

Accommodation Establishments

January 2024

Tirana, 19 March 2024: Starting from January 2024, Accommodation Establishment Survey data are collected through census survey near those establishments, against sample survey used during the previous years. This data are collected, produced and published for all the accommodation establishments' part of Business Statistical Register of the year 2023 (consult Methodology).

In January 2024, the occupancy indicators of accommodation establishments are presented as below:

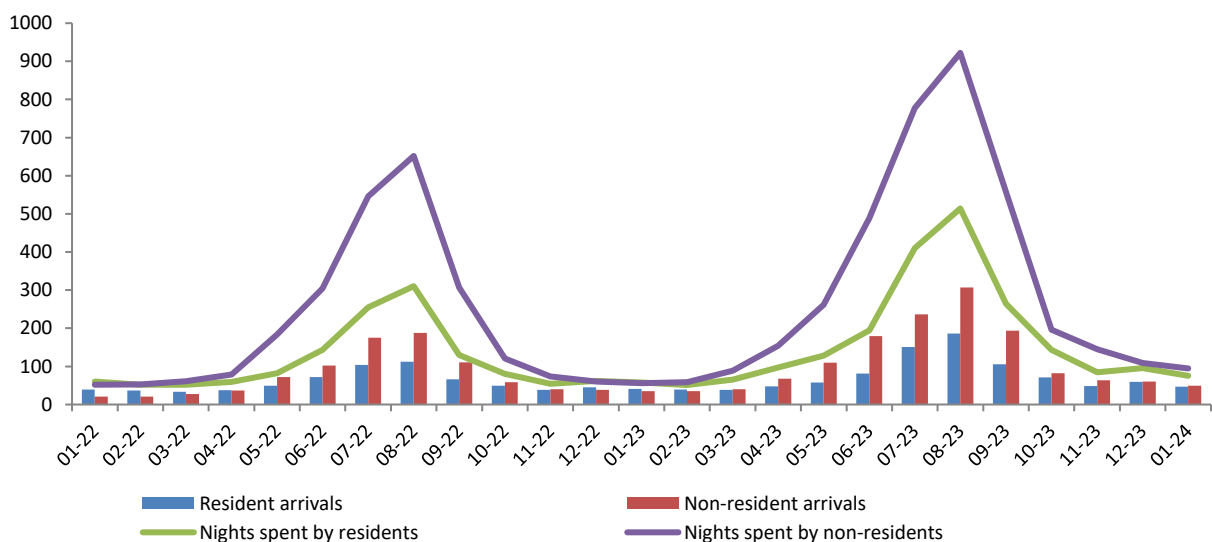
The number of total arrivals has increased by 27.1 %, compared to January 2023. The same trends follow the two below indicators:

- number of resident arrivals increased by 14.3 %
- number of non-resident arrivals increased by 42.3 %;

The number of total nights spent has increased by 49.4 %, compared to January 2023. The same trends follow the two below indicators:

- number of nights spent by residents increased by 30.3 %;
- number of nights spent by non-residents increased by 69.3 %;

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



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Arrivals

During January 2024, there was an increase in the number of total arrivals by 27.1 %, compared to January 2023. The number of non-resident arrivals who were accommodated in the Center Region marked an increase by 55.7 %. In Non-coastal areas this indicator has increased by 30.3 %, 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 42.6 %.

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

	Resident			Non-resident		
	January 2022	January 2023	January 2024	January 2022	January 2023	January 2024
Regions						
Northern region	10,879	12,140	11,152	3,195	7,439	6,509
Center region	14,463	14,808	19,887	14,896	23,901	37,209
Southern region	14,009	14,170	15,949	2,527	3,283	5,550
Type of location close to the sea						
Coastal area	14,548	11,542	14,333	6,438	9,482	16,512
Non-coastal area	24,803	29,576	32,655	14,180	25,141	32,756
Type of accommodation						
Hotels and similar accommodation	37,304	39,692	43,729	20,337	33,703	48,052
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	1,998	1,354	3,128	251	792	1,140
Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	49	72	131	30	128	76
Total	39,351	41,118	46,988	20,618	34,623	49,268

In January 2024, the highest number of visitors results:

- by regions in the “Center Region” (59.3 %);
- by location close to the sea in “Non-coastal areas” (68.0 %);
- by type of accommodation establishments in “Hotels and similar accommodation” (95.4 %).

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

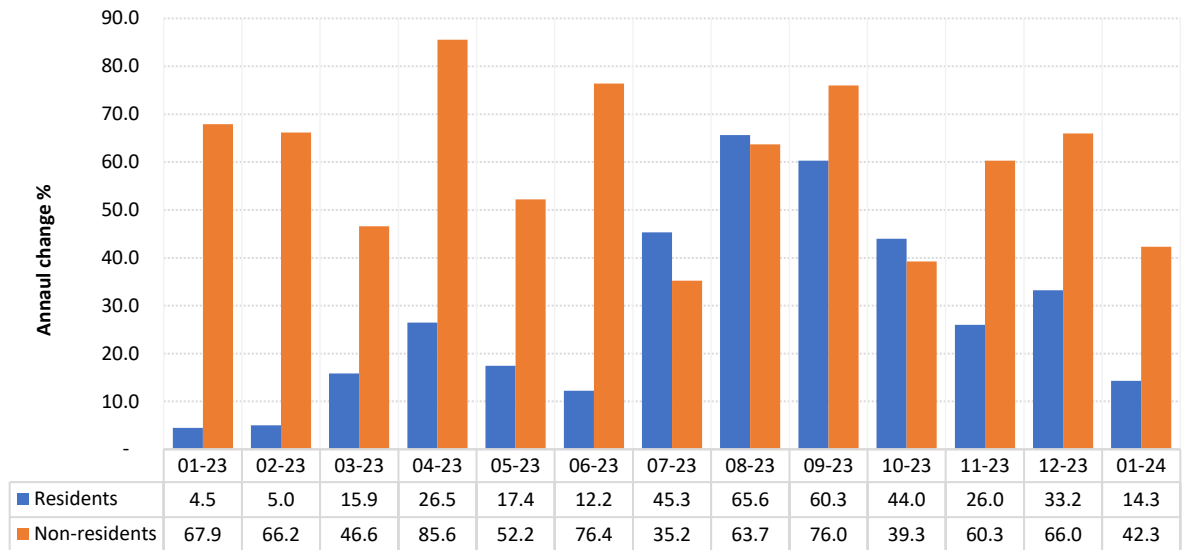
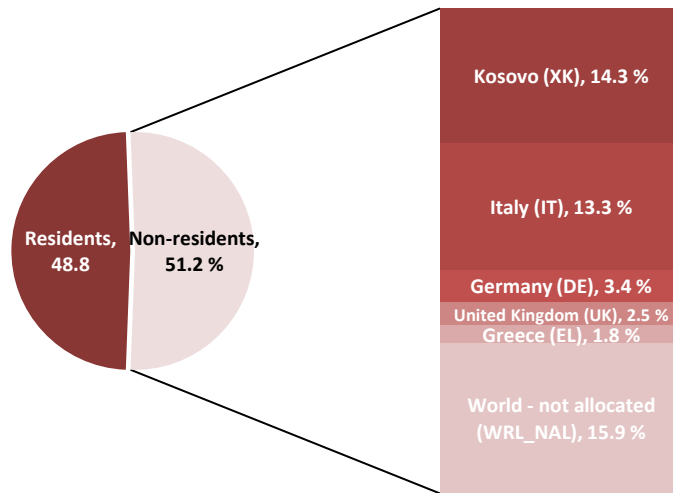


Fig.3 Non-residents arrivals by country of residence (%)



Nights spent

During January 2024 the total number of nights spent increased by 49.4 % compared to January 2023. The number of nights spent by non-residents who have been accommodated in Center Region has marked an increase by 82.1 %. In Non-coastal areas has increased by 71.3 %, 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 71.0 %.

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

	Resident		Non-resident			
	January 2022	January 2023	January 2024	January 2022	January 2023	January 2024
Regions						
Northern region	18,196	15,737	14,188	7,281	10,220	11,650
Center region	22,073	21,035	34,510	38,521	39,937	72,713
Southern region	19,988	20,898	26,251	6,121	5,808	10,402
Type of location close to the sea						
Coastal area	26,193	21,965	21,405	25,519	18,579	30,713
Non-coastal area	34,064	35,705	53,544	26,404	37,386	64,052
Type of accommodation						
Hotels and similar accommodation	57,746	55,542	69,721	51,458	53,867	92,107
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	2,453	2,039	5,074	375	1,928	2,551
Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	58	89	154	90	170	107
Total	60,257	57,670	74,949	51,923	55,965	94,765

In January 2024, the highest number of nights spent was realized:

- by regions in the “Center Region” (63.2 %);
- by areas of proximity to the coast in “Non-coastal areas” (69.3 %);
- by type of accommodation structures in “Hotels and similar accommodation” (95.4 %);

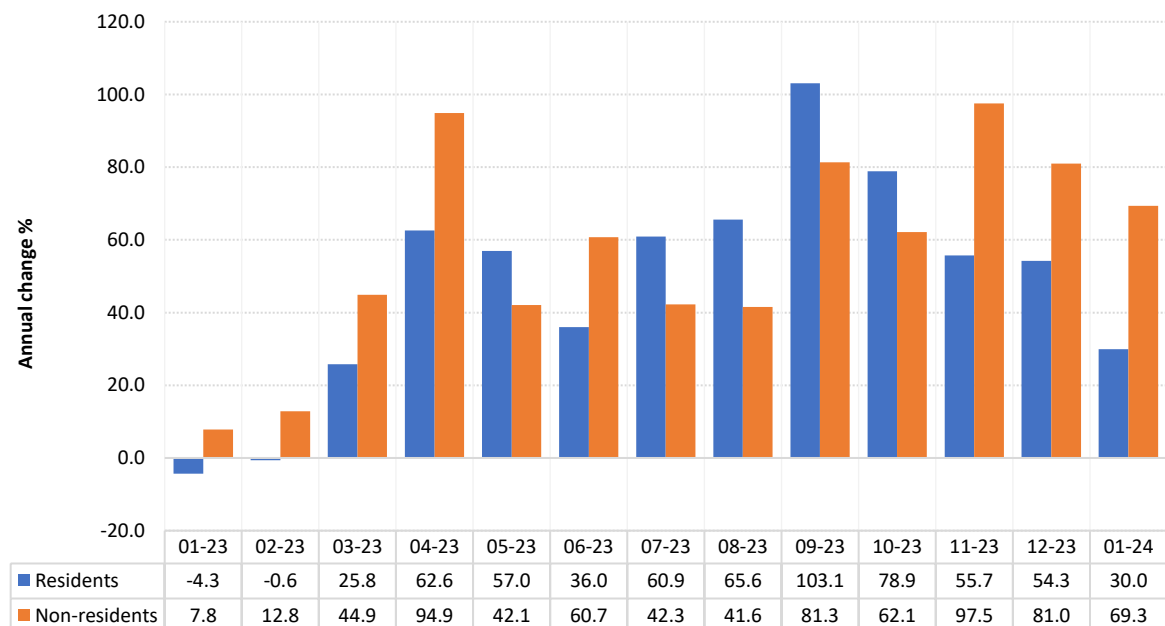
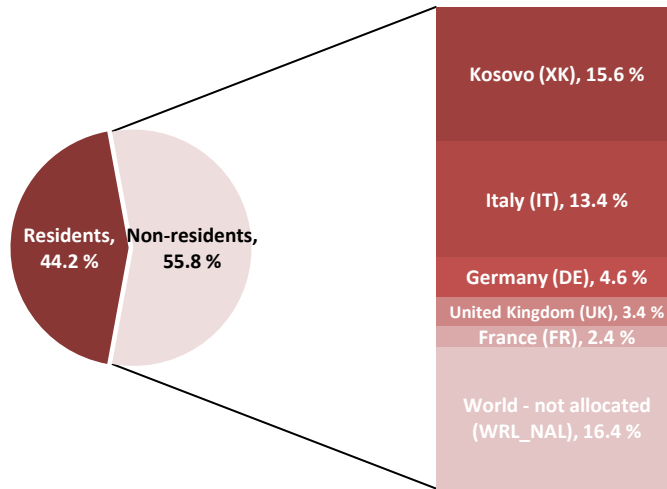
Fig.4 Annual change of resident and non-resident nights by month (%)

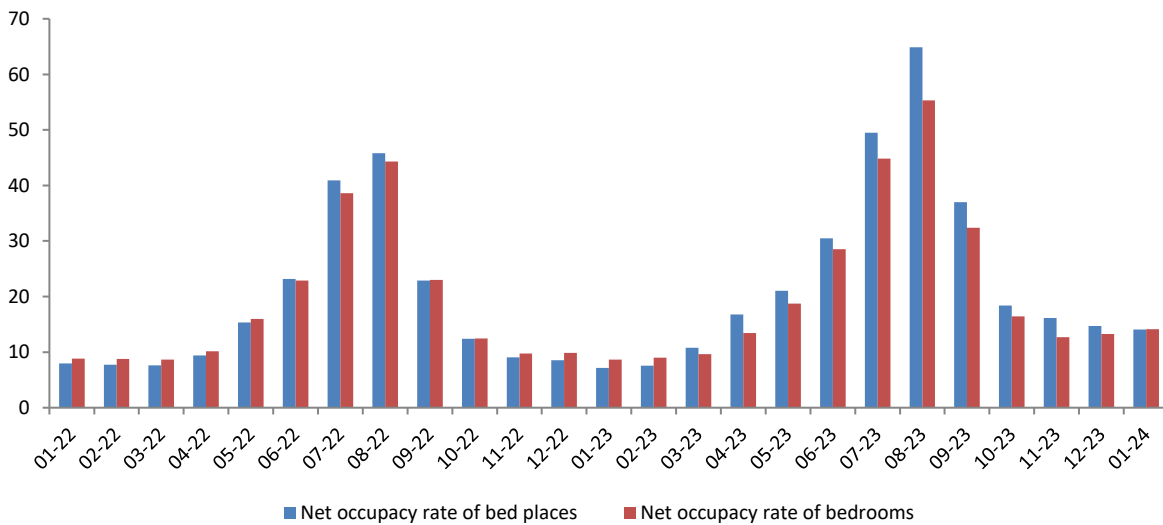
Fig.5 Non-residents nights spent by country of residence (%)



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 14.2 %, against to 8.6 % that was in January 2023. Net occupancy rate of bed places of "Hotels and similar accommodation" is 14.0 %, against to 7.2 % that was in January 2023.

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, using the new data collection process, census survey near accommodation establishments, against sample survey used during the previous years. The new methodology aims the data collection, production and publication of high quality data in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 concerning European statistics on tourism and amendments.

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 the year 2023 and Local Unit Register, that have as a primary or secondary economic activity the touristic accommodation.

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 accommodation establishments that have one or more bedrooms for people with reduced mobility (including people in wheelchairs)
- 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 January 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).

Bedroom for people with reduced mobility PRMs (including people in wheelchairs): the bedrooms concerned shall be accessible independently for most persons with reduced mobility and allow to use most of the room facilities available to all guests: the establishment and bedrooms concerned can also include special facilities for the visual or hearing impaired.

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 January 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; Gjirokastrë; 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.