ØiNSTAT
Republika e Shqipërisë
Instituti i Statistikave

Accommodation Establishments

September 2023

Tirana, 20 November 2023: In September 2023, the occupancy indicators of accommodation establishments are presented as bellow:
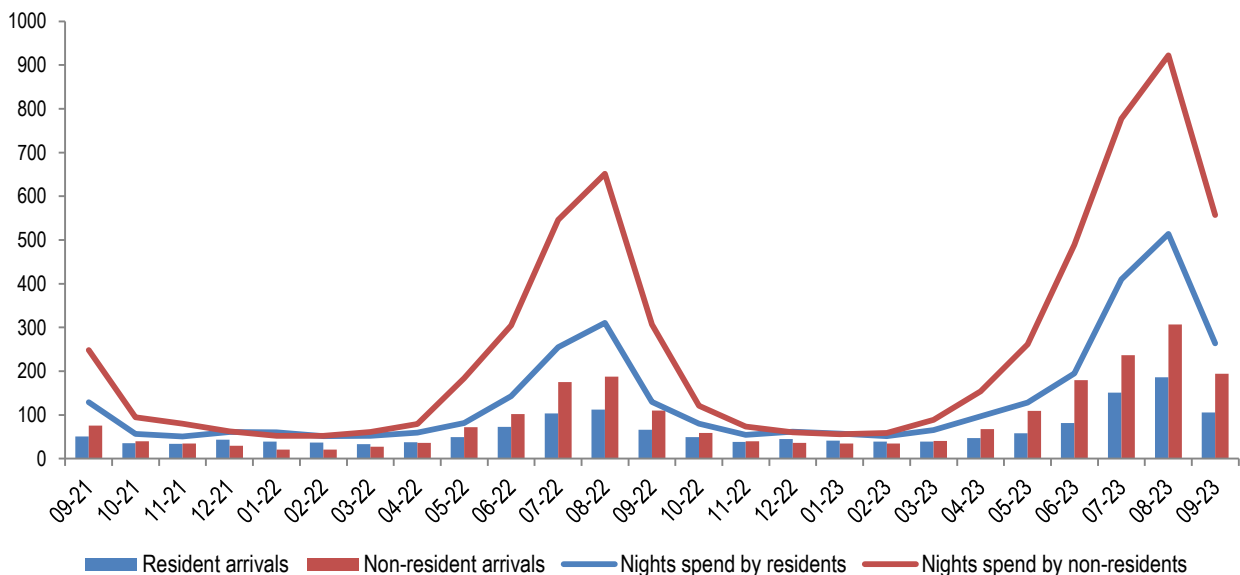
The number of total arrivals has increased by 70.1 %, compared to September 2022. The same trends follow the two below indicators:

- number of resident arrivals increased by 60.3 %;
- number of non-resident arrivals increased by 76.0 %;

The number of total nights spent has increased by 87.8 %, compared to September 2022. The same trends follow the two below indicators:

- number of nights spent by residents increased by 2 times;
- number of nights spent by non-residents increased by 81.3 %;

Fig.1 Total arrivals and nights spent (number in thousand)

Resident arrivals ▬ Non-resident arrivals ▬ Nights spend by residents ▬ Nights spend by non-residents

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Arrivals

During September 2023, there was an increase in the number of total arrivals by 70.1 %, compared to September 2022. The number of non-resident arrivals who were accommodated in the North Region marked the highest increase by 2.2 times. In Coastal areas this indicator has increased by 93.3 %, compared to the same period of the previous year. The number of non-resident arrivals who were accommodated in the "Hotels and similar accommodation" marked an increase by 67.6 %.

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

		Resident			Non-resident	
	September 2021	September 2022	September 2023	September 2021	September 2022	September 2023
Regions						
Northern region	7,866	12,562	25,372	20,465	24,488	54,725
Center region	13,248	24,455	30,220	35,904	51,633	79,575
Southern region	29,363	29,036	50,292	19,325	34,060	59,597
Type of location close to the sea						
Coastal area	23,603	34,177	64,992	46,448	64,120	123,920
Non-coastal area	26,874	31,876	40,892	29,246	46,061	69,977
Type of accommodation						
Hotels and similar accommodation	47,912	62,928	98,129	73,517	105,076	176,074
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	2,116	2,660	7,449	1,922	3,760	12,012
Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	449	465	306	255	1,345	5,811
Total	**50,477**	**66,053**	**105,884**	**75,694**	**110,181**	**193,897**

In September 2023, the highest number of visitors results:

- by regions in the "Southern Region" (36.7 %);
- by location close to the sea in "Coastal areas" (63.0 %);
- by type of accommodation establishments in "Hotels and similar accommodation" (91.5 %);

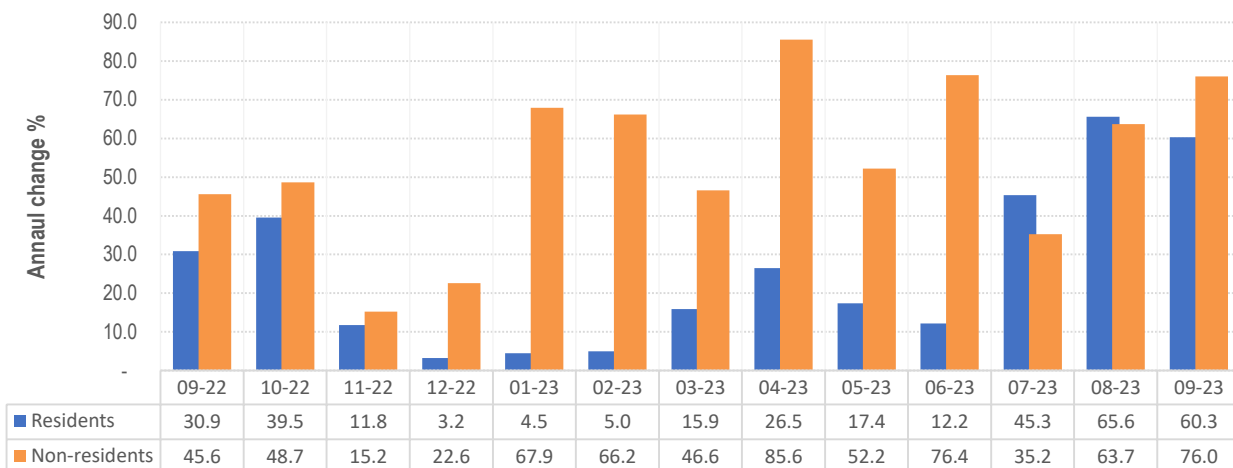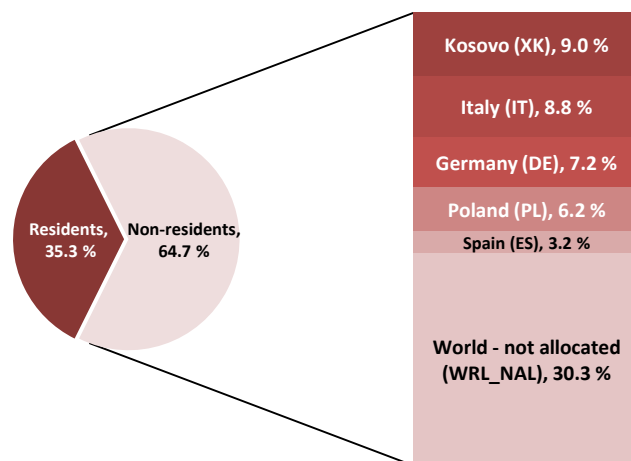**Fig.2 Annual change of resident and non-resident arrivals by month (%)**

	09-22	10-22	11-22	12-22	01-23	02-23	03-23	04-23	05-23	06-23	07-23	08-23	09-23
■ Residents	30.9	39.5	11.8	3.2	4.5	5.0	15.9	26.5	17.4	12.2	45.3	65.6	60.3
■ Non-residents	45.6	48.7	15.2	22.6	67.9	66.2	46.6	85.6	52.2	76.4	35.2	63.7	76.0

Fig.3 Non-residents arrivals by country of residence (%)

Residents, 35.3 %
Non-residents, 64.7 %

Kosovo (XK), 9.0 %
Italy (IT), 8.8 %
Germany (DE), 7.2 %
Poland (PL), 6.2 %
Spain (ES), 3.2 %
World - not allocated (WRL_NAL), 30.3 %

Nights spent

During September 2023 the total number of nights spent increased by 87.8 % compared to September 2022. The number of nights spent by non-residents who have been accommodated in Northern Region has marked the highest increase by 3 times. In Coastal areas has increased by 80.7 %, compared to the same period of the previous year. The number of nights spent by non-residents who have been accommodated in "Hotels and similar accommodation" has marked an increase by 76.1 %.

For more information, please visit the website: http://www.instat.gov.al/en/home.aspx

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

	Resident September 2021	Resident September 2022	Resident September 2023	Non-resident September 2021	Non-resident September 2022	Non-resident September 2023
Regions						
Northern region	21,159	22,603	69,203	64,488	55,060	162,533
Center region	25,038	37,590	58,777	109,158	155,770	222,763
Southern region	82,664	69,666	135,760	74,584	96,329	171,705
Type of location close to the sea						
Coastal area	89,960	89,280	196,215	195,900	235,830	426,135
Non-coastal area	38,901	40,579	67,525	52,330	71,329	130,866
Type of accommodation						
Hotels and similar accommodation	120,498	120,773	244,114	239,412	292,000	514,193
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	7,562	7,741	19,059	8,032	12,193	35,220
Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	801	1,345	567	786	2,966	7,588
Total	**128,861**	**129,859**	**263,740**	**248,230**	**307,159**	**557,001**

In September 2023, the highest number of nights spent was realized:

- by regions in the "Southern Region" (37.5 %);
- by areas of proximity to the coast in "Coastal areas" (75.8 %);
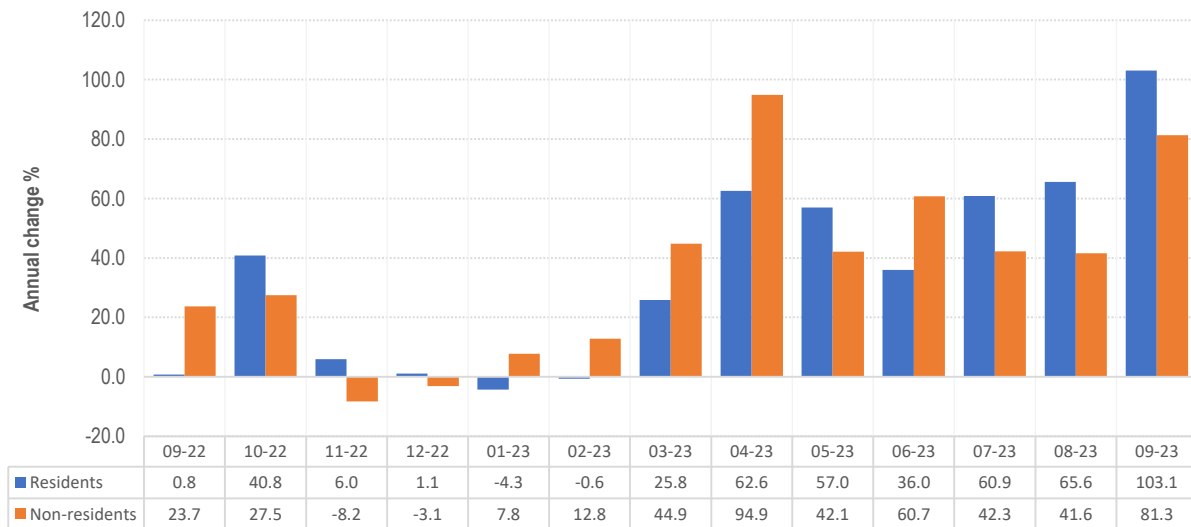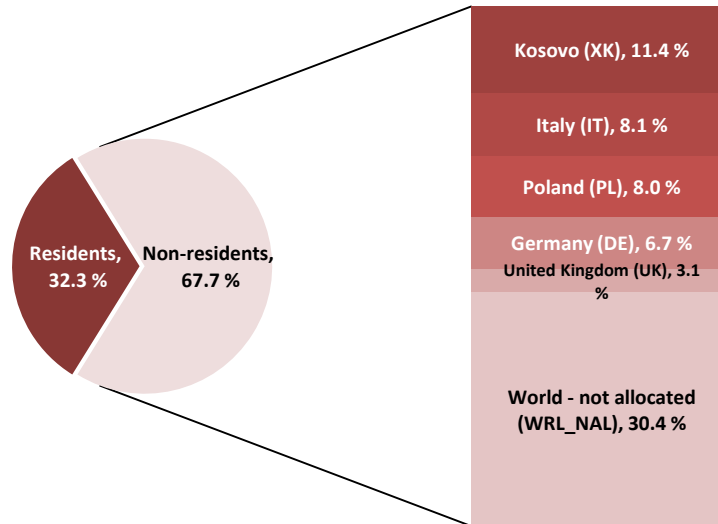- by type of accommodation structures in "Hotels and similar accommodation" (92.4 %);

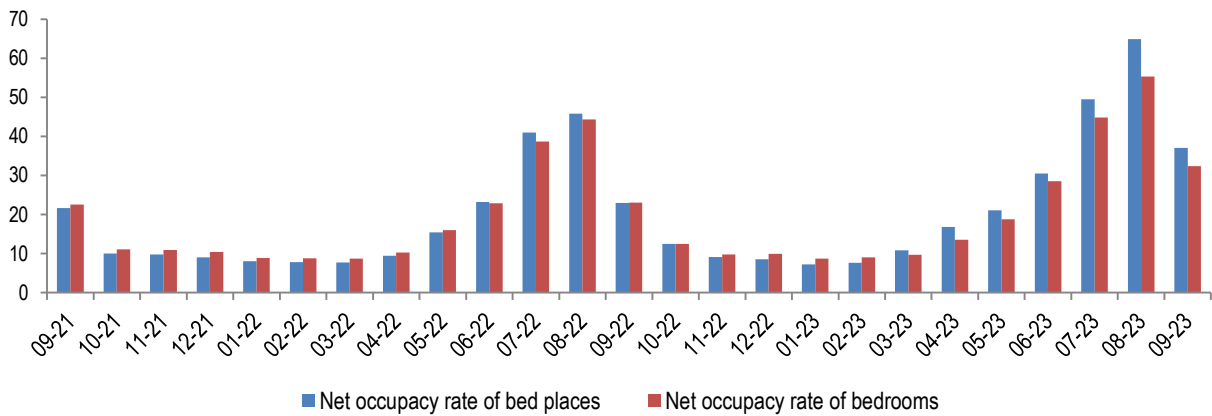**Fig.4 Annual change of resident and non-resident nights by month (%)**

	09-22	10-22	11-22	12-22	01-23	02-23	03-23	04-23	05-23	06-23	07-23	08-23	09-23
Residents	0.8	40.8	6.0	1.1	-4.3	-0.6	25.8	62.6	57.0	36.0	60.9	65.6	103.1
Non-residents	23.7	27.5	-8.2	-3.1	7.8	12.8	44.9	94.9	42.1	60.7	42.3	41.6	81.3

For more information, please visit the website: http://www.instat.gov.al/en/home.aspx

Fig.5 Non-residents nights spent by country of residence (%)

Net occupancy rate

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 month, net occupancy rate of bedrooms of "Hotels and similar accommodation" is 32.4 %, against to 23.0 % that was in September 2022. Net occupancy rate of bed places of "Hotels and similar accommodation" is 37.0 %, against to 22.9 % that was in September 2022.

Fig.6 Net occupancy rates (%)

Methodology

General information:

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

The purpose of the survey to 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 2021. 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 accommodation provided by: children and other holiday homes, visitor flats and bungalows, cottages and cabins without housekeeping services, youth hostels and mountain refuges.

55.30 Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. This class includes: provision of accommodation in campgrounds, trailer parks, recreational camps and fishing and hunting camps for short stay visitors.

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);
- 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 September 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism.

Definitions:

The accommodation establishment 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: 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: is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment, ignoring any extra beds that September be set up upon customer request.

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.