

Accommodation Establishments

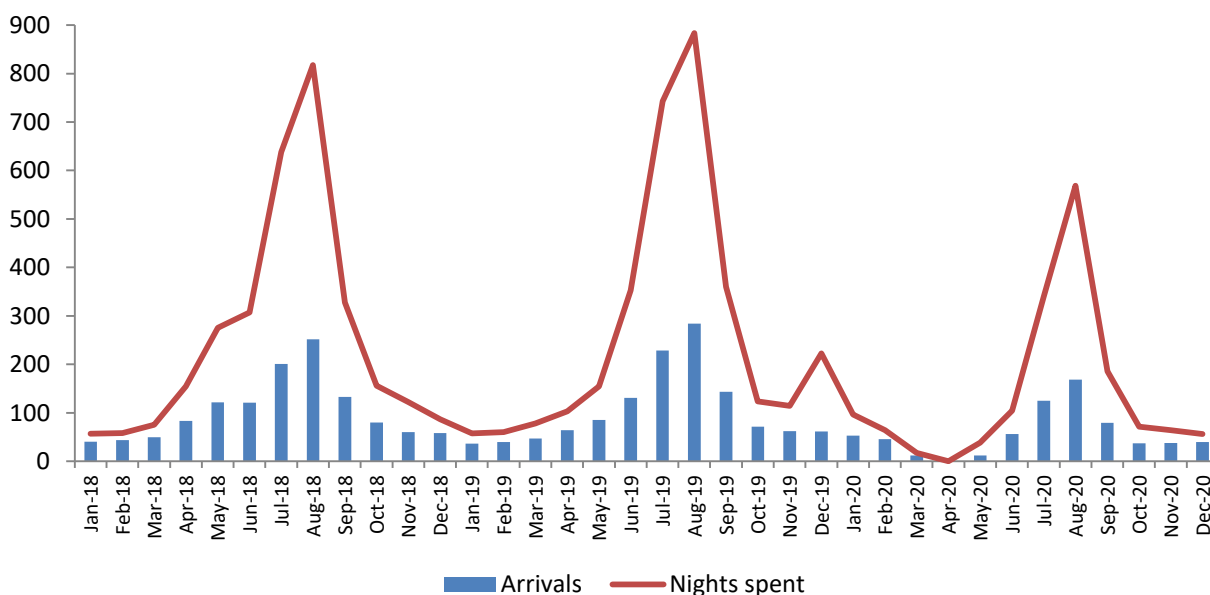
Fourth Quarter, 2020

Tiranë, 19 February 2021: In the fourth quarter 2020, the variables for occupancy of accommodation establishments are presented as follows:

- number of arrivals decreased by 41.2 %, compared to the fourth quarter 2019;
- number of nights spent has decreased by 58.4 %, compared to the fourth quarter 2019;

The number of nights spent for the fourth quarter 2020 follows the same trend as the number of visitors.

Fig. 1 Total arrivals and nights spent, January 2018 - December 2020, (number in thousand)



During the data analysis of the fourth quarter of 2020, it is noticed that the highest number of nights spent was realized:

- by region, "Central Region" (54.1 %);
- by location close to the sea, "Non-coastal areas" (71.6 %);
- by type of accommodation establishments, "Hotels and similar accommodation" (93.0 %);

Tab. 1 Arrivals and nights spent by region, location close to the sea and type of accommodation

	Arrivals			Nights spent		
	Q.IV 2019	Q.IV 2020	Annual change (%)	Q.IV 2019	Q.IV 2020	Annual change (%)
Regions						
Northern region	39,038	15,622	-60.0	101,164	33,079	-67.3
Central region	92,324	65,025	-29.6	223,945	103,667	-53.7
Southern region	63,126	33,747	-46.5	35,564	54,716	-59.6
Type of location close to the sea						
Coastal area	56,283	31,462	-44.1	203,654	54,333	-73.3
Non-coastal area	138,205	82,932	-40.0	57,019	137,129	-46.6
Type of accommodation						
Hotels and similar accommodation	183,440	110,991	-39.5	426,916	178,122	-58.3
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	9,923	2,678	-73.0	30,108	12,601	-58.1
Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	1,125	725	-35.6	3,649	739	-79.7
Total	194,488	114,394	-41.2	460,673	191,462	-58.4

During the fourth quarter of 2020, the number of visitors decreased as follows:

- the number of resident arrivals decreased by 30.3 %, compared to the fourth quarter of 2019;
- the number of non-resident visitors decreased by 52.2 %, compared to the fourth quarter of 2019;

If we analyse resident visitors by region, location close to the sea and the type of accommodation establishments, the indicators follow the same downward trend. The number of resident visitors who have been accommodated in the Central region has marked the lowest decline of 24.4 %, in the Non-coastal areas decreasing by 25.3%, in Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks decreasing by 20.2%, compared to the same period of the previous year.

Tab. 2 Arrivals by region, location close to the sea and type of accommodation

	Resident			Non-resident		
	Q.IV 2019	Q.IV 2020	Annual change (%)	Q.IV 2019	Q.IV 2020	Annual change (%)
Regions						
Northern region	18,677	10,859	-41.9	20,361	4,763	-76.6
Central region	37,128	28,073	-24.4	55,196	36,952	-33.1
Southern region	41,876	29,178	-30.3	21,250	4,569	-78.5
Type of location close to the sea						
Coastal area	27,956	16,042	-42.6	28,327	15,420	-45.6
Non-coastal area	69,725	52,068	-25.3	68,480	30,864	-54.9
Type of accommodation						
Hotels and similar accommodation	89,930	65,524	-27.1	93,510	45,467	-51.4
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	6,850	1,867	-72.7	3,073	811	-73.6
Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	901	719	-20.2	224	6	-97.3
Total	97,681	68,110	-30.3	96,807	46,284	-52.2

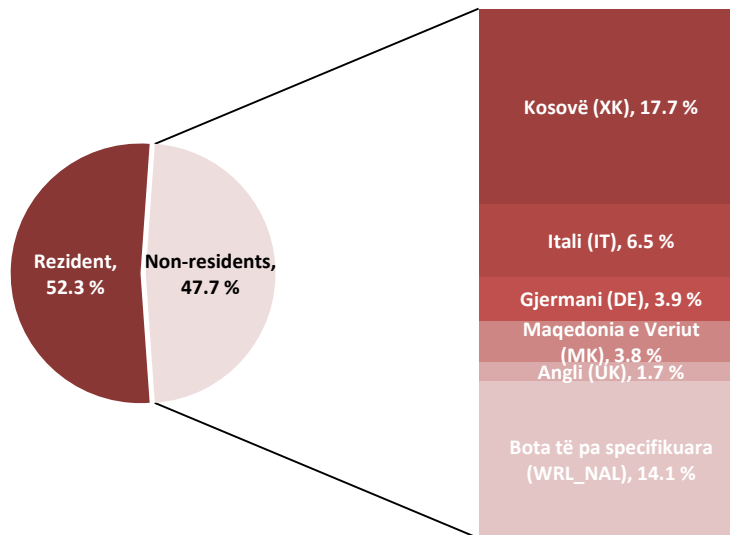
During the fourth quarter of 2020, the number of nights spent decreased as follows:

- number of nights spent by residents decreased by 64.5 %, compared to the fourth quarter of 2019;
- number of nights spent by non-residents decreased by 48.8 %, compared to the fourth quarter of 2019;

If we analyse the performance of resident visitors by nights spent by means of region, location close to the sea and the type of accommodation establishments, the indicators follow the same downward trend. The number of nights spent of resident visitors who have been accommodated in the Southern region has decreased by 53.3 %, in Non-coastal areas by 45.1 %, in "Holiday and other short-stay accommodation" by 60.6%, compared to the same period of the previous year.

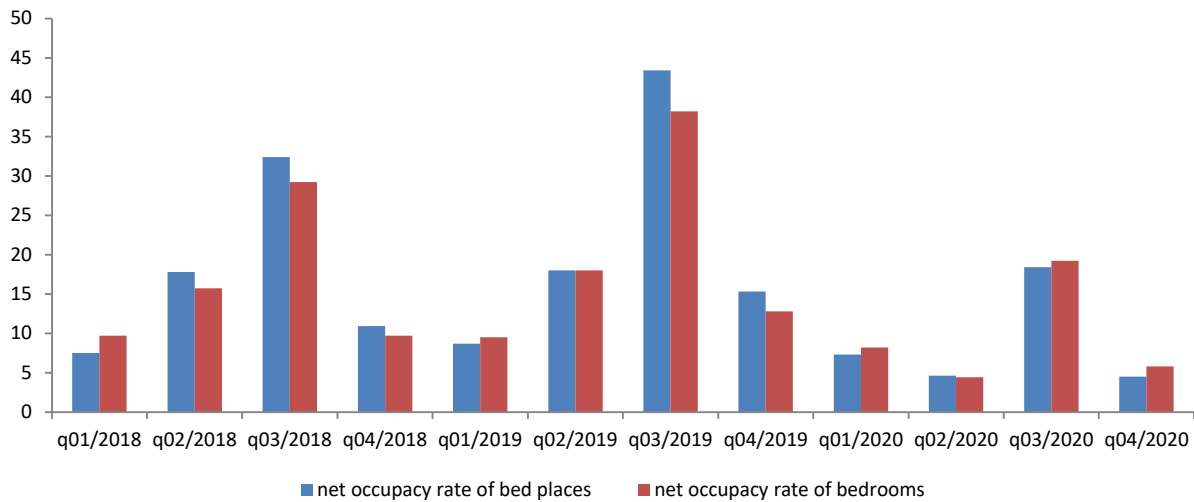
Tab. 3 Nights spent by region, location close to the sea and type of accommodation

	Resident			Non-resident		
	Q.IV 2019	Q.IV 2020	Annual change (%)	Q.IV 2019	Q.IV 2020	Annual change (%)
Regions						
Northern region	61,524	19,108	-68.9	39,640	13,971	-64.8
Central region	128,860	38,171	-70.4	95,085	65,496	-31.1
Southern region	91,591	42,767	-53.3	43,973	11,949	-72.8
Type of location close to the sea						
Coastal area	143,896	24,217	-83.2	59,758	30,116	-49.6
Non-coastal area	138,079	75,829	-45.1	118,940	61,300	-48.5
Type of accommodation						
Hotels and similar accommodation	259,705	91,751	-64.7	167,211	86,371	-48.3
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	19,228	7,568	-60.6	10,880	5,033	-53.7
Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	3,042	727	-76.1	607	12	-98.0
	281,975	100,046	-64.5	178,698	91,416	-48.8

Fig.2 Non-residents nights spent by country of residence, Fourth quarter 2020 (%)

Net occupancy rates, of bedrooms and bed places, are two indicators that measure the percentage of accommodation capacities use, bedrooms and bed places available for visitors. During this quarter, net occupancy rate of bedrooms of "Hotels and similar accommodation" is 5.8 %, against to 12.8 % that was in the fourth quarter of 2019. Net occupancy rate of bed places of "Hotels and similar accommodation" is 4.5 %, compared to 15.3 % in the fourth quarter of 2019.

Fig.3 Net occupancy rates, (%)



Note: Statistics in this News Release should be interpreted in context of the COVID-19 situation.

Methodology

General information:

INSTAT for the first time calculates and publishes the indicators of accommodation statistics which represent the tourism capacity offer in the country.

The purpose of the survey to hotels and other similar accommodation establishments is to monitor tourism activities, to calculate statistical variables about accommodation offer of Albanian tourism, which are important to determine the trend of capacity development in the tourism sector. Data are collected every month through the questionnaire "Survey of Accommodation Establishments".

Coverage area

The scope of observation (or the target population) in accommodation statistics includes all tourist accommodation establishments from the Statistical Business Register of 2018. Tourism accommodation establishments are classified and described in groups according to NACE Rev. 2 classification as follow:

55.10 Hotels and similar accommodation. This class includes accommodation provided by: hotels, resort hotels, suite/apartment hotels and motels.

55.20 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation. This class includes: provision of accommodation in campgrounds, trailer parks, recreational camps and fishing and hunting camps for short stay visitors, provision of space and facilities for recreational vehicles

Non-registered visitors and accommodation establishments are not subject of this survey.

Indicators collected from the survey include:

- Arrivals of residents;
- Arrivals of non-residents;
- Nights spent of residents;
- Nights spent of non-residents;
- Occupied bedrooms by residents;
- Occupied bedrooms by non-residents);
- Occupied bed places by residents;
- Occupied bed places by non-residents;
- Number of bedrooms;
- Number of bed places;

Data collection and data processing methodology is based on Annex I of Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism.

Definitions:

The accommodation establishment in the accommodation statistics includes all tourist accommodation establishments providing, as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised), short-term or short-stay accommodation services.

Bedroom: a bedroom in an accommodation establishment or dwelling is the unit formed by one room or groups of rooms which are rented by tourists as a whole (and constituting an indivisible rental).

Bed place: the number of bed places in a tourist accommodation establishment is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment, ignoring any extra beds that may be set up upon customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed; a double bed is counted as two bed places.

An arrival is defined as a person who stays at least one night in the hotel, children included.

Resident: is considered a person who has resided in Albania for more than 12 consecutive months.

Non-Resident: is considered a person who has not resided in Albania for more than 12 consecutive months.

A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation.

The net occupancy rate of bed places = $\frac{\text{Number of nights spent}}{\text{Number of available bed places}} * 100$ measures the percentage of occupied bed places for "Hotels and similar accommodation".

The net occupancy rate of bedrooms = $\frac{\text{Number of occupied bedrooms}}{\text{Number of available bedrooms}} * 100$ measures the percentage of occupied bedrooms for "Hotels and similar accommodation".

Statistical regions at level 1, 2 and 3 are defined according to the NUTS II territorial division, which is a unified classification and is used as a basis for the collection and processing of European Regional Statistics. The information below includes which prefectures are in the North, Centre and South region.

Northern Region: Dibër; Durrës; Kukës; Lezhë; Shkodër

Centre Region: Elbasan; Tiranë

South Region: Berat; Fier; Gjirokastër; Korçë; Vlorë

Coastal areas are Local Administrative Units (LAUs) that are on or near a coastline. Coastal areas are classified according to the following two categories:

- **Coastal areas:** LAUs bordering the coastline or LAUs having at least 50% of their surface at a distance of 10 km from the coastline;
- **Non-coastal areas:** LAUs that are not "coastal areas"; which means LAUs that are not bordered by the coastline and have less than 50% of their surface at a distance of 10 km from the coastline.