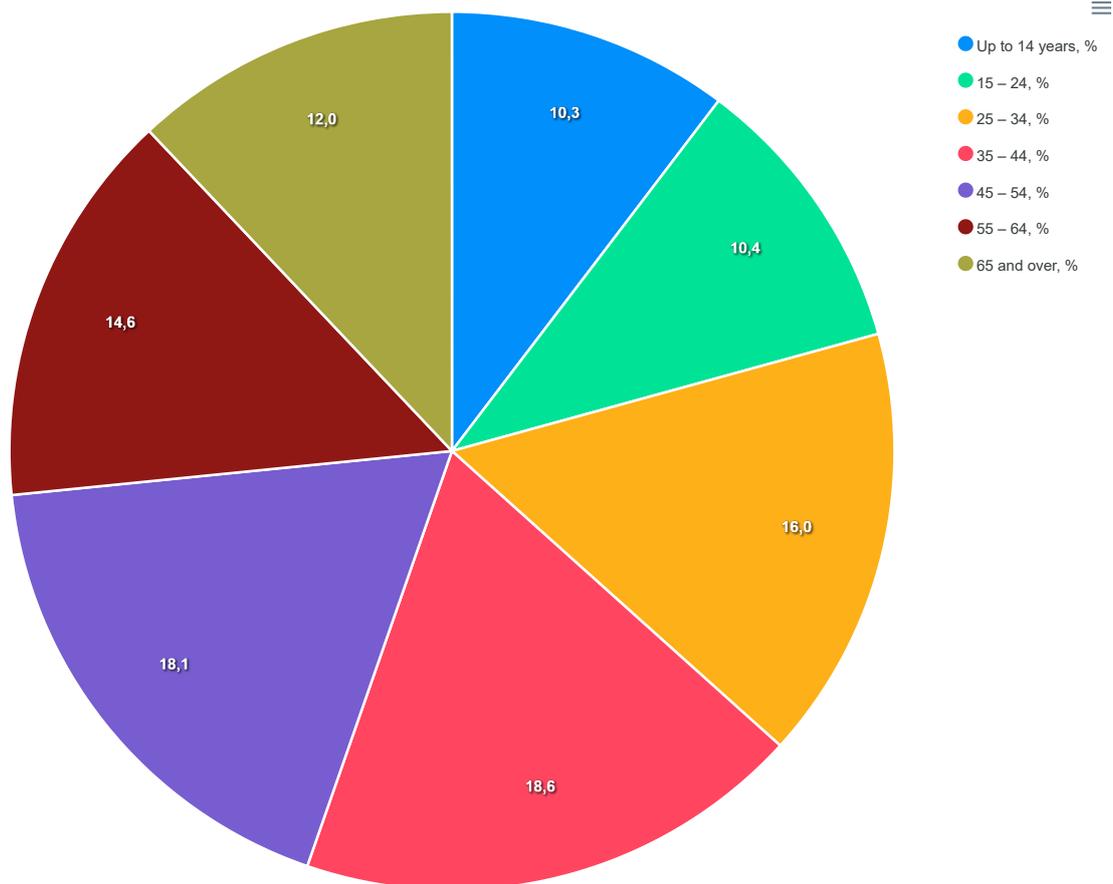
In December 2025, there were 81 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites available to tourists, with a total of 191 thousand permanent beds.

Tourists had the largest number of rooms and apartments at their disposal in the group Hotels and similar accommodation, as many as 38 thousand (which accounted for 46.1% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites). There were 74 thousand permanent beds in this group (which accounted for 38.9% of the total number of available permanent beds). The average (net) occupancy rate of rooms in December 2025 was 31.5%, and of permanent beds it was 28.1%.

Tourists aged 35 to 44 realised the most nights in December 2025

In December 2025, tourists aged 35 to 44 realised the most nights, as many as 175 thousand (which accounted for 18.6% of the total realised nights). These were followed by tourist nights realised by tourists aged 45 to 54, with 171 thousand nights (which accounted for 18.1% of the total realised nights).

G-6 TOURIST NIGHTS BY AGE GROUPS, DECEMBER 2025



1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals				Nights			
	XII 2025	I – XII 2025	Indices XII 2025 XII 2024	Indices I – XII 2025 I – XII 2024	XII 2025	I – XII 2025	Indices XII 2025 XII 2024	Indices I – XII 2025 I – XII 2024
Total	440 495	20 698 963	107,3	102,2	941 806	94 820 989	107,0	101,2
Domestic tourists	184 477	3 084 947	107,3	107,6	331 607	9 208 885	104,2	105,6
Foreign tourists	256 018	17 614 016	107,4	101,4	610 199	85 612 104	108,5	100,8

2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, DECEMBER 2025

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices XII 2025 XII 2024		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	440 495	184 477	256 018	107,3	107,3	107,4
	Nights	941 806	331 607	610 199	107,0	104,2	108,5
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	11 200	5 422	5 778	100,8	102,2	99,4
	Nights	19 387	9 274	10 113	99,8	101,1	98,7
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	15 345	10 105	5 240	124,5	126,1	121,5
	Nights	35 890	22 567	13 323	128,0	128,8	126,7
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	1 522	673	849	69,9	51,8	96,5
	Nights	2 700	1 075	1 625	47,5	26,9	96,4
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	6 411	3 698	2 713	96,7	98,0	94,9
	Nights	10 334	5 863	4 471	93,2	88,0	101,1
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	9 493	5 494	3 999	111,7	103,3	126,0
	Nights	15 798	8 996	6 802	93,6	78,9	124,4
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	1 468	1 064	404	113,4	113,8	112,5
	Nights	2 781	1 712	1 069	108,0	104,0	115,1
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	1 840	1 268	572	83,7	75,4	110,6
	Nights	4 004	2 356	1 648	74,5	58,5	122,0
County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar	Arrivals	67 255	24 484	42 771	112,5	108,9	114,8
	Nights	164 442	47 405	117 037	108,1	107,6	108,4
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	8 146	4 366	3 780	98,0	93,0	104,6
	Nights	12 931	7 276	5 655	99,1	93,3	107,6
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	1 229	839	390	102,4	103,8	99,5
	Nights	2 335	1 509	826	90,4	84,8	102,9
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	1 845	1 540	305	123,2	125,0	114,7
	Nights	3 966	3 218	748	103,1	100,7	114,9
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	3 339	1 641	1 698	114,1	135,6	98,9
	Nights	5 060	2 385	2 675	117,1	128,6	108,4
County of Zadar	Arrivals	17 912	7 757	10 155	110,3	121,3	103,1
	Nights	43 077	13 761	29 316	116,2	111,6	118,5
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	11 379	8 230	3 149	103,0	106,5	94,8
	Nights	20 324	13 355	6 969	104,8	105,4	103,5
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	13 174	9 101	4 073	119,9	117,7	125,3
	Nights	26 522	15 919	10 603	119,2	117,9	121,4
County of Vukovar-Srijem	Arrivals	6 728	5 686	1 042	105,4	109,8	86,3
	Nights	9 379	7 388	1 991	95,4	97,3	88,9
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	35 057	15 047	20 010	110,9	109,9	111,6
	Nights	82 996	27 730	55 266	113,4	116,4	112,0
County of Istria	Arrivals	60 863	16 480	44 383	110,0	107,9	110,8
	Nights	162 199	35 944	126 255	108,3	105,1	109,3
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	26 989	9 091	17 898	112,9	113,6	112,5
	Nights	59 009	17 104	41 905	119,0	117,3	119,7
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	8 353	5 324	3 029	114,3	109,6	123,7
	Nights	16 934	9 967	6 967	112,3	102,8	129,3
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	130 947	47 167	83 780	101,0	101,7	100,7
	Nights	241 738	76 803	164 935	101,0	100,3	101,4

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 and 124/25 – corr.) and the 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 establishments is the eVisitor system. The Croatian Bureau of Statistics takes over the data from the administrative source eVisitor system from the Croatian National Tourist Board on a monthly basis and further processes them statistically. Monthly data are downloaded on the seventh day of the month for the previous month.

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

Coverage and comparability

This statistical survey covers accommodation establishments that are categorised in the groups Hotels, Camping sites and Other accommodation establishments pursuant to the Hospitality and Catering Industry Act (NN, Nos 85/15, 121/16, 99/18, 25/19, 98/19, 32/20, 42/20, 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 the 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 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 Eurostat on a monthly basis. Data submitted for the group 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation also include information on occupancy rates of permanent beds and rooms (net). The mentioned data are published on the Eurostat's website <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> and are comparable to EU Member States data.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the Introduction of Temporary Protection in the Republic of Croatia for Displaced Persons from Ukraine of 7 March 2022, the citizens of Ukraine are granted temporary protection in accordance with the Act on International and Temporary Protection (NN, Nos 70/15, 127/17, 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 and 124/25 – corr.) 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 the 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 the NKD 2007 includes the provision of short-stay accommodation services to tourists. Particular units may only provide accommodation services, while others may combine the services of accommodation, catering and/or recreation equipment. Tourist accommodation establishments listed in this division are broken down into four groups.

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

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

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

Group 55.9 Other accommodation includes uncategorised establishments.

Territorial constitution

Data by counties, cities and municipalities are given by the territorial constitution according to the Act on 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 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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