

Tourism in Figures

2013-2017

Tirana, on May 31, 2018: The Institute of Statistics of Albania (INSTAT) in cooperation with the Bank of Albania compiled for the first time a special publication on the main indicators on tourism in Albania.

The arrivals of foreign citizens in the period 2013-2017 have increased on average by 12.0 %, while the expenses of foreign tourists (non - residents) in our country have increased on average by 8.5 % in the same period.

In the period 2013-2017, departures of Albanian citizens increased by 7.2 %, while the expenses of Albanian citizens (resident) abroad increased by an average of 2.2 %.

In the period 2013-2017, the number of visitors who visited the forts and monuments was 621,061 persons, increasing by an average of 51,5 %

Characteristics of foreign tourists in Albania

Arrivals from Europe's region accounted for the largest share of foreign citizens' inflows by 92.4 % and have increased on average by 12.3 % for the period 2013-2017.

Foreign arrivals Albania come mainly from: Kosovo (34 %), Macedonia (13 %), Greece (10 %), Montenegro and Italy (7 % each).

In the period 2013-2017, the number of foreign visitors with overnights (including visitors who stay at least one night at the hotel or other accommodation unit, relatives, their homes, etc.) have increased on average by 13.0 %. While the number of same -day visitors for the period 2013-2017 is 1.3 million, an increase of 39.0 % on average.

Tab. 1 Number of foreign visitors staying and overnights, in thousand

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Arrivals	3,256	3,673	4,131	4,736	5,118
Overnights visitors	2,857	3,341	3,784	4,070	4,643
Same-day visitors	220	127	162	507	293

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and INSTAT

The main features of trips of Albanian citizens (resident) abroad

In the period 2013-2017, 22.6 million Albanian citizens (resident) have gone abroad and spent 854.547 million ALL. Residential spending for personal travel accounts for the largest share on average 75.9 % and on business and professional spending 24.1 % of total spending.

Tab. 2 Indicators on the expenses of Albanian citizens (resident) abroad

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Departures ('000)	3,928	4,146	4,504	4,852	5,186
Expenditures of Albanian citizens (resident) abroad (mln Lekë) of which:	165,583	178,154	165,135	166,148	179,527
Personal (million ALL)	116,024	133,959	116,010	117,330	129,526
Business and professional (million ALL)	40,260	33,753	39,930	39,365	40,953
Transport (million ALL)	9,299	10,442	9,195	9,453	9,048
Average length of stay (day)	7	7	7	10	8

Source: Bank of Albania

Importance of tourism in the economy

In the period 2013-2017, the average specific expenditure of foreign tourists (non-residents) in our country, to total GDP, is 13.3 %, while the average specific expenditure of Albanian nationals abroad to the total GDP is average 11.2 %

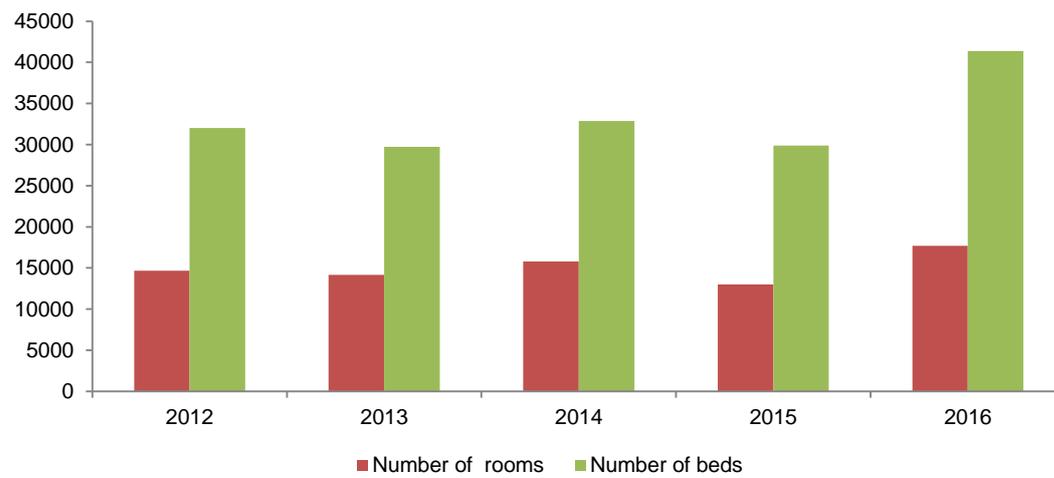
Tab. 3 Macroeconomic indicators, in %

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Inbound tourism expenditure over GDP	11.5	12.8	13.2	14.2	14.9
Inbound tourism expenditure over GDP	11.6	12.0	10.9	10.6	11.0
Tourism balance (inbound – outbound tourism expenditure) over GDP	0.0	0.8	2.3	3.6	3.9

Source: Bank of Albania

Accommodation capacities in Albania

In 2016, 1,242 accommodation structures (hotels, motels, camps, inns, mountain and other structures for short-term stays) operated throughout the country. The total number of rooms in these structures was 17,692 and the beds were 41,376 thousand. During 2013-2016, the total number of accommodation structures (operating during the period) increased by an average of 20.3 % and the number of beds in them increased by 13.3 %.

Fig. 1 Capacity of accommodation units in our country, 2012-2016

Methodology

INSTAT carried out the publication of statistics in cooperation with the Bank of Albania. This publication contains statistics from different sectors of the two institutions.

Statistics include all foreign and Albanian citizens who visit Albania. The data belongs to the calendar year. For more methodological information refer to the links:

<http://www.instat.gov.al/al/temat/industria-tregtia-dhe-shërbimet/turizmi/>

Structural Business Statistics

<http://www.instat.gov.al/al/temat/industria-tregtia-dhe-sh%C3%ABrbimet/statistikat-strukturore-t%C3%AB-nd%C3%ABmarrijeve-ekonomike/>

Building permits

<http://www.instat.gov.al/al/temat/industria-tregtia-dhe-sh%C3%ABrbimet/nd%C3%ABrtimi/>

The Bank of Albania

https://www.bankofalbania.org/web/Statistika_230_1.php

Key definitions

Arrivals and departures include all arrivals and departures of persons at border points (air, sea and land).

Arrivals a concept that refers to all entry. a person who visits several places at the same time during a year is always counted as a new entry.

Tourism includes the activities of persons traveling and staying in different places from their usual residence for a period not longer than one calendar year and the purpose of this journey is leisure, business and other.

Visitor përfaqëson një " a person who travels to a country other than the country where he/she lives for less than 12 months and the main purpose in the place visited is not the profitable activity" The term "visitor" represents the basic concept for the entire system of tourism statistics. The term "visitor" for the purposes of statistics and in accordance with the format and tourism classified then into two categories: "tourists (overnight visitors " and "same- day visitors ")

Same- day visitors is called a visitor who does not spend the night at a hotel or other accommodation unit in the country he visits.

Resident is called the person who has lived in this country for at least 12 months.

Jo resident is called a person has not lived in the place visited for 12 consecutive months or more.

Overnights refers to the number of nights spent by residents and non-residents in hotels or other accommodation unit within the country