



TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, NOVEMBER 2025

In November 2025, there was a 5.8% decrease in tourist nights compared to November 2024

In November 2025, there were **414 thousand** tourist arrivals and **932 thousand** tourist nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was a decrease of 6.7% in tourist arrivals and of 5.8% in tourist nights compared to November 2024.

Foreign tourists realised 218 thousand arrivals and 552 thousand nights, which was a decrease of 9.6% in arrivals and of 7.9% in tourist nights compared to November 2024.

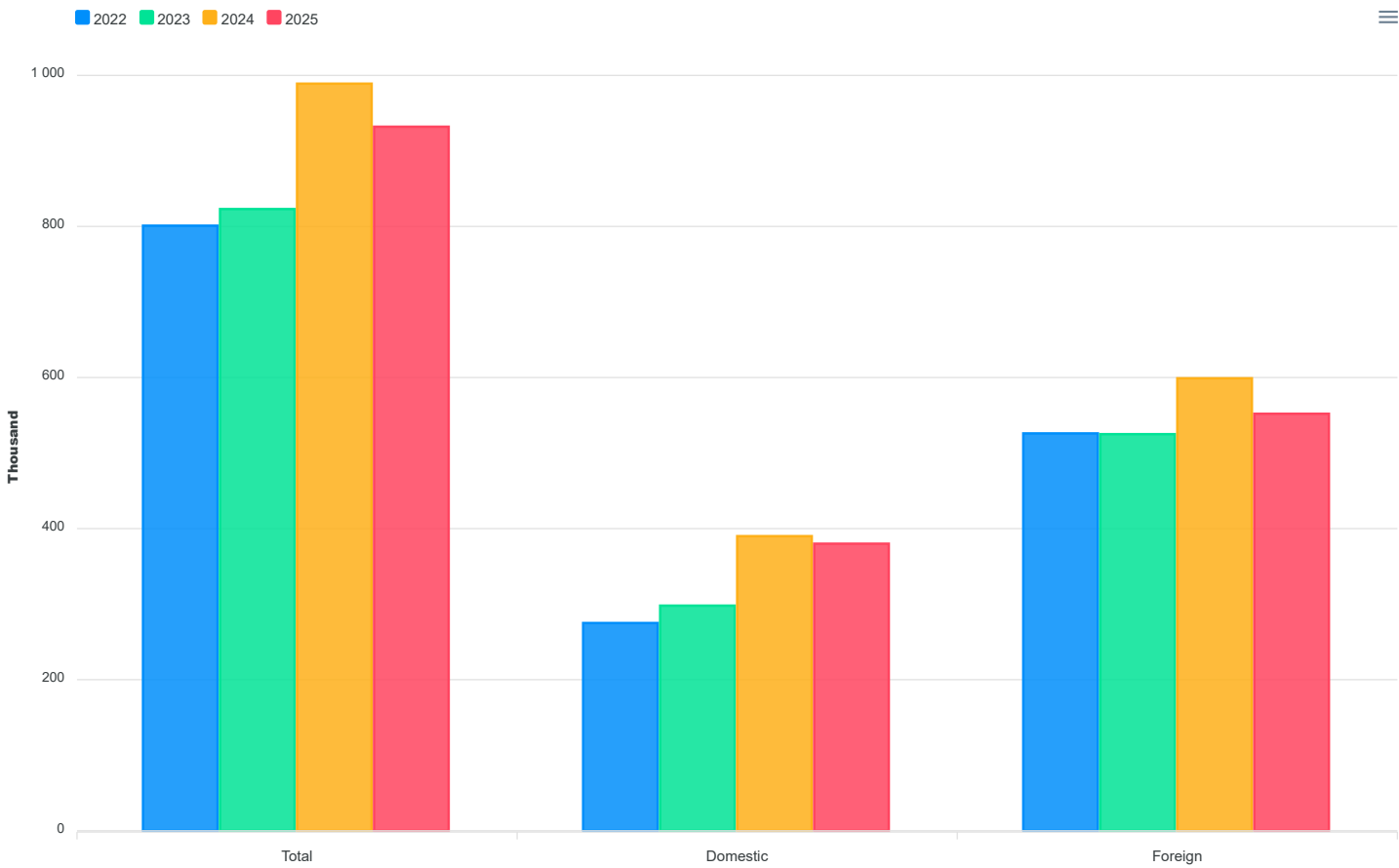
Domestic tourists realised 196 thousand arrivals and 380 thousand nights, which was a decrease of 3.3% in arrivals and of 2.5% in nights compared to November 2024.

Concerning the structure of total realised tourist nights, 40.8% of them were domestic tourist nights, and 59.2% were foreign tourist nights.

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 NOVEMBER, 2022 – 2025



In November 2025, tourists from Slovenia ranked first by number of tourist nights, surpassing those of German tourists

Tourists from the neighbouring Slovenia realised the most foreign tourist nights in November 2025, as many as 71 thousand nights, which was 12.8% of the total realised foreign tourist nights. Compared to November 2024, there was a 22.7% decrease in nights realised by tourists from Slovenia.

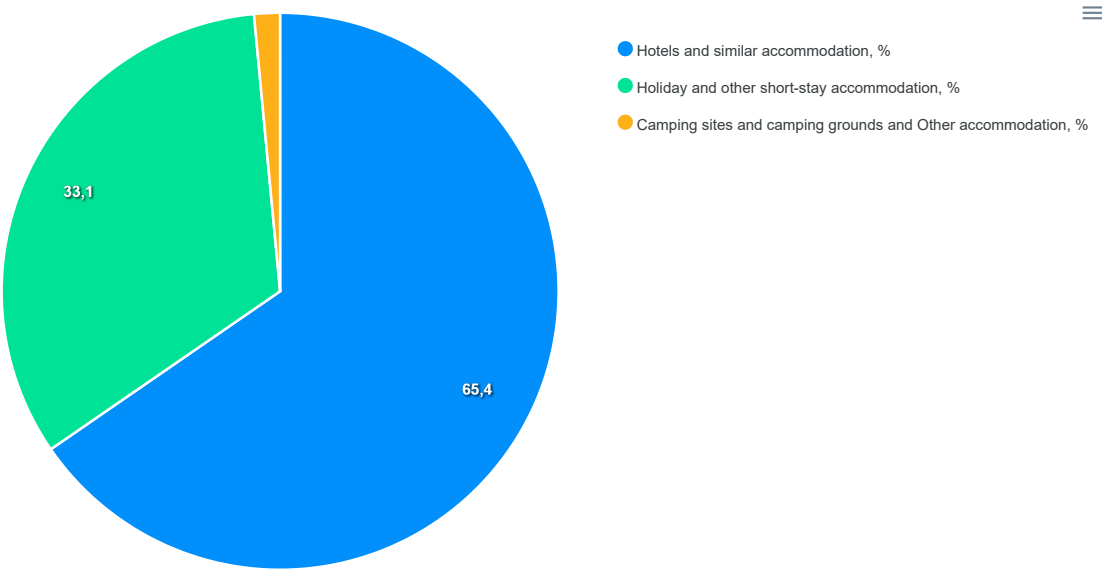
These were followed by nights realised by tourists from Germany (12.2%), Austria (11.0%), Bosnia and Herzegovina and the USA (5.9% each), Italy (5.7%), Serbia (4.3%) and the United Kingdom (3.2%). Tourists from Germany, the USA and Serbia realised an increase in the number of nights, while there was a decrease in nights realised by tourists from Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy and the United Kingdom compared to November 2024.

Of the total tourist nights, 62.4% were realised in hotels

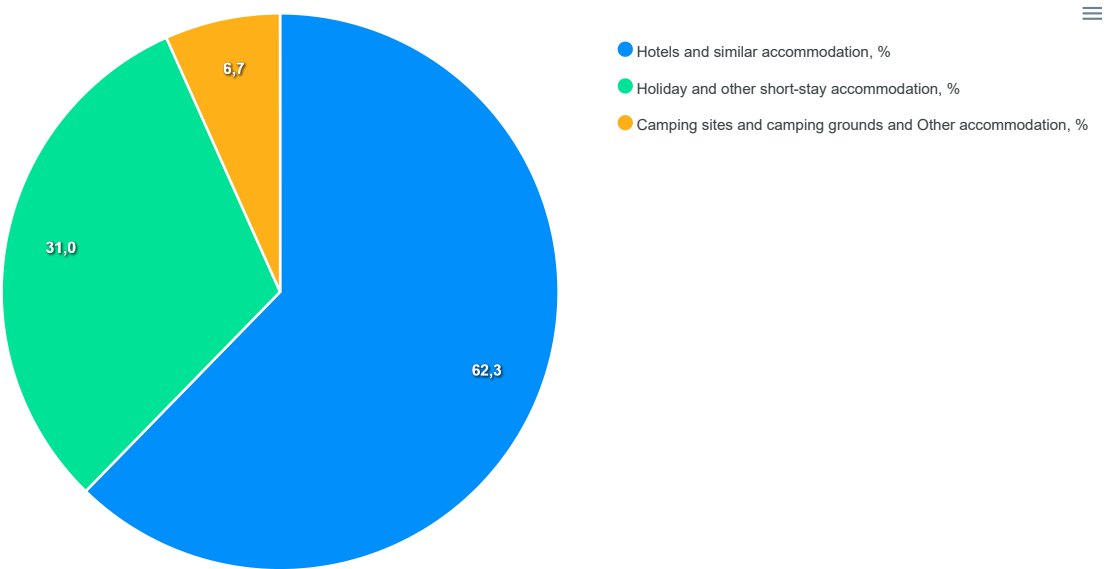
In November 2025, the most tourist nights were realised in hotels, as many as 582 thousand of them, which was 62.4% of the total realised nights. Compared to November 2024, there was a 4.1% decrease in tourist nights realised in hotels.

These were followed by tourist nights realised in rooms, apartments, studio-type suits and summer houses, specifically 257 thousand nights, which accounted for 27.5% of the total realised tourist nights. There was a 4.8% decrease in tourist nights realised in this group of accommodation compared to November 2024.

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



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



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

As in November 2024, the highest number of tourist nights was realised in the City of Zagreb, as many as 190 thousand, which accounted for 20.4% of the total number of tourist nights realised in Croatia. Compared to November 2024, there were 1.6% more tourist nights realised in the City of Zagreb.

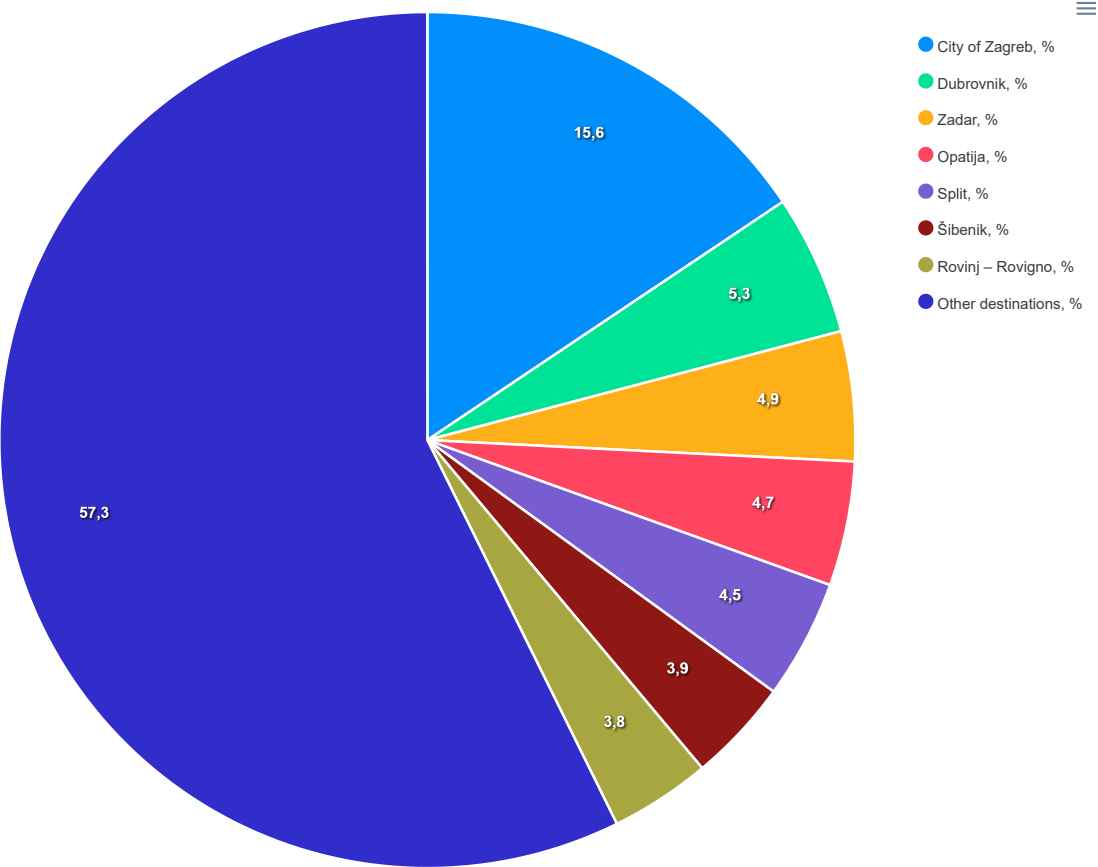
This was followed by the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar, with 152 thousand realised tourist nights, and the County of Istria, with 142 thousand realised nights. Both the County of Istria and the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar realised fewer tourist nights in November 2025, as compared to November 2024.

The City of Zagreb and Dubrovnik were the most popular destinations in November 2025

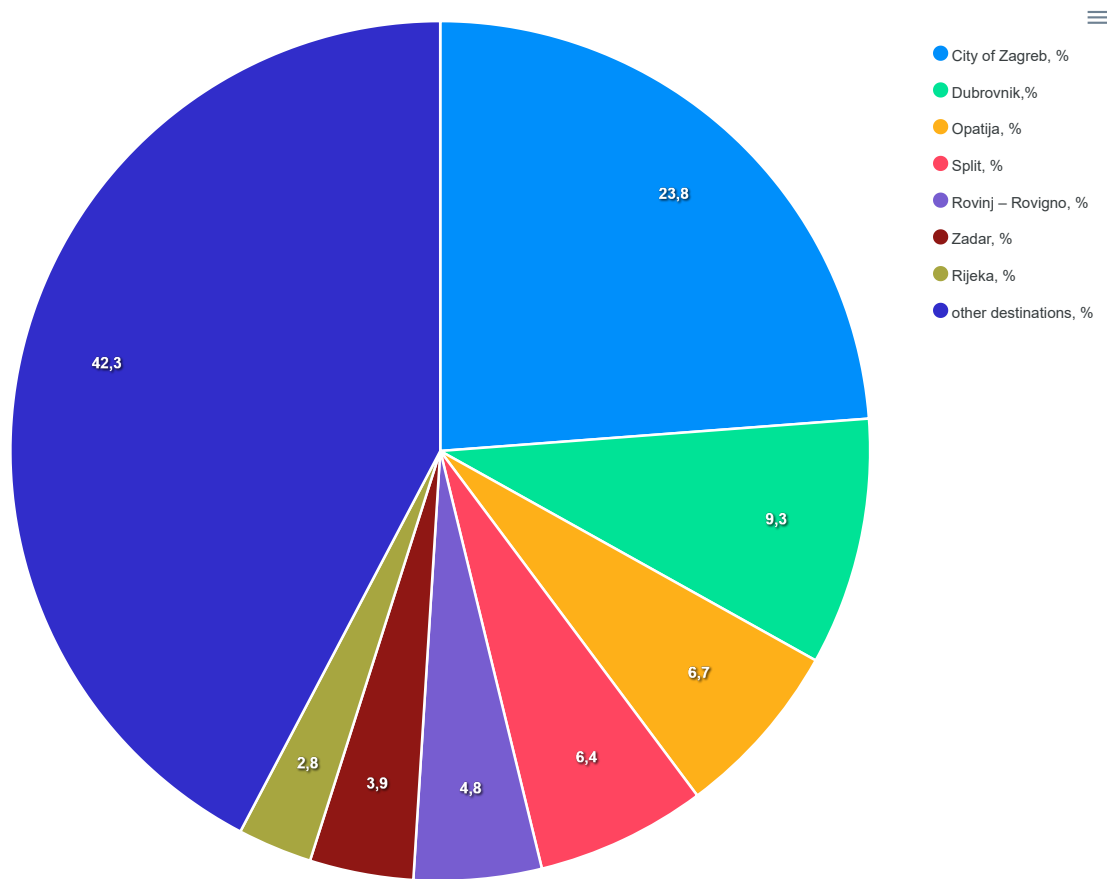
For the third month in a row, the City of Zagreb was the destination with the highest number of nights realised by domestic tourists, with a total of 59 thousand nights. It was followed by coastal destinations: Dubrovnik (20 thousand tourist nights), Zadar (19 thousand tourist nights), Opatija (18 thousand tourist nights) and Split (17 thousand tourist nights). Domestic tourists realised 2.3% more arrivals and 1.3% more nights in the City of Zagreb compared to November 2024.

The City of Zagreb was the most desirable destination among foreign tourists as well, with a total of 131 thousand realised nights. It thus surpassed coastal destinations: Dubrovnik, which had 51 thousand realised nights, Opatija, with 37 thousand nights, Split, with 35 thousand nights, and Rovinj – Rovigno, with 26 thousand foreign tourist nights. The City of Zagreb realised 0.9% fewer arrivals, but 1.8% more foreign tourist nights compared to the same period of the previous year.

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



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



The most rooms and permanent beds were available in the group Hotels and similar accommodation

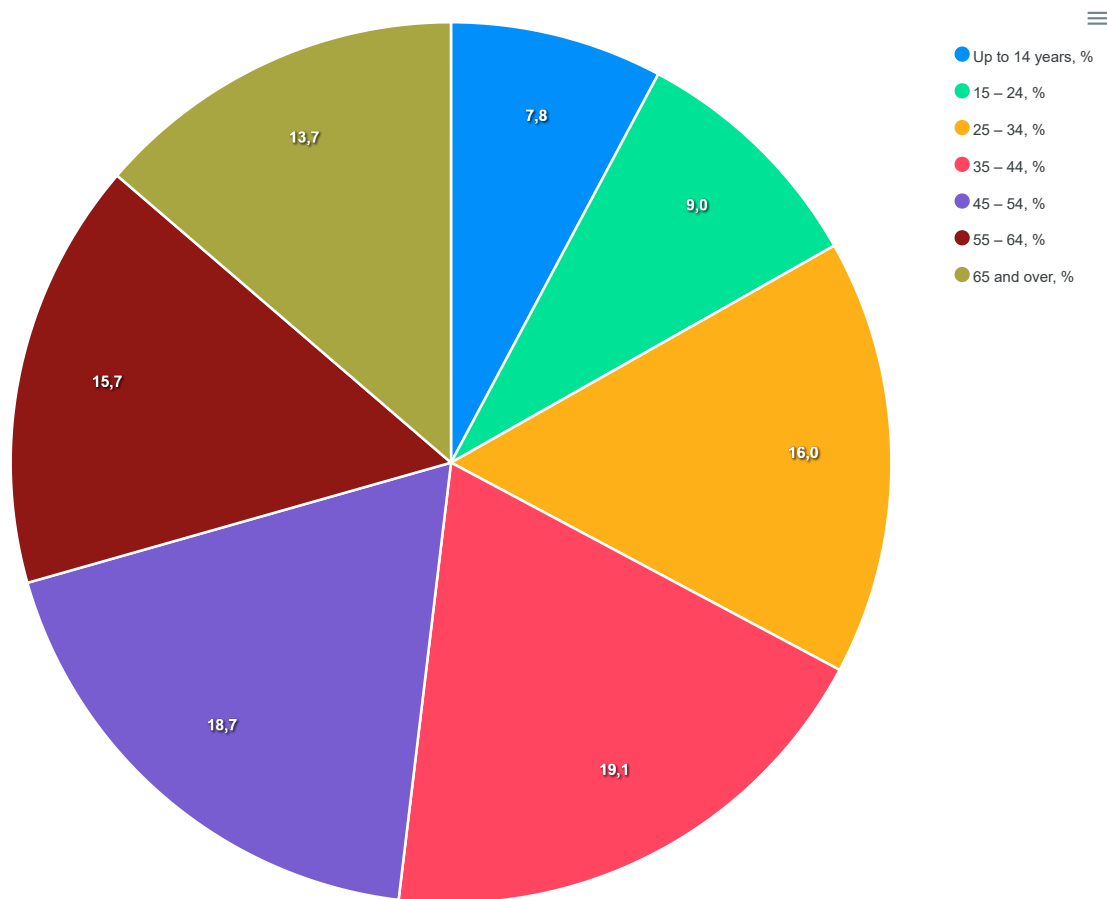
In November 2025, there were 96 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites available to tourists, with a total capacity of 230 thousand permanent beds.

Tourists had the most rooms and apartments at their disposal in the group Hotels and similar accommodation, as many as 43 thousand (which accounted for 45.2% of the total number of available rooms, apartments and camping sites) with 86 thousand permanent beds (which accounted for 37.4% of the total number of available permanent beds). In November 2025, the average (net) occupancy rate of rooms was 33.7%, and of permanent beds it was 27.7%.

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

In November 2025, tourists aged 35 to 44 realised the most tourist nights, as many as 178 thousand of them (which accounted for 19.1% of the total realised nights). These were followed by tourist nights realised by tourists aged 45 to 54, with 175 thousand nights (which accounted for 18.7% of the total realised nights).

G-6 TOURIST NIGHTS BY AGE GROUPS, NOVEMBER 2025



In the first eleven months of 2025, there was an increase in both tourist arrivals and nights compared to the same period of 2024

Despite the decrease in tourist nights in November 2025, in the first eleven months of 2025, an increase in total tourist nights was realised compared to the same period of 2024. In the period from January to November 2025, there was a total of 20.3 million tourist arrivals and 93.9 million tourist nights in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 2.1% in tourist arrivals and of 1.2% in tourist nights compared to the same period of 2024.

Domestic tourists realised 2.9 million arrivals and 8.9 million nights in the first eleven months of 2025, which was an increase of 7.6% in tourist arrivals and of 5.7% in tourist nights compared to the first eleven months of 2024.

From January to November 2025, foreign tourists realised 17.4 million arrivals and 85.0 million nights, which was an increase of 1.3% in tourist arrivals and of 0.7% in tourist nights compared to the same period of 2024.

Tourists from Germany again realised the most foreign tourist nights, a total of 20.9 million nights, which was 24.6% of the total number of foreign tourist nights. These were followed by nights realised by tourists from Slovenia (9.3%), Austria (8.7%), Poland (8.2%), the Czech Republic (5.2%), the United Kingdom (4.5%), Italy (4.3%), and Hungary (4.1%). Compared to the same period of 2024, an increase in the number of nights was realised by tourists from Poland, Slovenia and the United Kingdom, while tourists from other aforementioned countries realised fewer nights.

In the first eleven months of 2025, the most tourist nights were realised in the County of Istria

In the first eleven months of 2025, the County of Istria realised the highest number of tourist nights in Croatia, as many as 28.2 million, which accounted for 30.0% of the total tourist nights realised in Croatia in that period. It was followed by the County of Split-Dalmatia, with 18.4 million realised tourist nights (a share of 19.6%), and by the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar, with 15.3 million realised tourist nights (a share of 16.3%). Compared to the same period of 2024, all three of these counties realised an increase in tourist nights, as follows: the County of Istria of 1.5%, the County of Split-Dalmatia of 0.9%, and the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar of 0.5%.

1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals				Nights			
	XI 2025	I – XI 2025	Indices <u>XI 2025</u> XI 2024	Indices <u>I – XI 2025</u> I – XI 2024	XI 2025	I – XI 2025	Indices <u>XI 2025</u> XI 2024	Indices <u>I – XI 2025</u> I – XI 2024
Total	414 355	20 258 468	93,3	102,1	931 671	93 879 183	94,2	101,2
Domestic tourists	196 216	2 900 470	96,7	107,6	379 783	8 877 278	97,5	105,7
Foreign tourists	218 139	17 357 998	90,4	101,3	551 888	85 001 905	92,1	100,7

2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, NOVEMBER 2025

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices XI 2025 XI 2024		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	414 355	196 216	218 139	93,3	96,7	90,4
	Nights	931 671	379 783	551 888	94,2	97,5	92,1
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	9 562	4 194	5 368	99,9	96,7	102,4
	Nights	17 721	8 113	9 608	102,7	107,1	99,3
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	15 424	10 551	4 873	112,9	109,6	120,6
	Nights	35 667	23 596	12 071	120,3	118,8	123,5
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	1 623	804	819	70,4	61,7	81,7
	Nights	2 724	1 305	1 419	46,0	31,7	79,0
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	6 908	3 425	3 483	83,9	90,1	78,6
	Nights	11 041	5 738	5 303	85,4	92,0	79,2
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	7 296	4 792	2 504	104,7	104,0	106,0
	Nights	14 087	8 504	5 583	91,4	80,2	115,9
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	1 572	1 145	427	120,3	124,9	109,5
	Nights	2 800	1 830	970	101,8	103,3	99,0
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	1 764	1 296	468	76,0	73,1	85,2
	Nights	3 910	2 597	1 313	62,2	52,5	98,1
County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar	Arrivals	59 566	27 160	32 406	93,4	83,7	103,6
	Nights	152 065	58 089	93 976	93,5	85,5	99,3
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	10 806	4 557	6 249	99,5	99,7	99,4
	Nights	16 843	7 667	9 176	92,7	96,6	89,8
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	1 514	1 132	382	101,9	101,0	104,7
	Nights	3 242	2 337	905	103,3	99,9	113,1
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	2 540	2 152	388	121,1	123,9	107,5
	Nights	5 058	4 254	804	98,7	94,9	125,2
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	3 644	2 175	1 469	108,0	124,6	90,2
	Nights	6 314	3 718	2 596	121,3	135,5	105,4
County of Zadar	Arrivals	22 077	11 436	10 641	99,4	94,1	105,9
	Nights	51 456	22 127	29 329	103,2	99,3	106,3
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	14 228	11 384	2 844	102,5	106,1	90,3
	Nights	26 761	20 405	6 356	108,1	110,2	101,7
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	14 750	10 644	4 106	90,8	88,0	98,8
	Nights	33 810	21 871	11 939	94,0	100,0	84,6
County of Vukovar-Srijem	Arrivals	9 593	8 668	925	101,5	102,0	97,2
	Nights	16 006	14 107	1 899	106,8	108,0	99,2
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	39 434	17 712	21 722	78,3	84,7	73,8
	Nights	96 472	33 810	62 662	83,2	87,8	80,9
County of Istria	Arrivals	51 307	21 406	29 901	89,6	96,9	85,0
	Nights	141 784	45 009	96 775	84,7	94,9	80,7
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	33 445	11 183	22 262	80,1	131,6	66,9
	Nights	86 080	24 930	61 150	93,2	138,1	82,3
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	8 127	5 611	2 516	99,2	92,8	117,5
	Nights	17 410	10 610	6 800	109,5	97,7	135,0
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	99 175	34 789	64 386	100,2	102,3	99,1
	Nights	190 420	59 166	131 254	101,6	101,3	101,8

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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