Tourism

Methodology

Tourism has a potential role in the development of special regions of the country, thus contributing to employment and welfare, sustainable development of the regions, local infrastructure, etc. It covers several activities including tourist services, bars and restaurants, retails trade units, cultural centers, etc.

Tourism statistics presents data about entry and exit of Albanian citizens and foreigners by their mode of travel (sea, air, land) and border crossing points.

Definitions

Entry and exit includes all entries and exists of persons in the border crossing points (by air, sea and land).

Entry is a concept which generally refers to all the entries. A person visiting several countries during one year is calculated each time a new entry.

Means of transport implies the means used by the visitor to travel from his place of usual residence to the other countries to be visited.

Tourism

Includes the activity of people who travel and stay in places different from their usual habitat at a period not longer than 12 months and the aim of travel is leisure time, business etc.

Visitor

For statistical purposes on tourism, the term "visitor" represents a "person who travels in a different place from that in which he resides, in a period shorter than 12 months and major aim of travel in the place visited is a non-profit activity".

All travelers included in tourism are visitors. The term "visitor" represents the basic concept for the whole database on tourism. The term "visitor" is further on for statistical use and in compliance with the forms of tourism is classified in two groupings: "daily visitors" and tourist "overnight visitors".

Tourist is a person who spends at least one night in hostelry structures of the country visited.

Daily visitor is a person who does not spend any night in the hostelry structures of the country visited.

Source of information

Ministry of Interior Affairs, General Directorate of State Policy